Comments from the 1998

Energy Options for the Yukon

Questionnaire

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

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Comments from the
1998 Questionnaire

Energy Options for the Yukon

June, 1998

The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

*The questionnaire **ENERGY OPTIONS FOR THE YUKON 1998** was a project of the Yukon Government's Cabinet Commission on Energy.*

This report was prepared by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Cabinet Commission on Energy and presents written comments made by respondents on their copy of the questionnaire. The comments are arranged by question and sorted by how the respondent answered the question, viz., "Yes", "No", and neither "Yes" nor "No". An additional report which provides a breakdown of the "Yes", "No" and neither "Yes" nor "No" responses to each question is also available.

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INTRODUCTION

In April, 1998 the Yukon Government's Energy Commission distributed a questionnaire entitled **Energy Options for the Yukon.** The questionnaire was widely circulated. It gave Yukoners an opportunity to provide the Energy Commission with answers to a number of questions about energy. In addition to their "yes" or "no" responses, the questionnaire encouraged Yukoners to provide written comments. The answers and comments will help the Commission in its work to develop a "made-in-Yukon" energy policy. This booklet is a complete, question-by-question reporting of the **comments** made by the respondents on their questionnaires. A separate report, **Results from the Energy Options for the Yukon Questionnaire 1998**, provides a question-by-question accounting of the number of respondents who said "Yes" to the question; the number who said "No"; and the number who said neither "Yes" nor "No".

This report preserves the language and structure of the comments with the exception of removing names (other than those of public figures) and replacing words that may offend readers with "****". However, there will be some errors. Where we could not read the handwriting we substituted the note "[illegible]". There may be places where our reading of the handwriting is not exactly what the writer intended. We apologise for any errors on our part as our objective is to provide a complete consolidation of all comments and responses received.

The questionnaire was designed to be completed by the respondent and mailed back to the Yukon Government postage paid. There were no controls over who completed the questionnaire. As such the results from the questionnaire cannot be regarded as a statistically valid reflection of what Yukoners think about the questions asked.

Completed questionnaires received by the Bureau of Statistics up to and including May 29, 1998 have been included in the results published in this report. Twenty-one questionnaires were received late and were not included in the analysis.

For further information about this report or the work of the Yukon Energy Commission contact:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction ____ 5
Table of Contents ____ 7
How the comments are presented ____ 8

Comments by question ____ 9

The importance of energy issues ____ 10

SUSTAINABILITY ____ **19**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 19
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 26
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 27

LAND USE PLANNING ____ **28**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 28
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 32
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 35

SITE AND BUILDING DESIGN ____ **35**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 36
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 41
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 43

SITE AND BUILDING DESIGN (loans) ____ **44**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 44
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 49
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 50

SITE AND BUILDING DESIGN
(would you consider applying for a loan?) ____ **50**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 50
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 53
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 56

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT ____ **56**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 56
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 62
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 65

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES ____ **66**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 66
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 71
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 72

ELECTRICITY (Rate Stabilization Fund) ____ **72**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 72
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 76
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 79

ELECTRICITY (Targeted Rate Relief) ____ **82**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 82
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 84
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 90

ELECTRICITY (Green Power) ____ **91**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 91
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 93
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 98

ELECTRICITY (Streamlining the regulatory process) ____ **99**
Comments from those who responded "Yes" ____ 99
Comments from those who responded "No" ____ 102
Comments from those who responded neither "Yes" nor "No" ____ 103

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ____ **105**

HOW THE COMMENTS ARE PRESENTED

The report provides the reader with a question-by-question statement of the questionnaire comments. The original question is stated and then the number of "Yes", "No" and neither "Yes" nor "No" responses is shown, with the comments broken down in the same categories ("Yes", "No" and neither "Yes" nor "No"). Each comment is numbered for ease of reference. For instance:

Headings from the questionnaire

Section 2

Sustainability

The question asked in the questionnaire

1 There is a general direction to encourage Yukoners to reduce their use of energy.
Do you feel this would be a good policy for the government to adopt?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

The questionnaire results

There were 620 "Yes" responses to this question, 72 "No" responses and 71 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 433 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

The number of comments

The actual comments from completed questionnaires

1. For those of us who do, we should be compensated - more than a saving of a few $ on our bills.
2. Create a rebate system for appliance/equipment purchases that replace less energy efficient units.
3. Why waste energy and harm the environment? The most efficient use is best.
4. Simply a good plan of action.
5. Why is government included? Can't home owners be responsible for their own homes. More you use, the more you pay.

Comments by question

The Bureau of Statistics has made every effort to reproduce the comments made by respondents to the Energy Questionnaire. We have preserved the language and structure of the submissions with the exceptions of removing names (other than those of public figures) and replacing words that may offend readers with "*****".

However, there will be some errors. Where we could not read the handwriting we substituted the note "[illegible]" but there may be places where our reading of the handwriting is not exactly what the writer intended. We apologise for any errors on our part as our objective is to provide a complete consolidation of all comments and responses received as of May 29, 1998.

Section 1

The Importance of Energy Issues

Please rate from your own perspective the importance of energy issues from "VERY important" to"NOT important":

1 Pollution of the environment caused by energy use (car emissions, wood smoke, etc.)
2 Energy conservation (power saving equipment such as timers, higher efficiency appliances, more efficient vehicles, etc.)
3 More stable energy prices
4 The supply of energy (local resources vs. imported fossil fuels)
5 More local control over energy decisions (community decision-making versus more centralized decisions)
6 The cost of energy

Please add other energy issues you think should be mentioned and rate them in importance.

Following are the 610 "other energy issues" identified by questionnaire respondents:

1. Incentives for people using alternative -renewable-self sufficient energy resources.
2. Regulation changes so as easier to sell power to the grid at fair price (similar to USA initiatives).
3. Inefficient use of energy.
4. Where can I sign up to make a 12% return on my investment? YEC should make an indexed return.
5. Health impacts of energy choices - very important.
6. Looking for alternative energy sources, e.g.: wind & solar power.
7. Level of Aishihik Lake - harm to the ecosystem.
8. Electricity prices too high.
9. People who use wood to heat their homes should get some sort or credit or discount.
10. Availability of alternate energy sources.
11. More research/funding/incentives towards alternative energy.
12. Solar energy and windmill type would aide in environmental hazards.
13. If that mine ever opens again let them produce their own power.
14. The promotion and subsidization of energy intensive by industry (mining) that is very volatile in today's economy jeopardizes Yukon energy by demanding vast amounts of energy for inconsistent periods of time often being unable to pay for them, e.g.: designing energy supply around industry is a liability- we are more able to supply economical renewable energy if it is for consistent local needs only..
15. Energy efficiency.
16. More wind turbine.
17. More use made of hydro sources note- not small turbine units - build a dam!
18. Type of energy- hydro or wind vs oil.
19. Every time the Faro mine opens or closes this affects our cost of energy.
20. Small generating sites along our larger and middle size rivers could amply supply all our needs.
21. The cost of developing power sources in the Yukon should not be a burden on local users when it is a national priority if it is not a national priority let the end user who ultimately pays for new projects decide which projects should be undertaken.
22. Constant vigilance to alternative or environmentally sound technologies.
23. Lower costs.
24. Alternative sources of energy appropriate for use in Yukon such as solar and wind.
25. Equal contribution and adherence to energy saving policies/methods by all Yukoners e.g.: native and white (non-native)treated the same.
26. Industrial enterprises paying capital costs for energy used.
27. Unpaid extended credit to be a private matter between creditor and lessee and not affect energy rates.
28. Impact on culture (environmental impacts affect subsistence living).
29. Why local residents are being penalized for the Faro mess which is a hydro and Government Issue.
30. Education toward power savings and place such as the power savings store.
31. Alternative energy source development.
32. Mines should not regulate energy costs, e.g.: closure = increased rates.
33. Government access to profits.
34. Development of potential for solar power and housing.
35. The ability for rural communities to be self reliant for essential energy needs.
36. How about have people water lawns instead of turned on sprinklers when it is raining.
37. Community planning to wean people from excess use of automobile.
38. Accountability of mining operations gone bad to pay their own debt.
39. Turbine power on Liard method that does not use damming.
40. Light in house energy to power save in usage of certain amount.
41. Alternative sources renewable resources wind, solar.
42. Re: 1) living in Yukon are essential evils re: 4) depending on cost effectiveness experimenting with alternative energy supply e.g.: wind/solar.
43. Renewable sources of power in order of importance: hydro, bio-mass, solar.
44. Government energy cost vs private sector.
45. The freedom to choose/design ones own energy system.
46. Low cost light fixtures.
47. Subsidizing of businesses by Government e.g.: Anvil Mine.
48. The amount of energy used by one company must be limited to what

they can actually pay for!

49. Re: supply - do not know any info on local resources does this mean wood?
50. There should be a bylaw against vehicle motors left running while someone went to play bingo at the Elks Hall and left their car running for 4 hours.
51. Reliable power - reduce brown outs.
52. Gas from Norman Mills pipe line sure, the Indians will try to stop us, but we live here too.
53. More support incentives from the Government to new home/ apartment building/office builders to allow them to provide alternate heating energy methods (e.g.: solar or other) to residents/tenants at a lower cost and to who wish to convert to alternate methods.
54. Alternate energy sources - wind, small hydro, solar surely in Yukon with our pristine environment and high cost of fossil fuel we should do more to develop alternate energy sources.
55. The use of alternative, non-carbon producing energy sources, "wind, solar, micro-hydro".
56. Wind power.
57. To facilitate small business, rates must be stable and reasonable.
58. We shouldn't have to pick up the tab for large corporations who go bust (Faro).
59. Stimulation of use of alternate energy sources: micro hydro (re: Skagway), wind, solar.
60. Alternative, sustainable energy sources.
61. Effect of transportation into Yukon of fossil (oil) fuels.
62. Electrical service to all communities e.g.: an electrification process.
63. Gasoline prices in the Yukon are too high compared to the rest of the country the price should be lowered a couple of cents a liter.
64. Ownership of electrical utilities and open market access - choose your own supplier.
65. Gouging electricity prices ñ unacceptable.
66. Supply of energy from non polluting resources such as wind and solar.
67. Development of alternative energy sources.
68. The sustainability of energy decreases = consumption of fossil fuels.
69. Local energy production projects should be studied.
70. New technology that is affordable, less pollution (wind power, solar).
71. Street lights burn far too long.
72. Diversification of supply.
73. Alternative energy sources.
74. Electric heat should be cost effective/use one chimney instead of 15,000.
75. Minimum charge on electric bills should be removed-it defeats energy conservation as you still pay the minimum. On my electric bill I only managed to exceed the minimum charge (on a vacation) during Jan & Feb by leaving my vehicle plugged in all the time I have since disconnected from Yukon electric.
76. Sustainable power development on local or even personal responsibility.
77. Green energy options for other producers.
78. Overall cost of energy (especially gas & electricity).
79. Education about how to conserve energy (e.g.: power smart program).
80. Rate relief (northern benefit package) for those living in the north.
81. Exploring renewable energy - water turbine, solar, wind.
82. Yukon self-sufficiency.
83. Non-interference by Government in the regulation of the electrical utilities.
84. Prices controlled by Faro.
85. Electric hot water in the Yukon should be converted to oil or gas fired units(much more efficient) this alone would create a surplus of power in Yukon - no need to build more electric generators or rely on as much on fossil fuel generation, reducing electrical cost to consumers this would be a real cheap solution the problem is this would cut
86. Service can be slow in the outlying communities
87. Affect of Aishihik power dam on fish resources and Dezadeash Wetlands.
88. Practical ways to reduce energy costs - at production level.
89. I don't like paying Faro's electric bills.
90. Reliability of electrical supply - the condo I am in has only electric heat.
91. Uninterrupted power.
92. Long term sources of economical energy supply to the Yukon.
93. Yukoners should be generating heat and energy with coal which is located throughout the Territory.
94. Subsidization by homeowners due to Government inability to make Faro pay their bills tells me that this Commission should be turned over to private enterprise.
95. Who controls electricity service in each community.
96. Stop paying Faro's electric bill.
97. Power subsidies are confusing and too political.
98. Quit giving away energy or money made by the energy.
99. Get rid of all wasteful expenses - no bonuses for management.
100. The true costs of energy, e.g.: fuel prices and impacts on environment.
101. Take it out of the Governments hands - they are still tied together.
102. Teaching kids about energy costs etc. more info in schools.
103. Overall Territorial energy strategy.
104. Funding for proactive grounds such as those in zones without energy supply.
105. Open up Aishihik dam to produce energy for that area.
106. Guaranteed profits!
107. Wood energy and fuel (#2) abatement around communities.
108. Development of solar and wind generation of electricity.
109. Alternative energy resources - solar, wind, etc.
110. Private sector to pay own way or don't operate.
111. Energy affects us all, that is something politicians should keep in mind.
112. Prices of gas.
113. Turbines in rivers in Watson Lake area.
114. The cost of generation of electricity.
115. "Green sources" or at least locally available sources.
116. Alternative energy research, e.g.: more wind generators.
117. Education about energy conservation and use.
118. You should have been doing this 20 years ago not now.
119. Regarding issue #4 - I do not believe we should use local

resources to the detriment of the environment; animals, fish, etc.
120. Natural gas ñ local.
121. Too many Government cars.
122. Reduced consumption.
123. I am concerned and frustrated as a tax payer forced to pay for business mismanagement, e.g.: Faro mine.
124. Use other means of energy solar, hydro electric.
125. Small water produced projects.
126. Cost of gas prices.
127. Alternate energy sources, e.g.: wind, micro-hydro, etc.
128. Water.
129. Do not sponsor mining make them pay make deposits for deadbeats.
130. Free fluorescent bulbs given out to home owners.
131. We should look at other sources such as coal, it can be done cleanly these days, long term work!
132. Make Faro Anvil mine pay outstanding electrical bill.
133. We never even need to import fuel!
134. Every time the mine at Faro reopens or closes down it is used as an excuse to increase rates!
135. Should the reliance on fossil fuel electricity generation be phased out over a period of time.
136. Seriously investigating alternative energy sources.
137. Incentives to reduce energy consumption.
138. Availability of alternative energy sources. e.g.: windmill generation.
139. Equitable rates for homeowners.
140. Renewable energy sources. e.g.: wind, solar.
141. Why should we have to pay for Faro? No one pays my bills.
142. Hydro electric generation is very important - only long term viable solution.
143. Government use of vehicles, e.g.: renewable resources company taking V8 4x4's home.
144. The removal of the financial links between fossil fuel suppliers and politicians.
145. I'm appalled at the Yukon Government offices and lack of energy conservation starting there.
146. Funding of subsidies for individuals and small business to try renewable.
147. #5 wishful thinking.
148. Reliable energy to stimulate industry.
149. Research towards inventing and locating new energy sources.
150. Privatize the supply of energy or work in conjuncture with private enterprise.
151. Too many street lights and no pay Anvilís bill.
152. Paying for others mistakes. e.g.: Faro Mine.
153. Too many Government cars and trucks driving around all the time if game branch.
154. The fact that our power (electricity) bills keep increasing no matter what Faro does.
155. The development of clean energy - solar, wind, etc.
156. Alternative sources of energy (other than oil, diesel, propane etc) - solar, wind, etc.
157. Development of alternative energy. e.g.: solar and wind.
158. Need to establish alternative strategies wood - micro-hydro.
159. Rebates to change over to other system.
160. Consumers need incentives to conserve.
161. Energy prices too high.
162. Conservation programs.
163. Use full capacity of existing hydro plants including Aishihik rather than using more diesel or building additional generating plants in the Yukon.
164. Develop energy infrastructure to attract development and reduce consumer rates.
165. Solar energy use and alternate friendly energy sources.
166. Stop suck holing to mines and letting them owe millions behind in bills.
167. Every time Faro opens and closes it cost me money the mining company gets a break.
168. True cost of energy.
169. Government incompetence.
170. Anvil pay their bill.
171. Not paying for Faro mine power bills.
172. Alternative sources of energy - windmills, small water turbines, sun, etc.
173. Alternate energy research.
174. Users should pay full cost for energy not subsidized.
175. Holding industrial customers responsible for their bills.
176. Support for alternative energy sources (wind, solar).
177. Mine sites such as Faro should generate their own power.
178. Reasonable electric costs.
179. Wind generation, under water, placed in rivers, turbines.
180. Hot water coils in floor heated by heat exchanger in stove.
181. Recycling products we don't now recycle. e.g.: plastic.
182. Support for alternative energy such as wind, solar.
183. Yukon Energy Corporation or the Government playing with windmill and solar panel .
184. Accountability of utility companies.
185. Canada's inflation rate is just over 1% yet the guaranteed rate of return for Yukon Electrical is much, much higher, guaranteed returns on low risk investments average 4 to 5% what is Yukon Electricís rate of return and why is it so high?
186. People living out of city limits having odd shifts and having to commute every day.
187. Development of "green energy" sources.
188. Housing authorities (e.g.: building inspectors) approval of alternate sources.
189. Development of new energy sources - wind, micro hydro, etc.
190. Honest pricing.
191. Should Anvil be loaned money when they don't pay their power bill and my power will be cut off when I don't pay my bill?
192. Government decisions concerning energy supplies to mining companies and how they are financed.
193. Small hydro sites.
194. Why are you not using the survey that was already done?
195. Let's get on with development of oil and natural gas reserves in the Yukon.
196. Electric rates need to be stabilized, consumers should not be paying because of bad business on behalf of others.
197. Alternative environmentally sound sources of energy.
198. Use of solar, wind and water turbines (small ones) in communities where only fossil fuels are used.
199. Upgrade of present services.
200. Why can't natural gas be piped into Yukon communities from the Dempster area?
201. Water levels in the hydro system -

you can't sacrifice water levels and ruin the country.

202. Stabilization of energy costs.
203. Alternative sources for homeowners. e.g.: wind/solar power.
204. Wind and solar energy production.
205. Worried about consumption of local fuels without gas emission controls in Yukon Territory.
206. Development of "green" energy sources.
207. Looking to the future use of new technology, green sources.
208. Diesel run generators can wreck housing appliance such as fridge, stoves, TV, VCR and no back up for diesel run generators if the weather gets too cold.
209. Wind power.
210. Every time the Faro mine shuts down we get hit with higher bills, if we got to pay own bill why can't Faro? Is it because we're just the working poor and they're a big company? What gives?
211. Steam generating plant should be built to have electricity and heat provided to larger building
212. The cost of electricity is totally outrageous when lame excuses for price hikes are made, public should not be hit.
213. Micro energy projects individuals sell excess to YEC.
214. The Government's lack of leadership in this area is truly appalling.
215. Impacts on environment from energy use other than air pollution. e.g.: habitat loss due to hydro development, pipelines, etc.
216. More importance put on alternative energy.
217. How are the energy cost hikes justified? Please do not use the mine in Faro as the cause when an entity such as Faro mine ceases to operate, the consumption level would understandably drop, thus reducing the demand!
218. Question 1 is important only because of wood smoke, an incredibly inefficient method of heating and a very efficient polluter.
219. Allowing companies like Anvil Range to run up huge power bills with little hope of paying.
220. Don't hold the Yukon ransom to Anvil mine when they start up the mine we pay - when they shut down, we pay why????
221. Very important - make Anvil pay own electric bills.
222. Aishihik lake protection - reduce water license to keep levels mostly within natural range.
223. Alternative sources of electricity - wind/solar.
224. I am concerned about the noise pollution associated with the diesel generator located near my home. I listen to the noise 7 days a week 24 hours a day.
225. Energy cost too high, oil prices and especially power cost.
226. Continued research into alternate sources of energy.
227. Money to fund research into wind power .
228. Wind power and solar power.
229. Dependency on fossil fuels (that is, get off the dependency).
230. Alternative energy sources should be used whenever possible (cheaper, cleaner and more reliable).
231. Dependability of electricity supply - no outages.
232. Ordinary electricity consumers should not have to support mines (e.g.: Faro).
233. Using more renewable sources - micro hydro, wind.
234. We have wind 90% of the time - use it to make power .
235. The lack of information and concern for the carcinogens in wood smoke is negligent of YTG.
236. Gasoline prices are outrageous when compared to down south and having been involved in transportation it's crap to blame the gouging on freight. I would like to see Government interventions if the industry continues with their combine.
237. Active pursuit of use of "alternative" (solar, wind power) methods of power generation.
238. Wind power is basically free and not polluting or causing interruptions in water courses as dams do.
239. Infrastructure costs for high demand users.
240. YED should be funding the Whitehorse rapids salmon hatchery as it is a mitigating facility due to the hydro-electric dam? Perhaps the costs could be passed on to the users of hydro-electricity?
241. Electricity too expensive.
242. Pollution from the use of brown coal & diesel fuels.
243. The reliability of power during cold winter is by far the most important consideration even if the rates must be higher.
244. Was this topic not already done by the NDP Government not long ago?
245. More feasibility studies are needed to introduce wind generated power and solar energy sources.
246. Cost of propane in Yukon 50% higher than down south.
247. Environmental impacts that the energy source will create.
248. Utilities buy back electricity produced by private producers with solar and wind power.
249. Energy waste, particularly by those who are subsidized by Government or large companies.
250. Energy costs should reflect the actual cost of production not be averaged over the whole Territory..
251. Hydro electric.
252. Foresight in industrial billing beyond repayment at the public expense.
253. Reliability.
254. Look at alternate energy sources in the Yukon natural gas - wind-coal.
255. The shutdown of the Anvil mine the mine should be billed for the over costs.
256. Flexibility to amend shareholder return on investment.
257. Alternatives to burning petrol chemicals - save these for the rest of the chemical use.
258. We should not have to pay for Faro's mishaps.
259. Total energy used and its source aim to live within our current energy "means" and try to increase the proportion of renewable energy we use.
260. The Yukon should consider natural gas as an alternative because US uses gas almost exclusively and is cost effective.
261. Micro vs mega projects.
262. Alternative energy, e.g.: solar, wind, etc.
263. Does energy cost double in the Yukon compared to BC? If yes, does the Government care? No. Can I effectively change this pricing? - No.
264. Regulations or programs to ensure Yukoners are getting reasonable fossil fuel prices.
265. Make the capital etc investments

necessary to bring our costs in line with central BC and to

266. Gasoline price at the pump the price should follow the international price , and tax dropped.
267. Optimization of Aishihik capability.
268. More environmentally cleaner energy production.
269. More emphasis (perhaps legislation) placed on heating and ventilation trades to be trained and qualified current general practice is far below reasonable standards for energy efficiency
270. Developing alternative energy options.
271. I think there needs to be more incentives to make our home & vehicle energy efficient for instance: perhaps oil, electric or propane used by a household should be sold at 2 prices the 1st price would be lower & would be used to buy enough energy to maintain an efficient home the 2nd price would be higher, so if your
272. Solar energy.
273. Few incentives for YTG workers to conserve energy.
274. Hydro generation.
275. National energy code implementation.
276. Cost of electricity skewed by industrial users.
277. Source of fuel and impact on environment.
278. Stable energy prices through all the year for gasoline, heating oil and propane.
279. Faro vs Harding.
280. Having to subsidize YEC every time Faro shuts down costing them money they seem to make the consumer absorb such losses. I have been in business before and losses are sometimes part of doing business.
281. Alternative energy sources and matched subsidization of alternative energy sources to current sources, e.g.: subsidies should be available for installation of sun or wind powered solutions.
282. Service interruptions - frequent surges and power outages even if brief .
283. Hydro power should be utilized to a greater extent (more small scale plants).
284. Somebody should decide something this is the 100th survey we've filled out.
285. Development of alternative energy sources solar, wind, mini-hydro.
286. Consumer discounts for being "energy efficient" (e.g.: using wood to heat, efficient appliances, etc).
287. Rates are out of line to begin with, especially for senior citizens.
288. More local control Yukon decision for Yukon people.
289. Yes, we should develop Yukon energy sustainable resources.
290. Let's use wind energy and solar energy which we have plenty of in Yukon stop relying on outside companies.
291. Research into alternative energy sources. e.g.: wind, etc.
292. Energy sources research.
293. I don't like how our electric bill has increased since I've been in the Yukon (89).
294. Having to continuously bail out the mines who are allowed to generate massive outstanding power bills.
295. Yukon self-sufficiency in energy.
296. Save our wood forest there should be no cutting of our trees takes too long to grow them get rid of the dead trees affected by the spruce bug at Kluane.
297. Cost to environment to develop energy.
298. Power Smart lights, heaters, washers, dryers, perhaps help with the prices so more people would use them.
299. Programs are developed to assist with ways to reduce electricity use by homes and a few years later homes cannot use them to assist in heating (wood stoves) city grants were given for them without taking into consideration wood smoke, etc.
300. Type of energy (polluting vs non-polluting).
301. Solar energy with either hydro or wind as back-up.
302. #1 - it's not important to anyone - if it was that important we would all take the bus and live in 500 square ft homes.
303. Private sector (and monopoly) supply vs diverse suppliers and Government involvement (this should be something better than investing in Totem Oil).
304. Gasoline prices. I'm more angry at incredible profiteering than anything. I've relatives in Atlanta buying gas at 75cents (US)/vs gallon.
305. Incentives to encourage alternatives to vehicles (walking, bicycling, skiing to work).
306. Get a good system in place - charge a fair rate and stop all this bullshit. Iím willing to pay a fair rate, but it would be nice to know that the people in control of Yukon Electric know what the hell they are doing.
307. Dumps - an old dinosaur word - we need people manned recycle centers, high heat incinerators, etc.
308. Sufficient energy to support economic development where desirable.
309. Renewable vs non-renewable.
310. Source of energy production hydro and other fuels.
311. The big issue in my mind is the Government is not being responsible and proactive enough in the area of energy use. I believe there is much that could be done to significantly reduce our (???) Consumption, reduce incurring ?? Costs and create a more healthy, comfortable and re-useable environment.
312. Capital investment assistance to purchase alternate power generation equipment (e.g.: solar panels).
313. Energy costs on a pay for use basis (no cross subsidization).
314. The cost of energy is important in that lower cost leads to higher consumption, e.g.>: witness all the one person full size pickups on our roads.
315. Investigate and pursue other suppliers of energy alternatives to provide options and competition.
316. Looking at alternate ways of saving energy R2000 housing, more efficient heating systems etc.
317. Emission
318. Yukon has such a low population that we really do not make much of a difference to global pollution.
319. Natural sources of energy (solar and wind).
320. Exploration or alternative sources of energy (solar, wind, etc.).
321. Alternative energy sources, e.g.: wind generator, etc.
322. Awareness on energy saving through programs like Power Smart and especially a Power Smart store, like in the past.
323. We need to look at forms of energy that do not harm our earth.
324. This town has 100's of people who would like to leave cars at home.

We need the city of Whitehorse to provide excellent systems for biking, skiing, walking to downtown.

325. Is demand billing fair!!!
326. The Energy Corporation should be working to lower energy use and should encourage (financially) alternative energy resource.
327. Global warming.
328. When the Faro mine closed last time electricity rates went up 40%, yet when the mine re-opened there was no drop.
329. CO2 balance budget-encourage reforestation-sustainable bio mass harvesting (e.g.: old burns for firewood).
330. Wind power experiment & use continuing.
331. When price of oil increases on world market our gas prices go up - oil goes down, our gas doesn't.
332. Subsidies to homeowners off the grid who wish to convert from generators etc. to solar/wire etc.
333. More education booklets, list of suppliers of alternative energy. i.e.: solar/wind.
334. Faro is a disaster. Water pollution, air pollution, the mil l plays a big part. ability- we are more able to supply economical renewable energy if it is for consistent local needs only.
335. Energy conservation.
336. Hydro.
337. Use of natural gas vs other methods of heating homes. (there was a gas plant here once at Haines Jct.).
338. Fraser, BC and Rancheria show that small streams can supply a good volume of electricity. Why not duplicate them?
339. No electrical utility should be guaranteed a profit. This is prone to create the worst kinds of inefficiencies and poor decision making.
340. Long-term planning and education.
341. Lower costs.
342. Small producers using alternative sources selling back to the grid.
343. Country residential customers paying true cost for energy used.
344. Unrealized returns from specific investments (transmission line installation etc.) not to affect rates. Better planning is needed.
345. Accountability of YEC management and ministers.
346. Development of potential for other transportation - non fossil fuel based.
347. The cost of vehicle fuel should be reasonable and not exorbitant.
348. When a road project is started only hire Yukon, Whitehorse and give jobs, who are out of work.
349. Reward people for energy efficiency.
350. Heat energy and saving power for heat in the house.
351. Financial incentives for being an energy conserver.
352. People and vehicle including equipment density in a given area vs pollution.
353. Interference of Government in a utility that should be set on supply & demand.
354. Larger companies must be responsible in finding and using their own energy sources.
355. Car emission controls should be in place - as they are down south (vehicle testing).
356. Developing alternative sources for small diesel dependent communities. "Old Crow, Destruction Bay, Burwash etc".
357. Re-instate the energy center formerly in Whitehorse to make energy saving more accessible.
358. Isolation of industrial energy use from residential/commercial (i.e.: don't build infrastructure for boom/ bust industries).
359. High taxation on fossil fuels used by consumers.
360. Government should pay out of general taxes for extending hydro power to Dawson.
361. Accountability of utilities to public in a way we can understand.
362. Public buses should experiment with electric motors.
363. Education and funding for alternative energy sources. Solar and wind.
364. Tie into BC/Alaska systems.
365. Low interest loans for people to convert high polluter wood stoves to more environmentally friendly ones.
366. Natural gas heating.
367. Environmental impacts of energy supply.
368. Elimination of the use of Yukon Energy Corporation profits for half-baked rate relief projects.
369. Very costly!
370. Dependence of single lines power sources, i.e.: Quebec ice storm at - 50 in the Yukon .
371. Why not use windmills here - it's windy here.
372. Constant power, i.e.: constant cycles(60).
373. Waste of surplus heat from generating plants.
374. More control on car gas prices.
375. Seniors ability to pay?
376. No more subsidized loans or grants - if mine cant pay up front we donít need them.
377. We must include true costs in all our energy recommendations, policies, etc.
378. Ensure everyone is treated equal - no pay when due = no power.
379. Protection for system for resident consumers subsidizing big mining peoples' consumption.
380. More test sites initiative that address(s) the energy need of rural family groups and business groups
381. Stop supporting failing mines would keep my costs down.
382. Viability and availability of wind and solar power.
383. More efficient use of renewable energy like bio-mass.
384. Small business has to pay their power - no special rate.
385. The water in the Yukon river is filthy.
386. Encouragement of transportation alternatives (bike/car pool / walking).
387. Price fixing at gasoline stations.
388. Retrofitting of housing for more efficiency of energy use.
389. Lets do something positive for a change - instead of a knee jerk reaction every time a mine closes in the Yukon . Stop blaming "the other guys" and show your leadership qualities (if you are able).
390. Government building too hot when nobody there.
391. Encourage green alternatives.
392. Coal.
393. The Government subsidies to business such as Faro which leaves the ordinary consumers with these huge outstanding loans that we are expected to pay for.
394. Should fossil fuel electrical generation be separated into categories that are more important (coal or fuel).
395. Utility should not have such a guaranteed high rate of return.
396. Continued support of city bus

service and promotion of use.

397. Rate riders.
398. Street lights - too many on too often.
399. Re-activate the files about profitable hydro sites in the Yukon.
400. As long as Government subsidizes people who should not be subsidized and guarantees profits to monopolies nothing will change. It will just shift much higher profile for electricity use other than grid.
401. Much higher profile for electricity use other than grid.
402. How energy by-products (nuclear waste, gas emissions) affect our health/lifestyle.
403. An investment program in power saving measures for homeowners.
404. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat.
405. Need to address co2 emissions by maintaining carbon ???. e g: don't over cut forests.
406. Rate relief from Government until they establish better control o n the problem.
407. Waste energy can be used, i.e.: waste heat from power plants to heat all buildings.
408. A wind turbine power generation or alternative methods of generating power.
409. Remove range restriction on Aishihik so that Aishihik is fully utilized.
410. Examine micro/small hydro development on a regional basis.
411. Decrease green house gases.
412. Stop hair brained schemes with poor to no economic payback.
413. Everyone foots the bill for the Faro mine and its owners walk away.
414. Government subsidies for general public.
415. Government interference.
416. Look at private power production rather than YTG.
417. Building or rebuilding old water powered plant on the Klondike river. It was there for many years and it would not be financially prohibitive to completely rebuild and modernize it.
418. Community design should incorporate energy efficiency.
419. Profits of utilities.
420. Tie into BC grid.
421. Non-profit power company should not support industry.
422. Redirect Deep Creek to higher ground and pipe to generator at bottom of hill at highway.
423. More stable energy prices reflecting on the price charged before the 2 major 1990's increases.
424. Promoting use of and expanding public transit. I realize this is run by the city, but I'm wondering if there are incentives/development of incentives YTG could install.
425. Alternate energy sources (affordabie).
426. Should first time customers and tenants be made to pay a deposit to hook up power and Anvil be given or loaned money to hook up?
427. Small wind sites for back up.
428. When YECL was managing your assets you would have saved tax payers some money.
429. No reason for gas prices to be 20 cents/liter (plus) higher here than in the south.
430. Community co-operative energy supplies, i.e.: community solar/ wind.
431. Encourage communities to use other way of generating energy to supplement oil generating methods.
432. Local jobs for billing meter reading.
433. Ways to bring Dawson onto the Mayo grid.
434. Who gets the profits of energy consumption - are they exorbitant? Does everyone benefit or only a few?
435. Rates should reflect the real cost of energy.
436. Worried that Government department's do not work together to protect the environment.
437. Energy conservation cutting back on car use, car pools and urban transit.
438. My electric expense seems to be very expensive when I was not staying in the house. Example: paying from $70-$80 during my stay when I was out in a cultural camp for 5-6 month duration.
439. Extension of grid to other communities.
440. When Yukon Energy Corporation came into being, again, did we not eliminate paying two (2) governing bodies thus another reduction in costs!!!
441. Honestly evaluating local coal deposits and small scale the small plants.
442. Use of alternate energy sources such as the sun, wind, bio mass etc.
443. If the mines can not pay they should not be in business - just like all other businesses.
444. Reducing need for transportation fuels.
445. Stay out of the rivers and creeks.
446. The lack of planning for energy prices without the mines is downright bad management.
447. Use of alternative energy producing methods.
448. Other alternative sources of water generated power, other than Aishihik Lake need to be a priority by the Yukon Government.
449. Development of our natural gas resource.
450. Encourage citizens and utilities to develop "green" power sources with tax breaks and practical supports.
451. No fossil fuels.
452. Wasting power to fuel dead beat programs (Faro).
453. The Government should have more control over car emissions. Stricter laws to apply to all.
454. Waste of all in consumer glutton of compounds and exacerbates problem.
455. Alternates such as wind or micro hydro.
456. Which direction must the Faro mine take to lower energy costs to everyone else?
457. Propane price should be more affordable for heating.
458. Additional hydro electric capabilities.
459. Developing local gas resources for energy production and distribution.
460. R2000 building practices should be encouraged if not enforced. Performance guarantees should be required for all new homes.
461. Incentives for people to use alternative sources. Home or habits are inefficient you pay an extra price for that.
462. Wind power.
463. Ribbon development in many Yukon communities should be curtailed - save on street lighting etc.
464. Heating oil and propane should be GST exempt.
465. Faro.
466. Stop wasting money on agricultural grants which are really just a land grant.
467. Look at changing building codes to promote use of materials that do not

need massive energy to be produced.

468. Give consumers a financial incentive to be energy efficient.
469. Set the example by implementation.
470. Provide incentives for Yukon petroleum producers to extract Yukon oil and gas reserves.
471. Encouragement/support for development of micro-energy systems - from house size to small community.
472. Energy rates continuously rising!
473. Alternate energy source research.
474. Locally produced energy.
475. #4 - what does this mean - local vs imported fuels; local fossil fuels vs imported; coal vs imported. Wood steam plants.
476. Consistent messages to consumers about Government policies re: rate relief. I feel the messages go up and down like a yo-yo.
477. Hydro power generation with low scale local program initiation. Environment consideration very important - hydro still best choice.
478. City, town and subdivision planning with energy conservation as a primary focus.
479. Power source - more development, more power lines off existing dams, i.e.: Mayo, Old Crow.
480. Access to energy for country residential with affordable infrastructure.
481. Local production of power where local source available over central production and distribution.
482. Rates competitive with outside suppliers.
483. Re-direct Government funding used to continually bail out Anvil Range to develop stability in energy supply.
484. I am not very supportive of community decision making. This is the role of the elected Government.
485. Cost savings.
486. Yukon has an abundance of sun for 6 months a year. We should tap into this resource.
487. Encouragement to use bus; eliminate two and three car families. Innovative scheduling.
488. More research into viable alternatives to hydro, coal, diesel, etc. For every $10 - $1 to research.
489. Public health.
490. Feasibility of natural gas rumors of large supply of the resource?
491. Industry, hotels, businesses pollute. So more regulations for them.
492. The big game and edibles are cloaked in lead, zinc fall-out from the mill.
493. Alternatives (wind).
494. Small hydro site on first nations land and rivers could financially assist them? Employ Yukoners.
495. Population control - it's obvious a lot of our problems stem from over population.
496. Lower costs.
497. #4 doesn't indicate either/or I would say cutting down on fossil fuel for electricity production - diesel.
498. Compensation for losses in an area due to local effects in providing energy to grid.
499. Family and small business subscribers to receive same consideration that large corporations or multinationals do.
500. Who determines what risks to take with energy.
501. A more realistic rural electrification program.
502. And energy, on busses, fix the roads, enough pot holes all over or haven't you noticed, easier on bus motor and such.
503. Stop the environmental propaganda and put your money where your mouth is. Power Smart cost 2 million, now it's power wise of something. You'll make more headway by giving away heating blankets or free energy to businesses who'll react to bottom line improvements.
504. Water energy saving power for electricity savings.
505. Financial incentives for incorporating alternative energy systems. Wind/solar.
506. Promote more work. This would leave less time for recreation vehicles & less pollution.
507. Large companies must put down a 50% deposit of proposed energy consumption of 1st years operation to be held in trust to pay for outstanding bills owing in case of shutdown -company closure.
508. Energy (electric) blackouts and brownouts.
509. Stop wasting hydro produced at Mayo dam.
510. Wood stoves (new) should be banned within city limits, due to pollution.
511. Hydro-dams should not be a source of energy, due to impact on environment.
512. Micro power projects.
513. Faro mine: removing it from the grid so prices are not so dependant on the mine's status.
514. More "actual" readings instead of averaging (ie: particularly around Christmas time)
515. Repair costs very unreasonably high!
516. Adequate energy with backup if needed. Especially in colder winter months.
517. Use of wind as an alternate source.
518. Allow people to build their own energy resources - windmill, small operations, solar power.
519. Faro and other large players continue to cost us big $ by not paying their bills.
520. Tied in with #7 to develop innovative and responsible energy sources for future generations.
521. What Yukoners donít need is cumbersome bureaucracy.
522. If energy were affordable I would prefer totally electric home.
523. Management of YEC and decisions made.
524. Develop an energy source in the Yukon - bio-mass average of 150 tonnes/ha
525. The toxicity of wood smoke and related health problems that it produces.
526. More control over street lights being turned off.
527. Wood
528. As an alternative for electrical generation should we consider micro-dams (from 3 - 6 megawatts).
529. Waste oil at dump. Current CSA approved burner should heat Government buildings instead of being dumped.
530. Development of mini-hydro plants - given the proximity of flowing water - why not.
531. The Government should fund education programs for the people on why and how to conserve energy.
532. Higher taxes on fossil fuel etc., should be used to develop more alternative energy.
533. Need to promote energy conservation to reduce demand.
534. Community needs to take control of its own energy by supplying it

themselves.

535. Utilize public-private partnerships in energy development and delivery.
536. Next time the mine is open it should be forced to be open f or an x amount of time and no less than 10 years.
537. Government subsidies based on needs assessment.
538. Investigate waste by YEC.
539. Government should help individuals become more energy efficient.
540. Lack of accountability of utilities.
541. Mini hydro electric generation wherever possible.
542. From now on, don't put all of your peas in one basket (i.e.: Anvil Range). Isn't there a more cost effective approach?
543. Should the rate payers be made to pay for the mistakes of Yukon energy's buffoons?
544. Wood chips or wood boilers.
545. Mining should be promoted in the Yukon , however, consumers shouldn't be left to pay higher energy costs when or if a mine shuts down, i.e.: Faro.
546. Higher maximum KWH for residential e.g.: 1500/kwh not 1000/kwh.
547. Jobs from energy spin-offs. i.e.: if local, then local work.
548. Government initiating to cut back on wood smoke pollution - cleaner fuels.
549. Co-generation from existing heating plants.
550. Have standard billing period so people can properly budget their expenses.
551. Use public transit when possible.
552. The forgiveness of debts at the expense of commercial/residential users is criminal (Anvil Range).
553. Power generation from natural gas turbines.
554. Cost base on income.
555. Competition from eager power companies.
556. Utilities and Government's should set examples of efficient use of energy. Independent power producers must be allowed to sell to the utility at a rate which truly is in line with the cost of power
557. Car pooling should be encouraged and rewarded.
558. Harding.
559. Decide best spot to create lake and let's get on with it.
560. Start new generations young in school thinking about energy conservation & personal responsibility thereof.
561. Education reduction to slow energy use worldwide.
562. How about a wind turbine or two near 4th and South Access? If that can't be done, how about a wind farm on a mountain top?
563. #5 - could we have an energy board in Mayo?
564. Clarify relationship of YDC to YEC: what is Government (i.e.: our) involvement and cost. What is YEC doing about energy issues?
565. Large scale corporate venues with indeterminate futures should assume responsibilities for power and transportation up grades, primarily some local help.
566. Comprehensive energy use planning that involves all levels of Government.
567. Major mines made to be more responsible (don't know how).
568. Reliable power - minimal outages.
569. Energy through wind power.
570. An efficient, cost-effective supplier of energy (no bureaucracy).
571. High cost of Government (Territorial, Federal, Municipal) contributes to energy bills, taxes, etc. In particular, Government regulations and studies and administration costs a lot and contributes to high taxes.
572. Comfort
573. Impact of use of fossil fuel - hotter summers and danger of forest fires.
574. Build small hydro plants where ever possible.
575. There should be ways people could use both the grid, but be encouraged to create their own and sell it back to Yukon Energy Corporation. A back and forth idea.
576. Energy has side-effects. If used properly may restore some damages.
577. Environmental impact other than air - H2O levels, global warming, etc.
578. The more we have small hydro sites the more we have power. We could even sell some. This would subsidize our rates.
579. Climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
580. Lower costs.
581. Getting rid of the mixed message we get from Yukon Energy. Why should we be conserving energy when rates go up when big customers drop off (Anvil). What's the incentive to conserving energy (electrical) when we pay more if fewer people /companies use it? Or we pay more when Anvil is on the grid.
582. Why rate payers pay for bad Government deals.
583. Please a light on the way to the college, one dark spot when its very dark. Doesnít anybody understand, should you lose lives before a light is put up. Where is your education for safety. I'm sure if everybody gave a nickel who used that road you'd have the cost all taken care of. It can be done
584. Convince utility to modernize thinking... Make money on margin rather than volume. That's the problem you're facing.
585. Use in power is save energy to the home of house.
586. Create more work for a manual labor force and less equipment, thus less pollution.
587. Get Government out of managing power - privatize YEC.
588. Alternate sources of power. i.e.: mini hydro, wind power and solar energy.
589. Get the cost of supplying power down, federal should write off all loans.
590. What we do need is pro-active energy policy and funding for applicants who pilot test these initiatives.
591. Gas.
592. Encouragement of rural residents to install their own windmills.
593. For all , energy prices are too high and we need to find cheap or free energy to heat our homes etc.
594. Access federal infrastructure funding and partner with First Nations.
595. Non-utility power generators.
596. YTG - stay out of private sector businesses and stop spending our money just to keep unions working.
597. Government should be a good example of energy efficiency.
598. Fairness of regulation process.
599. Availability of energy saving options, i.e.: cost of becoming efficient can be too much to do it. Liked the hot water blankets, water savers etc. Being offered at lower

prices.

600. No coal generating station or use of coal power - major pollution source.
601. The development of 12v systems should be encouraged and solar heating/passive power should be encouraged. Mines should supply their own power.
602. Production (i.e.: true cost of diesel) research for alternative (sustainable) energy sources must be a priority. Initiatives or incentives like lower rates for low energy consumers.
603. Faro.
604. It's been 50 years now and nobody invented wheat that grows in the snow, so let's stop floundering around.
605. Promote personal responsibility of citizens and corporations regarding energy consumption, incentives, penalties.
606. #6 ñ duh!
607. Traffic control city of Whitehorse issue, but I get burned with stupidity of some traffic controls - it often causes a 1/3 liter fuel waste for idling, re-accelerating of 6-7 cars (at 2nd Ave /Lowe St light) for what?
608. Use of northerners to develop northern plans.
609. Energy through burning waste.
610. Curb our waste of products and fuels, e.g.: idling vehicles when not needed, throwing away instead of re-using and recycling. Tax breaks for low energy users. Penalize heavy energy users.

Section 2

Sustainability

1 There is a general direction to encourage Yukoners to reduce their use of energy.

Do you feel this would be a good policy for the government to adopt?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 620 "Yes" responses to this question, 72 "No" responses and 71 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 433 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. For those of us who do, we should be compensated - more than a saving of a few $ on our bills.
2. Create a rebate system for appliance/equipment purchases that replace less energy efficient units.
3. Why waste energy and harm the environment? The most efficient use is best.
4. Simply a good plan of action.
5. Why is government included? Can't home owners be responsible for their own homes. More you use, the more you pay.
6. Power Smart - bring back! Upgrade energy standards for housing. Adopt liberal party platform in last Territorial election on low emission wood stoves.
7. With education comes knowledge and change. If consumers are aware of the consequences, they would reduce consumption.
8. But keep in mind higher use may be because of larger family, poor insulation, no arctic entrances of homes.
9. But if we reduce will the price increase because of economies of scale?
10. Encouragement should include savings bonuses on hydro bills which would most certainly facilitate a bigger movement in this direction by the public.
11. Government can aid this through education of users in conservation and offer research results to show new products.
12. Let the government lead by example.
13. Most people will do something if shown/told how.
14. Find a cheaper source for low energy. Use appliances etc. No GST would be a start.
15. They seemed fuzzy brained on energy issues so need teaching so they can wisely promote energy reduction.
16. YTG should support the use of energy in a reduced manner if it would reduce our costs.
17. Important issue - environmental factors - we have the ability to change the way we impact the environment.
18. There seems to be an urgency globally to sustain energy to a moderate level. (role model)
19. Not only Yukoners but all Canadians.
20. It is far more sensible for Yukoners to conserve energy than to tax the environment to create more.
21. Everyone should adopt the policy for work and for home. The way prices jump, candles are cheaper.
22. General direction requires planned programs that consistently encourage and reward conservation measures - this is not happening!
23. Rewards (lower taxes) for those who use less energy.
24. Reduces all impacts.
25. Government wastes a lot of electrical energy, especially keeping interiors of Government buildings overnight.
26. Better for the environment: reduced emissions.
27. Essential for government.
28. With global warming and the ozone layer being major concerns government have to encourage users to reduce electricity and lead the way by policies.
29. Based on a global perspective, this is absolutely necessary. In light of the population increase, we are headed for disaster.
30. Every time I walk into a government office after hours there are computers and lights on.
31. Provided that cost/benefit is kept in mind. No point in pursuing a policy just for the sake of it.
32. This is crucial, both from a local perspective and a national global one. Sustainability will afford us more flexibility, options, and a healthier environment.
33. The government could start with it's own staff and stop giving all these free flights to Government employees and their families. Also the Yukon Government could use

teleconferencing more rather than go across the country and globe to various meetings.

34. In a general form, what kind of policing and penalties would be imposed?
35. Provided you don't start putting meters on our water consumption. Better to adopt a reward/rebate system for those of us who conserve energy voluntarily. Educate people.
36. They need to lead by example. Government buildings are big energy users and cuts in costs would benefit all Yukoners.
37. Self evident.
38. Government must reduce it's expense of fuel consumption. Political parties must not legislate parameters on private consumption.
39. We should all be accountable but realistically we live in a high energy use area due to cold winters.
40. Education to general public paramount.
41. Conserving energy helps control environmental damage.
42. Flying 4 bureaucrats up to Dawson for a one half hour meeting to tell the dentist how they will run his business, then housing and entertaining them for the night then flying them back to Whitehorse the next day is not a good use of energy!
43. No energy use is without some kind of environmental impact. We should all minimize our use of energy.
44. A little travelling opens ones eyes to how much we have come to accept an extravagant and wasteful lifestyle as normal.
45. I'm not sure if I understand the question. Although it is in my opinion the government wastes lots of energy - leaving lights on unnecessarily, people driving around for a lack of anything better to do.
46. This is not an excuse for rate enhancement or tax increases.
47. Because reducing their energy use reduces the pollution.
48. Reduce pollution; reduce environmental impact from energy development (hydro); perhaps contribute to price stabilization.
49. Government plays an important role in resource protection and reduced consumption requires less resource depletion.
50. Conservation will be budget driven at the household. 100% rate balance.
51. Conservation of energy can reduce consumption by 25 - 30%. Very important first line of attack.
52. Rather obvious don't you think?
53. We often take the availability of energy, especially electricity and vehicle fuel, for granted. This is evidenced by lights left on and vehicles left running unnecessarily.
54. There are far too many lights used in the YTG building as well as the federal and other government offices. I'd hate to see their light bills!
55. Some help in conversion to cleaner energy sources. i.e.: sun wind etc
56. Again, reward wise use of energy. Pressure utilities to stop lip service and volume sales.
57. Everybody needs to be responsible to the environment - set a good example.
58. Why not? Because it's government that they shouldn't!
59. Incentives for reduced use.
60. To reduce use of hydro, gas & oil generated energy, but with incentive to incorporate alternatives to meet individual needs (wind charger/solar panels).
61. If the expense to taxpayers is not more than they can save on their power.
62. Yes - if it is cost effective and it stays at "encourage" not enforce. Enforcement usually hurts the least wealthy in any community.
63. If the government uses low cost lighting etc., the over all cost to tax payers is more better used elsewhere.
64. We have been accustomed to waste of energy, land fills, etc. Due to large land base, few people and subsidies.
65. There should be, but I don't know why you say there is - I certainly haven't seen anything to support this statement.
66. If I can hang almost 95 - 99% of my laundry in my basement for 8 people equaling 10-12 large loads each week - yes - the government & everyone else can reduce!!
67. Environmental concerns.
68. Through education, research. Not through higher cost! We already pay too much. The reality is we live in a colder climate and have greater distances to travel.
69. Car pooling, don't leave vehicle running unnecessarily.
70. It should encourage more efficient use of fuel resources.
71. Reduce wastefulness.
72. Government is one of the greatest "wastes" of energy not residents.
73. There is only so much left.
74. This is a question you cannot say no to. We do live in a cold environment and you can only go so far to save energy, otherwise the cost of saving will exceed the cost to save.
75. At present we are very wasteful. I see neighbors with open windows - 35. Crazy - but they don't pay the bills.
76. And let them set an example in doing this by using more efficient practices.
77. Providing all government's (including First Nations) adopt a common approach.
78. Especially if the government provided incentives to those who do reduce. Also, a lot of energy is wasted needlessly and this should be addressed.
79. Allowing the Energy Corp to increase rates weather a positive or negative thing happens, i.e.: Faro, is beyond comprehension and common sense.
80. Less energy consumption means less burning of fossil fuel, given current patterns.
81. This has potential to reduce diesel generative emissions.
82. With wind power
83. First by moral persuasion. If that doesn't work, then by dollar penalties and premiums.
84. People do not understand the importance of their contribution.
85. Easily accessible info needed.
86. Somewhat important to practice conservation, but I think mines shouldn't affect power prices all the time.
87. Educating people on benefits of reduced energy consumption is important.
88. Too much energy is wasted in people's homes and in buildings. Careful use of energy is very important for the future.
89. Emissions of burned fossil fuels by hydro electric generators could be reduced. Also, savings can be

realized by consumers. Fossil fuels are non-renewable.

90. Government is huge waster itself and must take lead by cutting own power use - turn off bloody lights at night.
91. Because the government would save some of the taxpayers money.
92. Make more efficient use of the resources we have - do more with same amount of energy.
93. Of course, but the resource options have to be reasonable cost efficient and appropriate to this Territory in all weather conditions.
94. Educated consumption will reduce energy demands and thus cost of new demands on existing systems.
95. It has been talked of so long. There is only so much people can do.
96. Decrease pollution to environment.
97. Government presently is not hold accountable for indiscriminate waste of energy. Much could be done to economize.
98. Yukoners need better education on how to reduce energy consumption.
99. Expensive in the Yukon.
100. Costs down, overall general public education.
101. All rich industrial countries must reduce their consumption to a sustainable level.
102. Many people are unaware of the "big picture" when it comes to energy use and the Government is the only ones with the resources to make the public aware of this issue.
103. Subsidizing consumption increases consumption, as in electric heating or leaving your car running.
104. Cost effective, good for our environment.
105. Adopt??? Surely this has been policy for many years!!?
106. Only on upcoming work and equipment, not to upgrade existing buildings etc.
107. Unless the overall reduction leads to an increase in rates to boost the sagging profits of and YECL and YEC.
108. Sets an example. Keep us informed.
109. People in general waste too much energy. They take it for granted.
110. The Yukon is one of the last undeveloped and therefore environmentally clean areas in the world. Efficient energy means less pollution.
111. We are the government and we should set precedence. Strong leadership roles.
112. Everyone needs to be responsible for their own actions.
113. Energy reduction is already a government mandate (Territorial).
114. Minimally intrusive policies may help people take energy conservation more seriously
115. Waste not want not.
116. Government should be setting an example.
117. I'm assuming you mean that the government reduce their use of energy consumption?
118. And should also encourage use of renewable non-polluting energy sources.
119. Government also needs to examine its policies and priorities. It is in the public good to reduce consumption so government has a role.
120. Would allow limited resources to stretch further.
121. Raises consciousness of general public and saves money (for other good uses).
122. I don't think government has to spend anymore money encouraging households to conserve. The higher prices already encourage households to conserve. Large companies need to be addressed.
123. Government is accountable to the taxpayer. If we are trying to reduce energy consumption then government should be a role model.
124. It is important for everyone to reduce use.
125. But within reason. We cannot rebuild everything simply because it can now be more efficient.
126. Canadians are highest consumers in world. We all should be concerned about this. Just because we cannot see the immediate affects we should take care of planet.
127. Turn off lights etc at night.
128. For conservation reasons.
129. In our house we aim at staying below 1000/kwh/month and try to get down to 900/kwh/month.
130. Reducing energy use would give us time to develop more generation capacity and expand the grid to become more self-sufficient.
131. But only as part of a whole package of ideas.
132. It starts in the home and radiates outward. Street/city/Territory/ Canada/global - it is connecting.
133. To a point. We live north of 60, therefore we need more energy than the south.
134. Make timers mandatory and affordable.
135. Education and information. Social welfare continues to pay big $ for recipients who do not have to pay = careless in use.
136. See first page.
137. Limited value.
138. We produce by a natural resource of water and diesel. If we reduced usage, those resources wouldn't get depleted so quickly.
139. This has been going on for some time for the public and a majority of people do what they can. Government needs to do their part too and stop wasting energy. Turn off lights.
140. Keep raising prices this will curtail energy use, you are doing well in this area.
141. Long term lasting effects.
142. Keep/meet our energy needs through local energy sources. We mill waste, fire kill, under utilize wood.
143. Yes, high energy cost in Yukon - would be good education. I personally don't know all options for savings etc.
144. Of course seeing how it's usually the private Yukoner that foots the bill for the government anyway, their taxes.
145. We waste a lot of resources; fuel, electric, water in daily use.
146. We, society, are too dependant on energy.
147. It's the way of the world baby!
148. Low income renters (Yukon Housing) and on welfare need better focus on energy conservation.
149. And for the government to give some kind of incentive for lower users, electric, propane, fuel, wood, etc.
150. Unless green sources can handle the demand.
151. Government plays a large role modeling influence especially in Whitehorse.
152. Because Yukoners need to learn to reduce fuel and power by being aware of how much they use and how much to reduce.
153. There is generally too much waste.
154. We need some kind of initiatives (motivations) to make us reduce our

use of electricity and gas.

155. Tell of alternatives.
156. Lower cost to all Yukoners in producing energy. Reduced pollution.
157. We are a generation who wastes resources, we and our schools need to do more to train our children in conservation.
158. Helpful hints on radio etc. e.g.: cost to plug in a car overnight or cost per hour for a 1500 watt heater.
159. Energy conservation must become a key lifestyle attribute all Canadians must acquire to ensure a healthy environment.
160. YTG and Federal Government are in need of reduction conservation.
161. It simply makes sense from the stand point of cost as well as quality of life - to conserve resources for future life.
162. In general it would help individuals and companies cut costs of energy for them.
163. But within compassionate means. i.e.: don't ban old vehicles - who can afford a new one?
164. Less pollution.
165. If the government applies what it preaches. If the government would give fair amount of money to owners who would use alternate source of energy. i.e.: solar panel and batteries and windmills.
166. Makes a more sustainable economy possible.
167. Would be nice (in theory) but we do live in the north with all the increased demands - cannot compare to southern areas.
168. The government should be the example to the communities not the wasters of energy.
169. Create incentives.
170. Reduce costs. Reduce pollution.
171. Efficient use of energy makes sense and saves $.
172. How about a tax break for people who have a low energy use.
173. I think if people were encouraged and given alternatives or ways of conserving, people would try.
174. Limited amount of non-renewable resources.
175. Most would want to reduce energy use but need practical help.
176. Reducing energy needs should be the first and most important step.
177. They waste almost everything even down to paper clips.
178. Conservation is good for everyone - must be viable and cost effective.
179. Reducing the cost of government should be a number one priority.
180. Most households could cut 1/3 off.
181. Another good policy would be to develop other sources of energy as a means to lower our energy costs.
182. Education should be first and foremost in any application to encourage people to do something.
183. Energy reduction by increasing efficiencies come at a cost. Who pays?
184. Within the now available tax $!
185. Assuming we are high energy users. Consider reduction of government use (i.e.: street lights).
186. It that question means what I think it means, then yes the government should start educating people - along with the general direction created by volunteer groups on why and how to conserve energy.
187. Government could take the lead for example by reducing unneeded street lighting such as that between entrances to Wolf Creek on Alaska Hwy.
188. Could help by having information readily available. Government could lead in some aspects.
189. Save fuel.
190. Put more importance on the transit transport-longer schedule.
191. Where possible.
192. Energy conservation is a good thing.
193. As long as Yukon Energy/Electric doesn't raise rates because we're using less.
194. There are people (especially renters) that really don't consider where the heat source (or light) comes from or who has to pay for it.
195. Through incentive programs and public education.
196. Why the **** not you boneheads. Not that any mentally competent individual follows your example.
197. Yukoners should reduce their consumption of fossil fuels and look towards other earth friendly methods/sources of energy and government should adopt.
198. To protect the environment it is necessary to reduce use of energy. People need to know what are the alternatives.
199. The Government could aid in the implementation of such a policy by offering tax breaks for those who comply.
200. Public education is the first step towards conservation.
201. Canadians use far too much energy per capita!
202. The Yukon is generally 10 years behind the average values of other Canadians. Lets get with it.
203. A lot of the things I do at home could be done by the YTG.
204. And also to offer incentives to homeowners to reduce their consumption.
205. Consumption of imported fuel is a drain on the economy.
206. I would suggest the Yukon Government is the largest purchaser of power in the Yukon.
207. Extra, lights on all buildings, most building way to hot.
208. Government has means and position to set example. Policy would save energy and taxpayers dollars. Government has many buildings; big impact.
209. If reduction implies less waste of all practices.
210. Perhaps some folks are wasting electricity.
211. No explanation needed.
212. Reduction of individual energy use is extremely important and the public needs to be educated in this direction.
213. There must be viable and friendly inexpensive options for people (green power).
214. Because they are the big users. Private homes waste very little power.
215. We want to avoid burning diesel. We use much more than we need and the world sees us as opulent and wasteful.
216. If they don't raise prices to make up $.
217. Because YTG and O&G companies are moving into our traditional Territory to get O&G. This is not in line with our U.S. Lobby efforts.
218. Also, Yukoners should be encouraged to use solar and wind energy.
219. Per capita, we are one of the most polluting countries in the world. We should change it, or at least try.
220. We all need to be involved.
221. Continued education on ways to improve efficiency in energy use. Be a leader in alternate energy research and development.
222. Sustainability.

223. Many people still need encouragement as they do not get the seriousness of energy conservation.
224. They are the peoples role models and should do whatever is expected of those who elected them.
225. Lighting use extravagant. Heat in buildings turned down etc.
226. Northern Canadians are some of the worlds highest per capita energy users. This is a problem.
227. Financial incentives should be offered.
228. Collective living on or close to job site with facilities for social activities and self entertainment.
229. Proactive programs - rate rebates for hitting target usage. Rebates on timers etc.
230. Energy costs us all. Creates more pollution.
231. It's intelligent foresight engenders respect for government.
232. But let's not go overboard.
233. Our fossil fuels when converted to energy for our consumption give off pollution harming the environment. Once infrastructures are in place it's harder to say "no" to coal mining for example.
234. Motherhood question.
235. If anyone tells somebody how it should be done then they should set an example.
236. Always a good first choice - a "win-win".
237. A good idea if an individual has the option. Some people, due to economics, have to use wood heat or operate older vehicles.
238. Government may need to help people use less energy.
239. If you're going to talk the talk you should walk the walk. (A.K.A.. positive modeling)
240. Call me a miser, but I'm averaging 300kwh per month. I even wonder if the fridge light actually turns off when you shut the door.
241. Surely economy make sense - both of resources and money.
242. Government utilizes far greater quantity of energy than does the general population and could have a larger impact.
243. By lowering our needs we could be exporting our excesses.
244. We in the Yukon are primarily dependant on outside sources for our energy supplies. We should seek to reduce that dependency.
245. It seems reducing energy use is similar in some ways to the idea of recycling.
246. Waste of anything is bad.
247. It depends on how they go about this. Public should have something to say about what decisions are made.
248. Reducing energy reduces costs and pollution to environment and use of resources.
249. More education is required on how to use energy wisely. Solid fuel appliances should meet certain efficiency standards.
250. Cut the size of the government in half!
251. If there is no work to pay energy it wouldn't matter how much you reduce energy.
252. However, the climate dictates energy use to some degree. Plus, let's not forget there are only 30,000 people in the Yukon, so I don't believe energy reduction is that big a deal here.
253. Conservation is beneficial to all.
254. But there must be information available or education programs developed to identify how to reduce use of energy.
255. To save on fuels and reduce pollution.
256. More efficiency means lower monthly bills, less demand on power grid lower cost of production for utility.
257. People could be more energy conscience at work - e.g.: turn off office lights at work during lunch break etc.
258. But our kilowatt usage does not reflect our bills - the less we use the higher the cost.
259. Especially in the Yukon - people seem not very environmentally concerned.
260. If government expects it's citizens to conserve, it's only logical to expect the government to do likewise.
261. It makes good environmental and fiscal sense.
262. We don't really need all the power we use, but the infrastructure must still be paid for.
263. But still the cost per watt used will be higher.
264. We will all benefit from reduced consumption environmentally and economically.
265. People are not conscious of the amount of energy they waste
266. Practice what you preach.
267. The rate relief program currently in place makes our household try to lower our energy use little by little to be able to get the rate relief.
268. Educate people to reduce power use and allow only energy efficient appliances.
269. Why not - they should be as accountable for energy use as every other citizen is.
270. Alternate sources of energy would be better than walking in the dark though.
271. As long as the policy helped reduce cost of energy saving equipment and lights for the consumer, i.e.: lights, timers, solar and wind technology.
272. Stress conservation. Look to modern - green earth friendly sources - when possible.
273. More awareness on using less energy through public awareness - less energy/pay less.
274. Government should be a leader and has the resources to implement the policy.
275. But be realistic - working families can only conserve so much - set reasonable consumption volumes.
276. Educate the general public in areas where there is an abuse in energy consumption.
277. Less of government waste. Cars, offices, people in general.
278. But how, without a great cost to the public. Our electrical rates are astronomical compared to other areas of Canada.
279. Canadians in general use a huge amount of energy, which is probably not sustainable.
280. The goal should be to phase out the diesel generators. Demand needs to drop or remain stable with increased population.
281. As usual, government has great waste on this. Clean up their own back yard before presenting dictatorial regulations on the public and small business.
282. Why!!? The government sets a policy for others, but do not show they can do themselves what they set-out.
283. Most public buildings are over lighted.
284. Encourage public transportation, energy efficient homes, car pooling. There is a global and national need

for us to reduce our energy consumption.

285. Anything energy efficient costs less to run in the long term.
286. Seems rather self-explanatory. Reduced costs all around.
287. With our higher costs, energy is everyone's business to try to conserve.
288. Long term project - changing alternatives. A slow steady approach, long term 20 years or more is needed to change energy use patterns - could be a national program would be just as effective as local initiatives.
289. Only if there is a proven monetary savings. Sometimes pay back period too long to be economical.
290. Need public awareness and then options and examples to make the idea real to people.
291. What's good for the people is good for government. Government needs to set a good example.
292. Government wastes a lot of electricity as a lot of their buildings have lights on all night.
293. Energy use should be kept to a minimum.
294. Reduction of energy use in all levels of government/private sector will prolong supply.
295. It's about time. Our resources are not unlimited.
296. Reduce cost for everyone, conserve resources.
297. We have a lot of natural resources here - let's use them wisely.
298. Not sure how this should be done, but we must reduce our use of energy and government's must work towards that end.
299. Turn off lights when office building unoccupied (overnight).
300. We are caretakers of our environment. Elected officials are caretakers of the public good.
301. Of course!! The government is supposed to be the leader in conservation and reduction of energy is one small part.
302. It's always good to conserve energy.
303. Where inefficiencies exist it makes sense to reduce.
304. Consumers should have alternatives to choose from.
305. Pays to be power smart. Save money and help environment.
306. Cut down on school buses and have high school students use city buses, *but that would need improving* routes to some extent of the transit system.
307. Government buildings could turn the lights out.
308. More savings equates to better use and better management.
309. Motherhood and maple syrup - we're big energy hogs.
310. Before it was here, everyone made out just fine.
311. The government should take immediate and extreme measures to reduce drastically our profligate use of fossil fuels. We are killing the future.
312. Since most of our energy is imported from down south, cutting the use would save twice - on the transportation costs and on demand for world and Canadian resources.
313. Do we need lights left on at nights in government offices ,warehouses when nobody is there? Try fewer lights and/or motion lights. Let's help to reduce crime as well.
314. Close the windows and doors in the buildings that they rent. Practice what they preach. We all learn better by example.
315. More education to reduce, re use and recycle and incentives for participation.
316. Direction.
317. Why waste - do people think we can go on forever polluting.
318. Unnecessarily warm buildings could be cooler. Less vehicle use - fewer trips around the territory.
319. However, most of us already keep our consumption as low as possible because we can't afford to be wasteful, i.e.: as long as I continue to live where I do now I can't reduce any more.
320. People see no need to reduce their energy consumed because of YTG relief. If they had to pay the whole amount I think we would see a decrease in energy use.
321. Less damaging impact on environment; global warming; building of new facilities: dependence on outside; less cost to consumers.
322. Educate re: conservation.
323. Anything that will conserve energy has to be good.
324. In terms of environmental concerns.
325. More education to help people reduce their use.
326. People waste too much energy.
327. We should all try and reduce.
328. As long as it's reasonable.
329. Government employees are frivolous in expenses they are not accountable towards. They should help reduce, re-use, recycle and re-think.
330. Energy saved means less has to be supplied.
331. This description of sustainability is rather vague, but working to ensure we do not use up our energy sources (i.e.: sustainability) is obviously essential in the long run.
332. More education I believe would mean less consumption. Start with children.
333. Everyone needs to reduce. Taxes pay government operating costs - less cost = less taxes or taxes directed to better programs.
334. Turn lights off and heat down in all public buildings, shops etc. Where nobody stays and at night and on weekends.
335. If Yukoners have to reduce, why not the government?
336. High energy users (big business) should turn off lights etc during times when no one's working etc (nights and holidays).
337. Through the use of education and brochures as well as financial support.
338. All of us must become responsible for the health of our environment and the future of our generations.
339. So the earth will be okay for future generations.
340. We must all do our part.
341. Government waste is always a concern.
342. We waste incredible amounts of energy here, e.g.: cars left idling, no incentive to car pool/walk/cycle.
343. Yes, absolutely. People, including myself, waste energy continually. How about a regular newsletter on conserving energy.
344. Government appears to not be as conscientious as private establishments. i.e.: wastes more in labor efficiency and cost controls.
345. People should reduce use thereby denying the utility of valuable monetary gain.
346. Lead by example.
347. In terms of efficient use only. Not to avoid uses that will improve our economic base.
348. Only if possible to find cheaper energy.

349. *It would encourage people to cut* spending and by the way reduce pollution and help to drop the price of energy.
350. When people go to work they don't seem to be very conscious about energy conservation because they don't have to pay the bill directly.
351. If it did not force extra cost on the home/business owner.
352. We don't want another project like Aishihik.
353. Of course!! Just the mere asking the obvious question staggers me! Not just energy, but resources in general. And not just Yukoners as individuals, but Government esp. The grossly excess street lighting along the Alaska Highway is a flagrant example of the government not doing its part. Our climate & isolation dictate that we must be more careful with our use of energy.
354. There has to be a financial incentive for people to reduce consumption - similar to recycling initiatives.
355. Energy conservation should be of utmost importance in the north. We consume more energy per capita here than any other area in the world. We should all be driving energy efficient cars!! I get 64 miles to the gallon of diesel with my 4 door car.
356. Is the pope polish? Who devised this question? Someone from Alberta?
357. As a policy and management principle.
358. Become more conservation minded - energy efficient – government should support, financially, the use of cost-saving energy devices.
359. I would like to see the same practice for large corporations and businesses.
360. However, such policies are best taught in the home.
361. By education only and not by pricing.
362. More education and incentives for using less power.
363. It just makes sense. We are a wasteful society and need to be educated towards conservation.
364. As long as it's left as a policy and does not turn into another department or commission.
365. Government waste is colossal. French signs in the Yukon.
366. *Waste not, want not!*
367. Lead by example. If the government can do it, John Q public should be able to.
368. Saves on the environment. Makes the resource last longer.
369. Of course. Set the example.
370. Take the bull by his horns and start out with government buildings and turn off lights. Also turn down the heat so they have to work to stay warm.
371. We tend to be very wasteful and don't consider the cost of energy.
372. People have tendency not to do it on their own.
373. First reduce as much as possible then meet needs. Minimizes environmental and other impacts.
374. Conservation of resources reduce pollution.
375. A policy yes - a law questionable.
376. As long as residents who, through no fault of their own, are not penalized.
377. A positive move forward - government should be promoting these kinds of movements.
378. Everyone should be conscious of their energy consumption.
379. But not if it makes the energy currently used more expensive.
380. Everyone could cut down on uses.
381. It's a very good idea everywhere.
382. You may find people quite inventive if pilot reports can get funding. Most people are doing suggested efficiencies.
383. Turn out lights in government buildings when not in use (schools, offices etc).
384. Tax incentives for lower energy use compared to previous years.
385. Conservation should be a principle of all government policies.
386. Lower price.
387. Finite - non sustainable energy "consumption" uses planet up.
388. Because everyone would benefit. Most people have to learn how to reduce use of energy.
389. Environmental impact - reduction from both local and global energy use -i.e.: gas & oil production - from away pollution here. Economic impact of -high energy cost, more local energy production.
390. Conservation lessons the cost or expenditure and also the demand.
391. Shut down Faro mine until it can prove itself in the use of energy, instead of us having to support it.
392. *I want to see renewable non-*polluting energy, even if it costs more in the short run.
393. Everyone should work towards it.
394. But please, don't encourage people to use wood or other forms of energy then tell them ten years later "it's not good". These days, it appears to be propane - well, I'm skeptical after the wood/wood smoke pollution fiasco to think any conversion program is useful.
395. There are too many to list here. The most I have seen wasted is heat in buildings (70 degrees) when not in use.
396. I like mom and apple pie too. Get real - who wrote this, Gary McRobb?!
397. Reducing energy use is not only good policy, it is good resource management. To make energy that is just wasted is squandering.
398. Yes, but don't waste thousands on newspaper advertising. An idea that might work is to do a hands on - personal - home audit on use/ abuse and ideas to reduce consumption.
399. As taxpayers we "pay" for the government's excess use of energy.
400. Reduce polluting energy. Diesel not an issue if energy source is non-polluting.
401. I think Yukoners have just about reduced as much as they can and still maintain their lifestyle.
402. To encourage, but not to enforce.
403. Individual incentives to reduce energy consumption will have wide spread effects in a collective basis.
404. I see waste everywhere from untuned cars to excessive street lighting.
405. As long as there is not a penalty imposed.
406. Specifically for municipal and territorial departments.
407. But without a lot of Government spending on useless commissions.
408. An attitude of "do as I do" accomplishes far more than "do as I say".
409. If everyone uses less we will use hydro instead of costly diesel.
410. While not a big "Yukon" issue it is a big global issue - prudent use of energy is socially responsible.
411. Kind of a "no brainer". However the results of conservation must be tangible and measurable to the user. i.e.: don't allow rates to go up

enough to cancel out the amount of reduction in energy use.

412. It is necessary to reduce pollution, emissions and consumption of resources. All important goals.
413. It can get carried away - cost-effective education is necessary.
414. Government employees could car pool.
415. Conserve not reduce.
416. Raising prices to increase awareness is not "encouragement" however.
417. The lower the use the lower the impact.
418. The future is in our hands.
419. In my opinion, most people in North America use too much energy.
420. Reducing useless or non-essential use of energy -> education.
421. Especially for mines and industries.
422. It takes also promotion to change social attitudes.
423. Government is a significant energy consumer. Any saving of energy is worthwhile.
424. To be consistent and help the environment, we have to learn to save. So the government should strongly recommend to the residents to be careful.
425. But this policy must be established adequately. We must not do what other government and organizations did unsuccessfully.
426. People must be better informed than they are now.
427. The government must show some leadership in this field.
428. In general terms but not in statutes. The government should encourage reduction instead of penalizing about over consumption.
429. The reduction of energy consumption prolongs the longevity of infrastructures and reduces the impacts on the environment.
430. I believe that many people in the Yukon are ready to adopt this policy.
431. Without any rules, people don't do it.
432. Federal Government [illegible] if there was no unnecessary running and idling of vehicles (especially commercial) we could reduce emissions to world standards.
433. Government policy should include reducing their use of energy

Following are the 65 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Yukoners don't need to - multinationals do = Anvil.
2. Incentive yes. Direction no.
3. It's not how much energy we use but the source of it, i.e.: unlimited solar power vs polluting, damaging, expensive diesel power.
4. Your high prices pretty well do that, however, people who use electric heat still need a certain amount of electricity to heat their homes.
5. What kind of energy? Wood energy = yes.
6. Government has been doing this for years. Has it worked?
7. Not if it means taking the bus.
8. You need cheaper energy to compete with the outside.
9. Government is main culprit. Large industry is the other culprit.
10. Some people can afford it and others can't. Government have always not seen to far ahead, e.g.: Yukon Housing and propane.
11. A policy is not required. Simply continue to encourage energy use reduction through continuous education.
12. If it is already here and government doesn't have a policy yet, why should it get one now?
13. You must explain what it means to have government adopt this policy. Will you penalize those that use more energy? How will this change the way government acts? This question is intentionally vague.
14. Yukoners should be able to use as much energy as required without waste. They should be charged a fair price.
15. If most people are like me, they are already aware, and use as little energy (specifically electricity) as necessary.
16. You remove individual initiative to reduce their own energy consumption.
17. Without economical energy life in the Yukon won't be worth it and people will leave.
18. Stay out of it.
19. Government should not have control over me when I use energy. I am an adult and already know how.
20. Giving government too much control over our lives. There should be more education instead.
21. Energy consumers will make that choice on their own without government intervention . Provide choice not regulation.
22. More sources of energy needed. Don't make me a scapegoat.
23. With the high prices of energy today, do you not think Yukoners are already not reducing their consumption.
24. Educate - but government has no right to dictate people's use of energy.
25. Government should educate the public and be an example in building energy efficient buildings etc.
26. The problem lies not in the usage but rather the available supply of electricity irregardless if the Faro mine is working.
27. Past incentives are unfair. We are a single income large family. We try to conserve energy (we have green plugs, wrapped water tank and pipes, energy efficient light bulbs) but still have a difficult time keeping consumption low enough for the programs.
28. Most people are already conscious of this.
29. Impact falls more heavily on users of electrical heating systems, which is the cleanest method of heating.
30. Most of us are already reducing ourselves because of the high costs. Businesses should be the ones to reduce.
31. Who the hell do you think you are to tell people to use less electricity? You gave away millions in Faro.
32. Yukoners can make their own decision on how much energy to use. Look at the waste of energy for street lights in Whitehorse.
33. I don't think it need to be put into a policy. I get tired of over-regulation.
34. People have been aware of ways to cut their energy costs for many years. We don't need another government agency to baby sit us ($'s).
35. The bills are so high now no one is going to use more than they have to.
36. What do you mean policy and where would it end up leading for the people?
37. I would prefer to see us work towards finding a cheaper more

efficient energy that is environmentally sound rather than limit our lifestyles by reducing the amount used.

38. Because it's a waste of energy if the government adopts yet another policy.
39. First the government better do what they preach.
40. You need a certain amount of energy to do a certain job, but I found a lot of waste in government buildings by not shutting off lights and radios and computers.
41. I have electric heat, I would be pretty cold in the winter. This would not affect cost as the utility is guaranteed profit regardless of volume.
42. I don't think the Yukoners are the problem. The monopoly of the power company is!
43. The government should stay out of things that are not the business of government.
44. This is the responsibility of the individual, but government could supply "awareness" pamphlets.
45. This is window dressing, little is done to truly encourage energy reduction. The best incentive is higher costs. We are dependent on electricity in our lifestyles.
46. Goes by a family of 3-4 not 7.
47. Too much government policies already.
48. I believe the Yukon Government should encourage its users to seek and use alternative energies. This encompasses the above and many other policies.
49. The government already has too many regulations that control every aspect of our lives.
50. The question isn't clear - do you mean government should reduce their energy or government should encourage me to reduce mine?
51. When I built my house in Whitehorse, Yukon Electrical was encouraging electric heat. Then they put the prices up to discourage.
52. If one is referring to electricity we should use more. For there is no other source as efficient.
53. This has the effect of dropping the utilities profit so they raise the kilowatt price to maintain the profit.
54. How about reduce the price of our energy.
55. Encourage only, don't enact any laws to force or regulate energy consumption.
56. It should be a recommendation not a policy.
57. If less power is used, less income is received, rates would have to rise to cover costs.
58. Price will affect use. The government should stick to providing basic services infrastructure, education, health care, after that get the hell out of our lives.
59. To reduce their electrical consumption should be done by the family - not government education!
60. You can reduce the use of energy to some limits, after all with the increase of demand production has to be increased.
61. Policies have tended to penalize persons who have high power consumption. Many individuals do not have the ability to control consumption due to their environment (e.g.: our well requires 300' of heat tracing).
62. It appears that less individual electrical energy use simply justifies the raising of rates. i.e.: all power bills remain the same.
63. Why would you want to reduce the use of energy any more? Already more people are walking and/or using car pools or bus.
64. We people of the Yukon spend lots of money on energy saver insulation, bulbs, plugs, appliances etc. The more we save energy the more they charge us. So where's the saving energy and price?????!!!
65. Depends on the clauses. I don't think we need a policy for this.

Following are the 29 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. Most Yukoners have already been forced to reduce energy consumption due to high cost.
2. They have and are embarking on projects to reduce energy usage.
3. Yes if there is indiscriminate use; no if a Yukoner already is trying to do their part in reduction.
4. ?
5. To reduce cost to individual users sales must be maximized-if system is already working at maximum capacity answer is yes otherwise no.
6. Perhaps no more river development. Rates still go up.
7. Motherhood.
8. Yes & No. We need a policy to help reduce energy usage - it may help reduce the cost of hydro, but during the cold winter months a little more flexibility with usage is necessary.
9. Depends on the strategy used. More education is needed, however costs should be kept to a minimum.
10. I don't know what the policy is, but reduction is a good idea.
11. Consumers need to be responsible in their use of resources.
12. We have enough energy for households, it's industry that gets short changed.
13. Yes/No. At what cost?
14. What does that mean? I burn wood, oil.
15. It depends on what you call encourage! We are not in Europe or Toronto or Vancouver where there is public transportation nor can there be with our population so don't try to think or deal with us on southern or city terms.
16. ?
17. Bad question - cannot respond.
18. The policy needs to do more than tell people to turn off lights, also help reduce peak load times etc.
19. Yes/No - using less energy when we have a surplus will only result in an increase in rates.
20. Yes/No Yes the government should abide by one general policy.
21. If you create incentives instead of penalties like higher power costs.
22. I think the government should not be subsidizing our power with tax payers money in rebate or in rates.
23. Only if it is not just preaching - real cost savings and help with efficiency would make it better. i.e.: low cost loans, reduced prices for energy saving timers etc.
24. Long range planning in buildings, for energy efficiency, would be good, however we live in harsh environmental climate and need energy to get through winter comfortably.
25. If you mean should YTG reduce their energy use - yes.
26. I think everyone should have the freedom to use as much or little energy as they want, however, I

personally feel we should all act in a conservative and conscientious manner.

27. What does "general direction" mean?
28. I do not have enough info to answer that question.
29. It is up to the individual to choose. Government is already involved enough.

Land Use Planning

2 Future subdivisions in the Yukon could be designed with energy conservation in mind. For example, homes could be built to share a common heating source.

Would you support the government's developing special land use and zoning standards to encourage energy conservation?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 427 "Yes" responses to this question, 216 "No" responses and 90 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 248 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. This will work till someone wants to change their home-what if you need more heat than your neighbor.
2. But at the same time involve private sector. Any contracts would be turn-key operations with 5 - 10 year performance guarantees.
3. Energy consumption is only going to get more important in the future.
4. I am all for any policies which minimize land use and energy consumption, especially since we are the "last great wilderness".
5. More investigation of alternate ways to conserve should be looked at. Continue to explore with other northern communities/countries.
6. The condominium mentality exists outside and will push north soon. This could be expanded to suit more extreme climate conditions.
7. It's a lot easier to start this type of planning in a territory that is still so young and frontier-ish.
8. Energy conservation is an excellent though. Putting it to use promptly would play a major part.
9. The building of gigantic homes such as in Granger is horrifying with an energy crisis on the horizon.
10. Lot layout taking advantage of sun orientation; house layout some. Maintaining forest corner as wind break.
11. Someone has to initiate it. It is the way of the future.
12. Waste heat, no electric heat! R2000 building standards. Work at residence close together. Public transit (rewards for consistent use).
13. I'm not sure how this would be feasible.
14. Good idea.
15. The way to encourage conservation.
16. We all need to become caretakers of the earth. Resources have limits. We have to be socially responsible for what we have.
17. In the next 20 years we will see a complete change in how energy must be used. It is a finite resource.
18. Should initially be done on small scale pilot projects to work out the kinks.
19. A reasonable option for reducing our reliance on costly & environmentally damaging energy use.
20. Whitehorse is so ridiculously spread out. New subdivisions are miles and miles from downtown and the Yukon College is convenient only for those with vehicles.
21. A shared wind generator or solar power & water source with solar generated water pump.
22. Support all initiatives to conserve energy and resources.
23. Why doesn't the city plan clusters of neighborhoods closer to downtown core. i.e.: also with larger 2-3 acre lots, or more greenbelt if smaller lots, a rural feel within city.
24. Go for it. Lets be innovative, try some new ideas, challenge the status quo.
25. It's okay.
26. Build subdivisions/communities around trail networks to facilitate non motorized mobility-not an afterthought. Protect public green space to make higher density living desireable.
27. Good idea, but get better engineers and technical people than we have now.
28. Particularly if such zoning encouraged co-op housing.
29. But no development costs-people do it themselves. Establish incent ives.
30. Sharing a heating source to keep homes and trailers warmer also prevent more illnesses that come from cold rooms.
31. Like my kids to have a future.
32. Why spread subdivisions from here to Marsh Lake? Centralizing communities so people can walk, bike or bus to work. Have central heating plants.
33. Makes sense.
34. YTG has jurisdiction in rural areas. Municipalities have jurisdiction in communities so each level of government should decide.
35. Sounds like a good idea although I'm not sure how it would work.
36. If the standards would actually help and not impose unrealistic additional costs.
37. Low energy lighting could save all involved by up to 85%.
38. Not until our excess lots in the Granger area sell.
39. What's this "could be" why not "will be"? Sharing a common energy source won't mean people will use less energy so I don't understand this statement.
40. Everyone must participate in the reduction.
41. Especially if we could tap into such things as thermal heating or foster the development of natural gas.
42. Homes to share a common heating source.
43. Co-op type housing has been used in other places and has been accepted. Why not here? The project housing at the south end of Whitehorse could be used in such a

way.

44. We should have been laying lines for natural gas to every home.
45. But, I'm not sure your example is viable or that it would promote energy conservation.
46. But make it easier to obtain home for the average person. But don't have government put in too many road blocks.
47. Yes as long as the "consultant fees" didn't cost more than potential savings.
48. Energy conservation should not be an individual or personal choice, especially if we depend on limited resources.
49. Energy efficient homes will reduce hydro costs- the older homes did not have energy conservation in mind when they were built.
50. Give home owners some sort of break for being particularly innovative or dedicated in home design aimed at energy conservation.
51. I think people should be encouraged to build smaller houses as well as closer to town so they don't have to drive so far.
52. If it is done carefully and well. Let's be sure we have a good solution before we implement.
53. But should not force people to do so.
54. I support the concept but myself and many Yukoners don't like to share cars, heat sources, water sources etc.
55. YTG land development policy - i.e.: important southern Canadian suburban models, allowing the gutting of northern forest, complete and total lack of concern for how/ where/ what is built in terms of energy and aesthetics is appalling and needs to be changed.
56. Energy generation has impact on the environment. If less energy is used, less energy needs to be generated and there will be less impact on the environment.
57. Allow municipalities to plan not YTG so that local energy issues and # of lots are decided at municipal level.
58. If this is a practical way of reducing energy costs I would be in favor.
59. Every initiative towards conservation, if managed properly, will help increase public awareness that our energy consumption is unacceptable.
60. Orientation, density, viable alternatives to private vehicle use, are all needed.
61. Good to encourage/promote community awareness, especially since what we do as individuals affects community.
62. To a certain extent: if cost effective to home owner and government.
63. On a limited scale as a trial project.
64. Good idea.
65. There is already some interest locally in this. Government could help, but should allow lots of other input.
66. We need solar and wind energy use plans. The Yukon needs efficient systems to protect.
67. As a test it would be a valuable learning tool and something that could be used in other areas.
68. If it makes sense.
69. Also find innovative ways to improve the neighborhoods in other ways, such as recreation facilities.
70. That would help normal citizens to be aware that government "cares".
71. This idea makes perfect sense. If I was a home buyer I would certainly appreciate this.
72. Shared heating systems would work, i.e.: circulating hot water systems. Insulation produced now can result in very low heat loss on circulation.
73. As long as the cost of building and regulations is not too great for builders.
74. Only if quality of life is enhanced.
75. Particularly for government.
76. I'm not sure of your concept, re: energy (common source).
77. We must start now, the sooner the better.
78. Not just shared heating sources but better use of land - more urban - smaller lots, leaving community lands for all to enjoy.
79. See front.
80. Some subdivisions but not all.
81. But more info is needed. Who pays? Is each home's use monitored and billed separately? Cost? What type of heat? Will this also change again in 10 years?
82. Fuel abatement/forest fire control as a source of wood energy.
83. Providing initial outlay is not overly expensive.
84. I think people would need a lot of educating before they would seriously consider purchasing such a home.
85. In Dawson, when our school was being planned, it could have gone in the old highways property and could have been heated by waste hot water from our power plant. What about our new plans for a recreation center. Not a consideration again! And we're talking pool (indoor heated) and hot tub - a joke!
86. In new subdivision planning immediately.
87. Country lots should be 1 hectare, 1.5 hectare maximum in future subdivisions.
88. I'm not sure shared heating is the best way to go in this.
89. As long as costs are not prohibitive to access the common heating source.
90. Have people put solar and be able to sell back to YEC.
91. But would have to be informed of extra costs.
92. Have to be done carefully.
93. Possibilities probably exist for this type of planning, but I would like to see a firm commitment from users before things go together.
94. If there were people willing to give it a try and a market for that.
95. But it has to be affordable. If it isn't - who will buy in to it?
96. Cost savings in the long run.
97. Providing that we are not racially segregated. It should apply to all.
98. A nice concept but my support would depend on the details.
99. Some of the smaller Yukon communities use a common energy/ heat source for their village facilities which seems to be beneficial and economical.
100. Interesting concept and build community feeling - working together to solve a problem.
101. Bring down costs of power.
102. If practical.
103. It's about time.
104. Why not, perhaps it should always have been that way.
105. Centralized heating source could use chips/solar panels etc.
106. This will conserve energy and the environment for future generations.
107. When/if the community takes the lead and requests such standards.
108. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. But, should be tempered with common sense.

109. Use the sun.
110. Optional involvement or confined to only some subdivisions.
111. I'm a communist.
112. Anything to encourage conservation.
113. It would depend - the rural residents would have different concerns, needs, issues than urban folks.
114. The common heating source could be a problem though, for unequal use of energy by the partners.
115. Anything reasonable to get energy use down is worthwhile.
116. The heating system developed in Ouhe-Bougoumou, Quebec would be good to consider.
117. Need to include cluster lot development concept in larger residential land policy.
118. If the YTG has intentions to produce alternate energy it would be advisable to zone the surrounding area for suitable industrial or home use.
119. A common heating source is unlikely to be beneficial over the life cycle.
120. Building code to encompass the green home standard. Higher standard of windows. Common heat source impractical.
121. But need more info on effects and consequences of such a program.
122. If economically viable and if alternatives are offered.
123. Could co-operatives to operate smaller community energy systems and housing projects be incorporated?
124. Providing the costs are not out of reach. They don't need to be!! Only if environment is top of the list - not economics. Model after "green spaces" cities.
125. Must be careful not to pose unrealistic expectations on people. Government can assist people in conservation and support these efforts.
126. No explanation necessary - it just makes sense.
127. This could be a tough sell.
128. Anything that can help save the earth is good and this would help to keep utility costs down.
129. With input from citizens and only if individual needs can still be met. Some need more heat than others (elderly/babies).
130. Along with individual choice.
131. Terraced high rises . Such as was built at Red Deer Alta. With southern exposure with access to sunshine for better health.
132. Standards should be reasonable and by consensus.
133. As long as not too restrictive.
134. Motherhood question.
135. Why not if it's technically feasible and well planned.
136. Especially ideas like solar power panels, windmills and wind turbines, multi fuel boilers using recycled articles.
137. Government intervention through tax incentives and land use regulations is the most effective way of introducing conservation measures.
138. Hot water heating.
139. But not as a number one solution.
140. Smart.
141. Same as above.
142. If practical. Possible groups of buildings that could be heated from a central heating system. 4 to 8 buildings etc.
143. Would this be communal or individual billing? Single billing apartment style often leads to waste.
144. Also, community solar/wind sources could be cost effective.
145. Perhaps on larger lot sizes such as country residential or rural residential more than one residence is allowed.
146. Not sure what question means. New subdivisions could be located in southerly locations where there is maximum use of sunshine for heat and light.
147. Building energy efficient homes is best long term plan for energy supply stability, but no to common shared items - too many problems.
148. ? I don't know anything about land use or home design?
149. Sounds good, but some Yukon life styles do not make this practical. People come to the Yukon to live a country-residential life style.
150. To a point, but how would you enforce?
151. Would hope it would be user pay; not community shared, i.e.: on even split between all users.
152. As long as ordinary people (Yukoners) are involved at each step of the way.
153. Government needs to be involved to enforce energy consumption.
154. But not common heating or water source unless it is the same for the whole area.
155. Install natural gas lines to subdivisions.
156. Has the windmill project run long enough to prove that wind can be harnessed?
157. As long as individuality isn't lost.
158. Yes for solar and wind technology.
159. Small micro hydro units for specific areas. Building new homes with solar capabilities. Wind where feasible.
160. As long it is safe for the environment.
161. South facing homes, build vertical instead of horizontal (lots of ideas could be standardized). Don't take Yukoners independence away though.
162. Why didn't you start 25 years ago?
163. If it is energy wise and cost effective as well as efficient.
164. More central type home. All connected with central space for grass etc. More home for seniors in one building, but with grass and space to walk.
165. Would like to know more about "common heating source". Zoning standards related to emissions? Don't understand.
166. Only in the hands of the people using this system.
167. But with Whitehorses love affair with rural residential these alternatives are not viable.
168. How would you monitor the use if shared?
169. A useful item for complex's, but costly for individual home owner.
170. I am not sure exactly what is meant by this, but it sounds like a good idea.
171. Boilers and oil are more efficient and cheaper than electricity.
172. Only if government stayed out of development. If private industry won't do it stay out of development and building.
173. Unless the common heating source means neighbors are affected by what the other does.
174. This would not appeal to everyone, but it would to some and every little bit counts.
175. It works in other parts of the world.
176. If there is a market for well designed homes then that's good for the environment.
177. Only if the operative word is

"encourage". Government's role should be to educate and persuade - not dictate.

178. We have to one day, there will be no choice.
179. If it's cheaper for people.
180. With proper planning, options can be incorporated into physical development plans. This way we are not stuck with one option.
181. Private development is cheaper than government involvement.
182. This is important - also, location to reduce transportation energy use.
183. The more you work with and support one gives to their area the more harmony there is.
184. Anything. Act now. Houses should be a mere fraction of the size at which they are now being built. There should be an energy surcharge for any house larger than 1000 sq. ft total area - prorated by number in family.
185. The ideal place to do this - downtown is already developed. I hope there would not be development for the sake of building an "energy efficient" neighborhood.
186. Efficiency.
187. Common heating system does not seem feasible, although conservation strategies good.
188. Great idea, reduce your consumption of energy.
189. Yes, as long as it was practical. Our winters are cold and we shouldn't have to "share" electricity costs, in case one house uses more energy.
190. Great ides. Passive and active solar , wind, micro hydro etc. Less dependence on outside market forces.
191. Consider developing subdivisions with southern exposures to take advantage of natural warming.
192. Provided cost is kept to a reasonable level.
193. Better use of the land.
194. Not in favor of sharing common heating - there are other ways.
195. Unless the energy becomes more expensive - which it sounds like it would.
196. This would support sustainability.
197. Proven first - most single dwelling furnaces could heat more than one house.
198. A common heating source could be locally provided, i.e.: wood pellets from waste wood.
199. But care should be taken to allow individuality. There is also the concern of inefficiency due to costs of development and enough knowledge during the planning.
200. Probably I would agree in general, but would need to know more.
201. I think such avenues should be fully explored but their implementation should depend partly on results of public consultations/feedback.
202. Energy is expensive - we waste it as we did in the days of cheap oil/ hydro. People need encouragement to change their practices.
203. For 20 years past now talk has gone on about heat waste pi ping to schools, community centers and other government buildings, but nothing has been done "yet".
204. Not in that way. There is already a common heat source - the sun.
205. Providing it doesn't raise cost too much.
206. Allow immediate community to benefit by it's common effort.
207. Tremendous energy and resource efficiency could be realized if a few basic design principles were adopted. This has to start with the big picture first! You can't take advantage of solar gain too well if you're on a north facing slope or are in the shadow of the house next door. Please, please, subdivisions, including country residential, should be located close to town, not as far.
208. A couple of community living complexes.
209. Don't know what you are getting at.
210. I would especially encourage developing subdivisions close to downtown instead of spreading people all over the southern Yukon. Mary Lake is as close to downtown as I could get while still getting a bit of privacy.
211. Long overdue. Southern style housing concepts make no sense in the Yukon.
212. Using Whitehorse as an example, this is a most efficient layout. One must expand from a hub in ever expanding circles, not as spokes on a wheel.
213. Yes in principle, it is already one aspect we consider, but you need to explain what you mean. It's not as simple as you may think.
214. Adopt some European examples by using energy efficient appliances.
215. Central heating [illegible] cores or blocks is not uncommon in Europe. I believe it could be used effectively, part of the fuel could be constituted of common household waste.
216. Yes this would be a good idea, but not to the point of having some special committee set up to study it. Either do it or forget it.
217. However, alternate energy sources in cases of break down should be planned for.
218. Great idea! It's a move in the right direction. Let's show the rest of the country that the Yukon is a leader on the "green-scene"!
219. Requires a certain amount of solar for new construction.
220. It would be nice to have the money to implement them.
221. See above.
222. Sounds interesting.
223. Provided that the individual can still exercise choice. Economic incentive is a more democratic way as opposed to government ???.
224. Again, a positive direction.
225. Very good idea, especially development of solar energy in sunny Yukon and wind power on the windy hilltop.
226. But should be left up to the individual decision.
227. Lower price.
228. Carefully, thoughtfully.
229. Also support projects like co-op housing and like Mr. X's community housing idea.
230. Yes with reservations: new technologies are good, but can be costly, the end has to justify the means. In other words the initial costs should be less than the saving over a reasonable period of time.
231. How about more bike paths for families to enjoy, with poorer access for cars and the best access for bikes and pedestrians.
232. Tell me more. Sounds fishy/ flakey..., but the concept appeals, but I like equitable societies.
233. Any subdivisions not designed to take advantage of the sun should not be given the go-ahead. I don't know that a common heating source will be practical here.
234. How could this reflect in group/area rates?
235. In some cases it may be appropriate and cost effective.

236. E.g.: planning to make use of "shorter distances" and housing in areas which are not pollution traps.
237. Orientation of subdivision - south exposures - out of wind is one example.
238. Make sure there are lots of opportunities for consultation in the development of options.
239. I think sharing a common heat source could have potential. Definitely worth looking at alternate means of energy conservation.
240. Yes morally, but not by paying more myself.
241. Standards that might be different from one place to another
242. ?
243. Generally, we use too much energy. We must look at all options.
244. But the people, their liberty and energy saving must still be respected without forcing the people to share a common heating source.
245. Like my first answer, these "norms" must be established adequately.
246. It seems unavoidable.
247. It is a very important factor concerning energy consumption
248. Co-operative housing would work nearby and lots of bicycle paths.

Following are the 185 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. First the details need to be explained.
2. Very undue question. I simply do not trust the government with carte blanche autonomy in this area. Considerable details would be required.
3. Not a common heating source.
4. If government runs it the cost would soon escalate beyond belief.
5. Energy conservation is to everyone's benefit since it reduces expense. Information packages on how to reduce energy consumption good! We have too many laws already.
6. Not in a common heating source. I can't see how a common heating source could heat a home efficiently during the winter months.
7. You would be forcing people to accept something they may not want - in effect a dictatorship.
8. Government already controls far too much of our lives.
9. The problem as I see it is not how much energy we use but wher we get it from or how we generate it.
10. Less regulation not more.
11. If you have 2 homes sharing a common heating source you are always going to have 1 using more than the other. Then the second home will end up paying for the 1st home also.
12. I like to know exactly where I stand.
13. Government has no business telling people how they should live. They pay for a home with what they can afford. Government interferrence would only increase that cost substantially.
14. If common source, would use be individualized? Every household uses differing amounts.
15. Let private enterprise do it. Private enterprise can petition for "special" land use if necessary. Zoning standards could be an infringement.
16. Again, education as to form and possibilities of building practice is important.
17. They don't need this when they cannot even come up with a basic urban plan to keep Whitehorse from being scattered all over the countryside! The location of Yukon college is a prime example. No students can possibly live within walking distance of it.
18. Don't trust government to be fair or unbiased or to give fair weight to all peoples needs/opinions.
19. There are enough government standards.
20. Realistic energy and development cost will dictate style of development. I doubt infrastructure for distribution of energy is really a huge capital cost.
21. Not for private homes to share common heating source, but for subsidized housing - yes.
22. I don't support Government in developing energy. Stay out of it. Too much government involvement now.
23. This is basically a matter for private enterprise. There is too much government control over land. Before more subdivisions, encourage well planned living space across the downtown core. As usual no imagination. Typical American mindset.
24. Oppose regulation of this nature.
25. Not for residential areas.
26. People would not react favorably and not all would agree. People want a choice.
27. Work with what is already available first
28. It just means that the government can charge more for energy, lots and taxes because its a new idea or approach.
29. With all the vacant/developable land in the Yukon, people want room to move, not live on top of each other. This is not Hong Kong.
30. If people want to develop special communities like you describe they will on their own. Having government set standards is like leading a horse to water. You still can't make it drink.
31. Too much government interference in consumer choices can be detrimental.
32. I would like control over my own heat and energy use.
33. Who wants to depend on neighbors for conservation when they are interested in drugs & booze while I am concerned with survival?
34. If government is involved in any planning decision it is bound to be a failure.
35. I think this intrudes on the individuals rights to independence.
36. Sharing a heating source may cause other problems, i.e.: alternating the time each household can use the heating source, so the source won't short out.
37. Who pays? Why should I pay someone else's way?
38. One would conserve and the others would leave the doors and windows open all the time.
39. Energy like land and material costs will dictate type of construction. It will self regulate.
40. The regulations would be too complicated and would tend to drive housing costs up. Also, this would lead to more government intrusion into individuals lives.
41. I would not like to have my energy requirements be tied that closely with another person/home/etc.
42. I don't really think sharing a common heating service would be such a good idea? I foresee problems in that area.
43. This kind of development only

works in an urban setting and planning/zoning in these settings is not a YTG responsibility.

44. Government should not regulate private home energy use, just provide incentives.
45. The problems with such a system outweigh the advantages.
46. I cannot imagine how more than one person or family could use the same heating source.
47. Private enterprise should be encouraged to promote energy efficient dwellings and commercial structures without government helping in design and plan.
48. Stay out of it.
49. I like my privacy and my own thing, I am a responsible adult.
50. My home is my responsibility not someone else's.
51. Government gets too much control. People take control themselves.
52. Land use planning is a municipal responsibility. Government could show/advise but let local government decide.
53. There is just not enough people who would use fairly the resource.
54. Incentives, education better than regulating life styles.
55. Too many studies already that cost the tax payer. As it would be the private person who would foot the bill.
56. Too expensive. See Inuvik!!
57. People must adopt this, not through legislation.
58. Row housing? What is the plan? Some explanation would be appropriate.
59. Sounds like another native housing project.
60. Would likely lead to clustering of lots, no longer able to purchase acreage's for single family use?
61. I want total choice on where I live and lifestyle.
62. We are over-regulated enough.
63. Who is going to pay for this?
64. Never be able to control it.
65. But at what cost. Less government in all situations. We are already over permitted, over regulated.
66. We are over governed all too much as it is.
67. Every time the government gets involved costs seem to increase!
68. Shared heating source implies shared responsibility. I would rather be responsible for my own heating source.
69. Zoning and land use standards aren't there to encourage they are there to be followed. Rather than this, ideas could be given to land owners to follow if they desire. We are already over regulated.
70. Think of supply and demand! Lots of lots of land drives prices down, put people with education in decision making positions.
71. Impractical.
72. Encourage individuals. Don't force them through zoning.
73. ??
74. I think that we, as individuals, have to be informed. If it's centrally controlled it still does not make us each accountable.
75. Government should educate the public on the options not mandate them.
76. It wouldn't be economically feasible.
77. More laws will not have any affect on the minds of the citizens.
78. If it's government housing yes; but not on private homes.
79. Not certain if question implies the construction of adjoined homes or 2 or more homes sharing a common source of heating.
80. Sharing anything discourages homeowners who want independence. Enough government interference now. Would rather see "off peak" discounts instead, i.e.: laundry at night, 2 meters on houses.
81. I don't think this is thought through yet. Give realistic examples. Don't ask for blank cheques!
82. Housing units should be encouraged to become more self-sufficient (i.e.: use of solar panels, wind energy, wood etc).
83. Never work efficiently.
84. Not practical in the north. Too expensive initially.
85. I am not so sure that this is a good alternative. There will always be someone who does not care about energy conservation and this will impact on your household.
86. The communities should do this for themselves, it would only cost the government to do studies etc. With the help of YTG this can be done once, then we take over.
87. My heat my bill.
88. All eggs in one basket (common heating source). This was tried then abandoned in Whitehorse with oil-fired steam heat.
89. The cost to set up would probably be ridiculous and people want options not communism. Inuvik tried and failed economically with common heating.
90. Any government regulating is just a money pit for government abuse. I have to see a government agency operate a business cheaper than private sector.
91. You had a common heating plant on range road and shut it down. Why don't you start this program with the 25 buildings that the government occupies in Whitehorse.
92. This LUP and should be focussed on larger picture, i.e.: complete the LUP for Northern Yukon. This should begin soon before 1999.
93. Yukoners are too independent.
94. Develop this initiative internally. Use Yukon housing project as research. Good ideas will propagate themselves without cumbersome legislation.
95. Let private sector develop these experimental approach.
96. Not a doable solution. Human nature - one household will be energy minded the other may not. And the household that is will "pay" for the one that's not.
97. People should be able to determine for themselves the type of energy they want.
98. Depends, this is not very well explained.
99. Lets be serious. Homes with a common heating source? Not in our lifetime!
100. Most people I know move to the country because they cherish their privacy and independence. A good idea if it isn't mandatory.
101. Availability as opposed to regulation.
102. There is no way this is going to work. You'll spend a bundle then find out you've got another dead horse.
103. Experience shows one household will not conserve but the others pay for theirs.
104. I don't like the idea of sharing a heating source. What if you don't want to live right next to your neighbor? There are other ways to produce cheap energy, why don't we try it?
105. Implementation could be too

expensive as well as O&M.

106. Re: share a common heating source. Would be difficult to regulate.
107. No. Stick to looking after health, schools and roads.
108. I think you would end up dictating to a variety of people how hot their house could be. Might as well build a barn and call them sheep. Spend the money on the development of unlimited solar or wind power or benign energy sources.
109. I don't believe this is the answer to energy conservation. I don't see where the savings would be with the example you provide.
110. Doubt it would save anything. Responsibility for own home is essential to keep at least some dignity.
111. Heat transportation has proven insufficient in Eastern Europe.
112. Lack of privacy.
113. Special land use - possibly. We have enough zoning standards.
114. I don't think this idea will work for most people as people live in the Yukon for their privacy and open space.
115. There are enough hurdles to jump already. Also, common heating sources are nonsense - they merely enable all participants to avoid the personal responsibility.
116. This sounds like a plan to cram in as many homes as possible in as small a place as possible to get more tax revenue. Yukoners want reasonable space to live in.
117. We have enough government interference now, especially by improperly trained employees.
118. Government projects tend to be overpriced and inefficient. No individuality.
119. I feel that more government involvement would only increase cost.
120. We do not want to share!
121. When I pay my mortgage I prefer to have the control over my own residence.
122. This should be a decision made by individual homeowners.
123. I think that the concept and design can be explored and presented, but the public should not be forced to adopt such policies. If it makes sense people will do it.
124. As above.
125. How the government makes land available is already quite restrictive.
126. Should be up to individual homeowner.
127. How to heat your own building should be your own business. I think there are starting to be too many zoning rules.
128. Enough big brother is watching or knows what is good for people. We are not children.
129. I think everyone should have the right to their own heating source if they so choose.
130. By tradition and practice Yukoners live in rural or private areas. They are gregarious by interest group only. As rural areas develop they demand electrification.
131. More government involvement just adds a different cost. O & M on shared system would be difficult to administer.
132. Not in the example given. We will end up in row housing complexes. Lay off all the government employees who have been hired for special projects, whose projects have never been cancelled. The money saved could buy a lot of heat.
133. Not feasible at this time. Would add too much to building costs and land development costs.
134. Why would I support this. I live in my own home and my own land.
135. Government intervention only costs money.
136. Everyone should be involved in conservation.
137. Government initiatives are not usually cost $ effective. I would not support this.
138. I don't like anything that restricts an individuals choice.
139. Joint housing will require government subsidies.
140. Need is not that critical.
141. Too many people in one area.
142. Not any more different zonings.
143. If people are prepared to pay for energy they should be free to build as they like.
144. More red tape.
145. I take care of myself.
146. Common heating sources would be impractical.
147. I like to have space between homes and control over my heating system.
148. Future subdivisions should encourage self reliance amongst energy consumers. This should not be a government doctrination.
149. Possibly OK in some situations, but I don't want to be forced to live in a commune or make added capital investments. Must be by choice. Proceed with caution.
150. Government not likely to be competent to do this. Blatant interference.
151. I think future subdivisions should space the houses more apart like country residential.
152. Apartments yes. Homes no.
153. Because you would probably increase our rates by double.
154. These types of standards usually end up costing the consumer more not less.
155. Too much government intervention is bad. People need to make their own decisions.
156. Individuals must have freedom of choice. Government should promote, make incentives, but not legislate common heating sources.
157. We have enough government regulations as it is.
158. We need less what "ifing" and more in the doing column.
159. People could not afford this.
160. Way too complicated and costly.
161. Some conservation measures could be adopted in design, but a common heating source for S.F.D.'s would likely fail.
162. Encouraging energy efficiency is fine, but having exclusive energy subdivisions developed by government are unlikely to be cost efficient.
163. Each individual should be responsible. I, for one, would not like to depend on a neighbor to reduce their energy consumption when it's considered with my own.
164. I question what shared heat source.
165. Let people decide on there own - how and what to build with-in code.
166. We have enough regulation. Provide incentives but don't zone/ regulate.
167. My home is my home. That is why I live in a single family dwelling.
168. Government can't baby everyone. We have enough government as it is and enough regulations re land use.
169. If people want that let them do it themselves.
170. Government is too many aspects of our lives now. How do you estimate cost to each family?

Everyone should have own choice.

171. Single family homes are almost everyone's hope. It should be easier to update older homes and better planning for all new buildings.
172. More red tape with no tangible results.
173. Seems to me rather intrusive. My mind I open though. Give more info.
174. If it follow the example cited.
175. Hard to implement, too many bylaws as it is.
176. Common heating reduces autonomy and independent decisions of the individual.
177. Reduces the right of freedom to choose.
178. Individual needs are different.
179. History indicates that other users would get hit for the costs of servicing these areas which always goes to the upper-income group.
180. Like we wrote the first one - the same answer!
181. Would need to know what they were exactly.
182. Shared heating can be a big problem - look at Inuvik who've decided to go for individual home heating.
183. Government involvement too expensive and cumbersome.
184. This would cram people together even more. The air quality would be better but the quality of life would be diminished.
185. I want less Government interference.

Following are the 49 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. ?? Interesting idea but I rather fend for myself.
2. Maybe - it would depend how it was done and what control I would have over the situation.
3. Why hasn't the government set this example by consolidating all offices under one roof instead of using almost every available commercial building in town?
4. Yes for those getting into the market; no for those already in existing subdivisions.
5. How feasible would it be except in places like Mayo and Cantung where thermal heat from underground hot water is available.
6. This is done in the Arctic but I've never seen any figures to say it is cost-effective.
7. This sounds great but I don't know what this might mean in terms of costs etc.
8. Not sure about common heating source - has it worked anywhere else in the north?
9. Yes - if it is fair and equitable to all parties concerned. No - if it impinges on privacy and rights of any one individual, i.e.: absentee land owner not sharing cost burdens other party.
10. Wind power.
11. ? Review Inuvik and Churchill, man utility system for shared heating. The history should be available.
12. I'm not sure.
13. After reviewing public support - i.e.: the steam plant at Takhini?
14. Would need more info on this idea before indicating whether or not I would support it.
15. I don't want to pay someone else's fuel bill.
16. Social problems become paramount if you look at Inuvik and Iqualuit for examples of stress in relationships.
17. Depends on your standards.
18. What would be a common heating source?
19. ? I'm not sure your example would work for most people. Each family has a different lifestyle and would consume different amounts of energy resources.
20. Depends on the standards that are developed.
21. How do you propose to make people pay fairly and share a common heating source without problems arising from non-payment from one or both?
22. Not sure - the affordability of the plan to home owners would be most important.
23. On an experimental basis to see if people would be attracted to living that way
24. If it was an efficient common heating source. Also consider landscape, transportation, house design and orientation.
25. Possibly.
26. Would need more details before making this decision.
27. Yes/no, individuals choice.
28. Yes/no. Depends on costs to purchase (i.e.: R2000 homes - how much more to build this way. If say $150,000 the will cost $200,000 may not be a wise choice.).
29. This is a dramatic move which will diminish a homeowners traditional control of his/her [illegible]. A lot of careful thought should go into this before investing public funds.
30. ?
31. Would like to know more about.
32. No opinion; I need to know more of what the government has in mind before I can support or not support a strategy.
33. Not sure of the proposal.
34. It depends on what type of heating source.
35. Need more specific details to form opinion.
36. Maybe.
37. Fine, but I don't want to pay for it (even indirectly) unless I can benefit from it. And I can't afford a new home.
38. Unsure. Would have to know more details.
39. Unsure.
40. We aren't sure.
41. Yes, but cheap energy is easy - people need space - do not crowd.
42. ? Are we talking condos etc. With a central heating system or going back to the army and air force days with steam plants?
43. Undecided - worth looking into.
44. ?
45. ? In principle yes, but I have no idea what the implications are.
46. Cannot answer.
47. I don't know. These houses with common heating source seems wasteful to me. They're always too warm, especially when nobodies home.
48. I would want to know more about this before I decide.
49. N/A.

Site and Building Design

3 New buildings could be built to be more energy efficient. Older buildings could be upgraded to reduce their use of energy. New buildings could also be located to take

advantage of the angle of the sum or future opportunities for a common heating system shared with adjacent buildings.

Would you support the development of design standards for new buildings in order to achieve greater energy efficiency?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 556 "Yes" responses to this question, 139 "No" responses and 68 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 329 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. We use so much of the worlds energy - we have an obligation to reduce - everyone must not just the conscious few!
2. But once all these energy efficient places are built the energy cost will go up because there is less consumption - which means less profit for you know who.
3. Include new breed photo voltage & solar gain technology.
4. People purchasing or building a home can fix it up to their own standards. I really believe in one's own decision making skills & government stay out of it. A home you want-not one government wants.
5. Very important-long term pay backs.
6. As in #2
7. Yes, yes, yes! It is appalling how poorly insulated many homes, especially trailers, are. Legislate high R value minimum requirements.
8. Technology improvements have an excellent track record in reduction of costs in all industrial and commercial applications.
9. These standards already exist but I'm not sure I would support forced adoption of a narrow interpretation of these standards. Education is a better way.
10. Every little bit helps.
11. Allow underground housing in appropriate areas if people desire it.
12. But not R2000 flops. They did not breathe properly resulting in health (mold, mildew problems). Design standards should be researched properly first.
13. Good luck in obtaining this one. You just need one "designer" who believes 2 x 4 stud walls are adequate.
14. As Yukoners, I'm sure the support would be there. Don't think 20 years down the road. Do it now!
15. Any incorporation of alternative energy sources is great.
16. Also, encourage small home construction of local materials with amenities the choice of the land owner (hauling water and using an outhouse consumes far less energy than having a well running hot water. Small homes require far less energy to heat.
17. Self-evident.
18. Many hours of work have been invested in this already. Get the building code to require efficiency! Don't reinvent the wheel, research past work.
19. Providing their not restrictive. There is way too much foolishness in the building code already.
20. Lead by example!
21. Within reason. Knowledgeable people should be taking the lead with calculations in hand. Many houses are over-insulated with no return. No to programs like HERS being pushed by some at YHC. It would create class system of houses.
22. Roofing material is now available that is the equivalent of solar panels.
23. In town I added insulation to the house, installed a newer more efficient oil burner and reduced heating costs by half.
24. We have to utilize more renewable resources and none polluting resources. Wind power is very effective over fossil fuels.
25. We have no choice. There are many proven technologies to change better use of energy.
26. Only makes sense to use resources as efficiently as possible.
27. It would pay for itself and reduce costly damage to our environment.
28. Yes but also consider things like "can any window be opened?" If not, that is one way to increase dreadful and sometimes life threatening problems with allergies and asthma. Many of the energy saving homes of the 1970's proved damaging to people's health. The buildings did not allow a good circulation of fresh air.
29. Provided these standards were not regulated by government. Help people to become more aware of energy conservation and encourage/ support them to make good choices/ efficient designs when choosing their site and designing their homes.
30. For urban buildings only.
31. As long as these buildings are being maintained and heated by the tax payer. This standard should not include private residences. It is wrong to require by law or otherwise that citizens must up grade their home.
32. But not if you're going to cut down trees. What about buildings blocking others light and sun.
33. Passive solar is cheap and obviously should be taken advantage of.
34. Definitely. I imagine that knowledge can save energy without necessarily costing a lot more.
35. Zoning should protect and maximize passive solar heating and views in communities.
36. Don't re-invent the wheel. There's all kinds of data free for the asking. Save money! My money!
37. Absolutely - arctic entrances should be required in building code (double set of doors).
38. I'd feel that is good but get some of the fellows in jail to work on the project. Rehabilitation & also young offenders. Learning them a trade and working all that excess energy out and have it on a resume for them to get the credit for what they learned. Might make responsible boys and men and less break ins and such.

39. Do I have to?
40. Makes sense.
41. As above.
42. Wind and solar generated power can be shared more equitably than gas or oil.
43. The public is largely unaware of the benefits that design can give without incurring additional cost, i.e.: passive solar gain.
44. The more we use natural energy the less we need to build to create energy.
45. Do a cost/benefit analysis prior to doing the developing.
46. Same as above. Not "could" but "will be". Take into effect our short winter and light hours and extreme cold weather. Also, who's paying for all this??
47. Everything would help.
48. Makes sense. Leads to better looking communities and houses.
49. Yes. These questions are written with an extreme bias. Who would not support such a statement? The question should be -"at what cost?"
50. Make use of solar energy.
51. See above.
52. But, not at the sacrifice of indoor air quality.
53. More efficient, but having more than one house on a heat source could cause people to blame the other person - angle of house very good.
54. Yes, sure - why not make use of what we can now?
55. Solar energy has long been known to be efficient and low cost.
56. As long as they are affordable and accessible to everyone (in the context of the housing market). We need to look at unlimited resources which will not be affected by our use as sources of energy (wind, solar).
57. Except for the explanation in #2 above.
58. Refer to answer #2.
59. If government can develop off the shelf designs aimed at max energy efficiency in the Yukon situation, great. Provide info so its much easier for the individual or contractor to increase efficiency of homes and buildings being constructed. I would not be as sure about making the incorporation of efficient designs mandatory. Certainly design of s/d, i.e.: lot layout should take into account angle of sun.
60. Taking advantage of the sun has been used since man first built shelter. Reducing energy consumption is always a good idea and considering future opportunities is always a good idea.
61. With the aid of solar power. Also wind power.
62. As an available option not as an imposed thing.
63. Who would do this? Why are public buildings continually being built/rebuilt because of energy design flaws?
64. Should make low-cost loans available so people in older homes (us!) could help conserve energy.
65. See above.
66. See 1 & 2 above.
67. Sensible approach.
68. At municipal government level.
69. This would reduce the consumption of fuel and save money.
70. Other parts of Canada and world have had great success with these changes.
71. With energy rates increasing, fossil fuels diminishing, I think Yukon needs to look towards the future and take responsibility and initiate action now.
72. Conservation makes sense, better design.
73. Offer incentives $.
74. But only in terms of goods and services, supplies etc . Not in terms of private dwellings.
75. I have seen it done in other cities and for the most part it is a success.
76. Yukon standards for housing are energy-wasting. Enforceable standards and energy ratings are needed.
77. Our current building codes either do not take these into account with ease, or else they are much too expensive to incorporate and need to be more reasonably priced.
78. Only if design costs shared with at least NWT/Nunavit.
79. Hospital is one huge waste of energy. Government buildings kept too hot. Schools heating not in keeping with weather.
80. Again, sound like a good idea if implemented properly.
81. Same as #2.
82. The Romans!! Yes, the Romans!! Built to take advantage of the angle of the sun. We are just plain stupid and lazy.
83. There is lots of examples in use and the Yukon should take charge and design for long term and design it's own building code instead of using what's "OK" in the south.
84. This has major implications for total consumption of energy.
85. Government already has these design standards. Building codes reflect a lot of those standards.
86. If it makes sense, especially on cost/benefit.
87. As long as they were based on the Yukon's climate. As long as they included windows that open.
88. This I would support.
89. I think this is self-evident.
90. Same as above.
91. I would support anything which I could see as feasible.
92. Solar panels backed up with efficient wood heat source, backed up with oil heated water.
93. As long as the building costs are not so great that the houses can't be built and buyers can't afford them.
94. If it improves economics.
95. But for private owners, additional cost would have to be subsidized or given low interest $.
96. They (businesses) are in a large collection and there is no need for privacy.
97. I will be incorporating more energy saving devices as money is available - presently single mom with 2 children in university.
98. As long as it's affordable.
99. I think most good planners take advantage of those type of design issues now. Legislating may be difficult - you should probably not legislate site placement but educate.
100. New methods are always helpful in design and building standards
101. See front comments.
102. Lowers bills of heating.
103. Yes. Houses should be more energy efficient - depending on cost of building - with overall long term statement to reflect savings on energy efficiency. Double pane windows etc.
104. Subsidize this program.
105. If community involved in final selection of design.
106. Design "standards" yes, legislation no.
107. The Yukon has many sunny days. Lets take advantage of the sun's solar energy.
108. But what would the cost be for

construction? Would it be affordable?

109. Providing the new energy homes are healthy to live in. "underground housing".
110. I believe that these factors-facing the sun for instance will play a big part in health especially in the winter months. That is good city planning. Taking into mind we are a winter place and need to maximize what we have.
111. We need to reduce our energy somehow.
112. Very good idea.
113. Get Yukon Housing to provide free consultation on plans for builders and owner-built to improve energy efficiency.
114. Use waste heat to use in other building.
115. As long as it doesn't discourage private creativity in planning
116. But still needs extensive background work before trying to set standards.
117. Standard should be incorporated into contractors code of ethics to discourage or shame poor construction.
118. Implementing, enforcement not recommended.
119. I believe the government should have started this years ago!
120. Passive solar heating should be a given.
121. Again, it would be less taxing on the environment.
122. But I fear the price of such houses would be off the wall, so only a few could afford them.
123. But only if it s realistically possible without increasing costs unless there is funds to help with the design and size changes for buildings to be built by newer standards.
124. Government should set a good example to start with. Several buildings built in the early 80's in Dawson for government are terribly inefficient in energy use.
125. In the case of buildings rather than private dwellings shared heating, sewage disposal, water availability, etc. Makes more sense.
126. Again, this must be done by people who have academic knowledge not people who attain good position based on years served a position.
127. Placing lots to take advantage of solar gain is important.
128. Most definitely.
129. Shared amongst government funded buildings.
130. Indeed, forceful steps should be taken a long time ago. We need to do this to protect our earth.
131. Lower cost of power.
132. If these standards did not make them financially out of reach for the public. Standards for wood stoves already make these too expensive for many.
133. Only if the design standards are voluntary. Some people may not wish to live the way the government suggests.
134. This should have been done from the beginning.
135. As long as it was reasonably attainable for builders and homeowners.
136. If the options are not available to everyone and if cost savings has been calculated to help people make informed decisions.
137. Very supportive of such an initiative, however, would give caution to the renovation of older buildings as these costs may be higher than what it would cost to build a new bldg.
138. Standards should be set for better efficiency providing they do not become too cumbersome and all the eggs are not in one basket (re: common heating systems). Passive solar works but requires more space in residential areas (wouldn't we all like larger lots).
139. Somewhat, sharing heat sources for commercial buildings makes sense, private homes no.
140. Check the national building code and their development research. Don't duplicate. I only agree if no government subsidies. If building can't afford. Tough!
141. But they don't have to be "imposed" - consider educating builders/development of house plans.
142. This will conserve energy and the environment for future generations.
143. Where we live is old and does need a lot of upgrading. The winter is very hard on heat and electricity.
144. Definitely for public structures. The technology has been around for a long time, it simply requires the political will to do it.
145. To a degree.
146. Through incentive programs not mandatory in all areas.
147. It's important enough if it makes sense in the big picture of how much energy we need to produce.
148. The need for this is clear.
149. Most definitely! Passive energy use or high energy efficiency is a great idea.
150. Great idea!
151. See above comment.
152. It makes sense.
153. Would like to know the cost of this initiative.
154. We are basically there with new buildings, we have to be careful about demonstrating returns. The concepts are sound.
155. See above.
156. Upgrade old building, new ones one story do not 3 to 4 a waste of heat
157. But need to understand "shared" heating system costs.
158. I don't think the money saved should be blown on architects though.
159. N.E.N.
160. There should be encouragement and subsides to home builders who build their homes to meet or exceed energy efficiency. Such as to install energy programs. Decreased taxes etc.
161. Absolutely - it is exciting to imagine that these ideas are being considered as they have been suggested by environmentally sensitive people for many years.
162. Older buildings, homes, businesses given a break on upgrading. Yukon government should check out what Alaska does for the private sector - very good plan.
163. It makes sense.
164. Search for precedent. Has it been tried elsewhere? How did it work? Was it efficient? How could it be applied in Yukon?
165. Providing the cost is not overly high.
166. No explanation necessary - it just makes sense.
167. Better for environment.
168. I support the development of design standards, but not enforced legislation. Several past design breakthroughs (R2000) have been shown to have serious flaws (sick building syndrome).
169. As long as consumers have the option, and are not legislated.
170. For government buildings yes, but

not as a legislated issue or restriction at this time, but government should be a better role model.

171. But we can't force people to upgrade if they can't afford it. Options are important.
172. Just makes sense.
173. They are probably out there, just need to be adopted.
174. Two storey moveable homes with hot water coils in the floor heated by fire box water heater. Enclosed sketch that was used by UKH mines 1953-56.
175. Proven standards not experimental.
176. Must be balanced with aesthetics of the home and immediate environment.
177. Any building design that incorporates "natural" sources for energy should be pursued.
178. Possibly, how much does it cost to cool a building that's facing the sun in the heat of the summer.
179. If it was strictly on a voluntary basis.
180. Assuming we are talking about government buildings.
181. Should have been done long ago. It took me a long time to find an unobstructed southern exposure home.
182. Provided there was room for individuality. Perhaps as an option rather than a regulation.
183. Would like to see all construction as energy efficient as possible.
184. Provided they are not too restrictive; rather, they should encourage innovations, not merely limit design options.
185. It would be great for businesses to share a common heat source, but how would that work for homeowners (other than duplexes)?
186. This is being done to some extent.
187. Same as above.
188. Depends, not every one will be able to conform to these new standards right away, not only that but will the cost of building these new designs go up lots too?
189. Too many buildings seem to be constructed with appearances being the major design factor. Fuel efficiency and fuel emissions should be considered.
190. Depending on cost to get this done. Evaluate the project and where monies are coming from. No more building just to get elected. Whether it is required or not - more input from tax payers in this area.
191. Providing the design standards don't infringe on people's ability to imagine new and unique designs. Stifling creativity smacks too much of an Miss X novel.
192. Depends on type of building.
193. You still have to show that there will be a saving by buildings/ houses sharing a common heating system.
194. It makes sense to utilize solar energy.
195. Only if the builder has options. The heating system has to allow for options. Houses/buildings can still be unique and inherently possessing character.
196. Yukoners should have opportunity however to comment on these pro posed standards.
197. More efficient methods benefit everyone including utility company.
198. Any guidance that can be given to the construction industry that saves heating costs etc., would only make sense.
199. It would work well in larger communities, especially government thousing (social or rental to employees).
200. Sounds like a good idea. Innovative ideas for Yukon construction methods could be exported. Great testing ground!
201. Save money in the long run and better use of our resources.
202. Public. Private dwellings encourage, but do not legislate.
203. Yes just as long as the next time there's a change in the government we don't pull off another tourism building fiasco.
204. It only makes sense to design buildings to be more energy efficient.
205. New standards are being developed constantly. Let's keep up.
206. As well as subsidies for normal households to do the same.
207. Any steps to reduce energy consumption is a step in the right direction. Great ideas and approaches do exist and we should be using them.
208. Energy efficient housing. Suitable material to meet better building standard - reasonable priority to meet the needs of energy efficient, cheaper materials only cost more for energy , not purposes.
209. Less windows. N. aspect minimum insulation values.
210. As above. If cost effective even if over time as well as more efficient.
211. Certainly for public buildings, schools, hospital and government offices.
212. If we get cheaper energy and saves the environment let's go for it. But budget right.
213. If the standards were voluntary. Education vs legislation.
214. But, see above.
215. Especially electricity.
216. That is support to the construction industry to supply same. Done through the association, not by Hitler type inspectors.
217. Yes - but it is important to be flexible in these standards to allow for a variety of building techniques and economic resources.
218. About time.
219. Upgrading is always beneficial. Solar usage is also a good plan.
220. This is key - all construction here should be moving to R2000 standards - with our colder climate, it only makes sense.
221. Within reason.
222. Great ideas, I hope to use some of these when I upgrade my present home.
223. Big business has to do its part if we are all going to work towards more energy efficiency.
224. Increasing energy efficiency is a good thing.
225. Do not build new buildings simply for the fact of building, i.e.: tourism center!
226. As a guideline.
227. Use of heat sinks, solar power and solar heat would be very useful in our brilliant sunny environment.
228. If above statement reflects "common sense" then OK. But, if there are hidden agendas between the lines public should be informed.
229. As above.
230. This would depend on the plan of the streets with the object of facing the sun as much as possible towards the south.
231. Of course!! Any way to conserve energy should be a very large part in deciding on location.
232. R2000 and other methods make sense.
233. But not common heating or no wood heating.
234. For various reasons.

235. I agree with this wholeheartedly.
236. It's the sign of the times - let's capture free energy.
237. Without government involvement.
238. But only if everyone was required to follow these standards, i.e.: already existing building, government buildings etc.
239. We have wind and sun, the powerful of all energy.
240. Obviously. Also, location of subdivisions. Passive solar gain should be factored into the design of subdivisions, lots, houses, right from the start. The Yukon is absolutely retrograde in its present standards and practices.
241. I was recently in Australia and visited a "showroom for an energy supplier". Methods for keeping a house cool using shade trees, house design and interior surfaces were demonstrated. These concepts could be redesigned and adopted to keep a house warm for northern people.
242. Bigger incentive to insulate or different heating source. Either government grant or % off per month for power over a time period.
243. Yes, but the benefits must be seen by the consumer and developer. There is a lot of log cabin and salvage mentality present in Yukon lifestyles.
244. But have to have a favorable benefit/cost ratio or attractive payback period for extra cost.
245. Regarding commercial properties. No to residential.
246. This is already the goal of most new designs.
247. Generally, of course I support it question 2 & 3, but I don't want to be paying any more than I an now.
248. It is a shame that it has taken so long for people to think about this.
249. I think this is a good idea. Especially the upgrade with old houses. They are the ones that waste the most energy.
250. It's common sense. Why not us adapting to the planet instead of us trying to force the planet to adapt to our idea of reality?
251. But don't make them mandatory; use an incentive (i.e.: rebate) program.
252. Provided cost is kept to a reasonable level.
253. If followed other codes, i.e.: historic, safety etc.
254. But no - are all houses going to look like row housing.
255. I think you do this already!, i.e.: justice building.
256. We should take advantage of sun's energy, i.e.: solar power.
257. Forget the common heating.
258. This would support sustainability.
259. Central heating (sharing) ok. Need some way to regulate in order to control abusive users.
260. As I understand CMHC has a lot of control over many Yukon houses, for this reason they should build houses that are up to present day standards for heating purposes etc.
261. Similar to comment in #2.
262. These sound like good ideas for at least some future buildings.
263. Good idea.
264. Yes, but no more row houses. More efficient materials and cheaper energy - geo thermal - solar
265. But not to be adjacent to another.
266. As above, I think the options should be explored. For example very few houses/housing developments are designed to make the best use of the sun - more use of heat pumps.
267. With exception of central heating source.
268. Government buildings should have system to shut down heating overnight. New buildings should take advantage of heat sinks, passive solar collecting. Capital technology should not exceed potential savings over a reasonable time.
269. With some reservations. Houses that are too air tight must be built carefully to prevent asthma and other air quality health problems.
270. I have retro fitted our own house so that it uses 30% less heating fuel and we keep our electrical bill very low. How about others doing similarly?
271. Makes a lot of sense.
272. But work with industry to prevent major increases in capital costs.
273. Anything that will reduce energy cost.
274. All and every designs. Who can help to save energy should be taken into consideration to lower the cost of the buildings operation.
275. ? Compulsory? For design standards?
276. Incentives to utilize the benefits of solar gain must be strived for in order to ensure long term energy conservation.
277. This should include mandatory training for trades people since they are very often the stumbling block when it comes to implementing new concepts & standards. Good building design can only be achieved with good subdivision design first, i.e.: south facing lots etc. A few simple design principals and care in construction can easily save 30 - 40% of energy costs of operating a home.
278. Especially with the amount of solar energy in the summer.
279. I think all buildings should take advantage of the sun. If they don't they should be taxed heavily for it! I see many homes with no or few south facing windows. Are these people sleeping?
280. Yukon government buildings should set an example. Employ "real" architects, not the whining Whitehorse architects.
281. Buildings have to be square multi-storey, not ranch style single storey.
282. National energy code and national building code. The NEC was developed in 1995, but not implemented.
283. Explore solar power.
284. Yes, but also no extra government jobs for inspectors and overseers.
285. As long as they don't infringe on freedom of choice and there is building subsidies to support alternative energy sources.
286. Absolutely. Angle of the sun is very important in northern climates. On demand waste heaters with pre-heated waste intake (sun/wood) would be good idea.
287. But it should not be mandatory for older buildings. Sometimes upgrading costs more than fuel bills.
288. Why did the government not help Mr. X with the wood chip boiler he put in and strung lines to law courts to have nothing but a great expense to a local innovative business man. See #2 common heat source.
289. See above.
290. Looking at layout of some older buildings - realize.
291. Objective should be to provide individual with reliable information on which to base decisions.
292. Within reason.
293. Especially for government

buildings.

294. Within practical reason.
295. But how will this be paid for?
296. Encourage building with southwest exposure.
297. But choices must also be available, not everyone wishes regulation.
298. Good idea.
299. It makes sense.
300. But should be left up to the individuals.
301. Yes with practical affordable applications.
302. Energy efficiency holds down costs.
303. Provided the standards are attainable financially within reason
304. Building codes should demand best of well researched technology. Air circulation is still my big worry.
305. Not only should buildings be angled to take advantage of the sun, but Whitehorse subdivisions need to built with this in mind. Up till now even new subdivisions like Copper Ridge have been designed with absolutely no thought to this important heating source. To me, the importance of the overall package cannot be over emphasized.
306. Haven't we been doing this for the last 30 years? How many times does the wheel have to go around?
307. More emphasis on public buildings than private residences.
308. For government buildings only. No more law centers, Elijah Smith buildings.
309. Qualified yes, I am not in favor of government forcing standards on people, not another government dept bureaucracy. Show people the design ideas and let the actual costs and savings convince them to improve designs.
310. Use of solar power devices should also be taken into consideration.
311. However, this is hard to regulate, but may be good to encourage. Minimum insulation standards illegible] could be increased and stringent requirements for adherence to [illegible] re: [illegible], [illegible] types of glazing etc.
312. Government should build their own buildings more efficient (federal building, law building, hospital) all have in [illegible] a big, huge air space. To be heated, even the solar heat system of the law building is not working right because of the building was turned around.
313. To a certain extent as long as there is room for common sense.
314. Dependent on cost being shouldered by industry and consumers.
315. Natural gas is low cost and more environmentally friendly than heating oil or wood.
316. Energy efficient/healthy dwellings are still in evolution - we need to be there in private and public buildings.
317. I would be more in favor of education rather than legislation.
318. Yes morally, but not by paying more myself.
319. Better plan for this type of lower-cost construction than renovation.
320. Very good idea. Very good initiative.
321. We must inform and educate the public. We are wasting energy.
322. Energy efficiency must be practiced, but the lack of sunlight when energy consumption is greater make thing difficult. To share a common heating source could cause conflicts.
323. See #2.
324. Avoid the construction of sky rise buildings which blocks sunlight and create air currents; improve house insulation; build on mountain sides on the south side.
325. Use of solar energy.
326. Absolutely, and it would probably cost less!
327. A better use of solar energy during winter months would reduce domestic heating consumption. Furthermore, houses closer together would enable the installation of mini stations for energy production. This would enable saving on energy transportation.
328. It would be great.
329. It is amazing how many old mobile homes and buildings with single pane windows and no fresh air intake. In areas which experience - 40 should be required to have R40 houses.

Following are the 119 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Not a shared heating system.
2. Design standards as guidelines to encourage NRG efficiency but not mandatory requirements.
3. The use of solar heat isn't practical in winter and unusable in summer. We're already regulated to death with various codes etc.
4. Most buildings we build now to achieve greater energy efficiency, but individuals should not be restricted.
5. You cannot start renovating places at a cost the people cannot afford, it would take decades to get the money back on power saved.
6. People should have the right to have the design and style they want and not something a government has dictated - a form of dictatorship.
7. Added costs & regulations.
8. This is already being done by private industry.
9. Why don't people just make their houses smaller? Should focus on educating people and let them make their own decisions.
10. Recommendations only - contractors are already freaked about building codes.
11. If the owner desires this type of design they can pay for it.
12. Cost is transferred to developer and cost of construction - this in turn raises cost of living. Should encourage standards and provide benefits/incentives for achieving them.
13. Promotion of such ideas is as far as government should go. Unfortunately when government sets "standards" all too often this results in more bureaucracy rather than improved performance.
14. Government should not dictate how people build houses!
15. Get energy at cost where it is affordable. Building are fine.
16. Yukon housing already has hurt the housing market by lending too much money out.
17. Oppose government interference in "design" aspects of homes.
18. The sun is not much use to us due to its low angle in the winter when we would need it the most. I don't agree with central heating for residential homes.
19. Insufficient room in subdivisions. Who ensures compliance?, e.g.: look at wood smoke problem - who ensures equitable compliance?
20. Not by government.
21. Current building standards are adequate enough for ensuring new

buildings are built properly and are energy efficient! And once again the idea of "planned communities" with a common heating system comes up. Is this part of your agenda? To justify this idea? Also, new information is coming to light regarding health hazards of R2000 homes.

22. From my limited exposure it appears, for example, with R2000 program that it cost more to advertise, more to build homes to standards than actual energy or money saved.
23. Yukon's construction society is a terrible example of ignorant interference with business it is incapable of understanding. Your track record is unconscionable.
24. The underlined (take advantage of the angle of the sun or future opportunities for a common heating system shared with adjacent buildings) is common sense. We don't want to live in a plastic bag. Have you checked the health costs vs energy savings. R2000 are sick houses.
25. No: a priority, most people who care do this any ways.
26. I prefer education rather than prescriptive solutions.
27. See above.
28. More government interference in the market place. If you want more energy efficient houses why don't you force the municipalities to lower the minimum size of houses. As a bachelor, I do not want or need the 3 or 4 bdrm, full basement, huge houses that are now being built.
29. See above (2). Homes are built (whenever possible) to take advantage of land features.
30. Not by government.
31. We are becoming regulated to death. We do not require future intervention in our private lives and decisions.
32. Stay out of it.
33. See above.
34. Site and building design for energy efficiency should be optional - not developed into a standard imposed on everyone. This could increase land development costs substantially.
35. Not unless the design standards apply only to selected test areas as in 2 above.
36. No for residential but info could be avail to assist in choices made. Yes for large corporate bldgs.
37. Too expensive for average folk.
38. Too many standards stand in the way of the private citizen.
39. Sounds like a "tax grab". A log cabin is the most energy efficient structure around - used for centuries!
40. Who is going to pay for this?
41. There are enough regulations.
42. I would prefer to see builders and home owners educated and encouraged to make wise choices rather than legislation.
43. Too much government involvement already.
44. We are already being regulated to death.
45. Same as above.
46. Impractical.
47. ??
48. As above.
49. New houses already too tight now. Need air pumped in.
50. Cost - government has deep pockets. Not everyone or business could afford high costs.
51. In most cases we have no option of location or sites to do this anyway. Lots of land in Yukon, but lots too small and can't afford special locations anyway.
52. I don't think government intervention is necessary if the info is available to builders and buyers re: greater energy efficiency. The thrust should be to make such construction economically feasible to the broadest range of people, not enforcing building codes that may be out of reach financially for many.
53. The market place can do this on its own.
54. Buildings need innovation not standards. Standards only cost more and stifle experimentation in design. If something makes economic sense it will happen.
55. Keep out of things you don't know anything about. Just more pigs at the trough for government jobs.
56. Enough government regulations already.
57. I think that we are regulated enough. Encourage conservation not enforce it.
58. We have R2000 standards. There needs to be a balance between energy efficiency and other considerations.
59. There are already building and city bylaws increasing the cost of building! Why add more! Let the consumer decide with their wallet.
60. Putting the onus, as well as extra expense, on the builder, as well as the people partaking in the particular service at that building!
61. Yukoners are notoriously "individual" - too much standardization is antathem to us.
62. Why should the government be doing this. The private sector that's doing the construction should do it.
63. Choice.
64. Individual tastes are better than ticky tacky housing tracts.
65. I look at the current buildings that are going up by YTG and they are an eye sore and far from being energy efficient! I believe the contractors of today are already trying to be energy efficient to some degree, i.e.: Gold Rush Inn solar panels
66. There are bundles of examples on the market. It just takes a little bit of common sense for a builder.
67. Make the knowledge available - people will slowly move to it. But legislating it is punitive.
68. That is an infringement on the individuals right.
69. Enough rules in existence now.
70. Current design standards are already geared to energy efficiency.
71. We do not need the government controlling our lives in this manner!
72. The extra cost should not be passed to consumers without their individual consent.
73. Same as #2.
74. Most of Yukon is not covered by building standards. Don't tell me what to build.
75. Builders/owners have sufficient vested interest to make government involvement in developing standards irrelevant for the most part.
76. There already is a lot of standards. People should be informed of those issues.
77. Not so much design "standards", but perhaps design suggestions or info.
78. See #2. Controls are not conducive to more and better planning.
79. If government wants to ensure people built affordable housing we should give people who built

energy efficient housing a tax break.

80. Good idea, but no legislation (more government).
81. Present building specs are very good. They should be inspected to make sure they are adhered to.
82. If it is cost effective people will use it. More bureaucratic regulations are counter productive. Use education to promote effiecient means of energy designs.
83. Causes indoor pollution.
84. Compliance with these standards should be voluntary.
85. Freedom of choice should be left with builders and home buyers.
86. Not with shared heating.
87. Many houses are too energy efficient (air tight) and cause health problems. Sun angles may not give people best views etc. May reduce interest in property.
88. No design standards. Just make design recommendations to save energy and most people will accept advice to save money.
89. Same reason as no 2.
90. I would like to be able to put my home in the angle of my choice.
91. The more you regulate the less efficient it becomes.
92. Not "standards" if you mean these would be imposed on private sector.
93. No more design standards, but energy efficient building makes sense.
94. Your standards for new homes are so air tight that the homes are sick. In -40 nobody will pump fresh air into the house.
95. The building industry has long adopted sun design ideas.
96. Same as #2.
97. Additional government regulation will simply add additional cost to already high cost of building.
98. We've had enough of R2000 and all the rest. We don't need to re-invent the wheel. The market place will take care of this area.
99. Present building code good, just enforce the trade skill to do the job proper. No short cuts or say "good enough".
100. Takes away the individuals right to make his/her own decisions.
101. The cost savings should be sufficient without government intervention
102. New homes have a high rate of energy efficiency already.
103. We can build with great efficiency now, but it's at a cost and some can't afford that direct cost.
104. Enough standards/regulations, just provide incentive.
105. Survey studies, development etc would go on forever and result would be an attempt to please everyone.
106. So far the R2000 energy saving for houses is proving to be a disaster.
107. I am sure if these were cost effective they would be taken into consideration by building designers etc. You would be going over something that already exists.
108. Because people can't afford government interference and some styles (log houses) are too unique to pigeon hole.
109. See #2.
110. Adds to more government rules, interference with people and their dreams of independence.
111. Not enough winter sun when energy is needed.
112. I would rather see a good education campaign which identifies suitable options for the builder/developer rather than government dictated standards which may not be easily modified to adjust to new technology products or processes.
113. Government red tape already makes owning a home a nightmare!
114. These types of features can be costly and should not be mandatory.
115. Building my house is my business. Advice, yes. Standards, no. Materials to use are never 100% guaranteed safe for the environment. Let us build our houses. If it is not cost efficient, it is our problem.
116. Circulate info, give tips to people to save when building their house.
117. Suggestions and percentage of reduction on income tax if house is properly built.
118. Studies or suggestions but no standards.
119. I want less government interference.

Following are the 28 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. Development of designs - yes. The imposition of standards - no. You will price the average person out of the Yukon if they have to pay for special designs in new housing.
2. As long as they are wheelchair accessible.
3. That's a real stupid question-why ever ask that???
4. Possibly - it sounds like more jobs for the bureaucrats. How about a 2 man office (2 energy experts) where ideas could be evaluated - at say $50 - $100 charge.
5. I don't know.
6. Yes/no ?? It depends who will do the designing. As per usual, government's usually hire outside architects who know zilch about northern conditions.
7. Again, depends on strategy - may be okay for new building, but costs to upgrade the old may not be feasible (for both consumers and govt). Perhaps money more wisely used seeking alternative energy sources.
8. This goes for housing, the same use for greenhouses and commercial settings.
9. Depends on your standards.
10. It would be great to educate the public and encourage them to build with energy issues in mind. Homes that are built to certain energy standard could be eligible for a special benefit or rebate. I don't think people would want to be forced to build a certain way.
11. Re: new buildings being energy efficient/upgrading old buildings - this is already done.
12. (design standards) be careful that standards can accommodate exceptions.
13. Only if its financially feasible.
14. Isn't this a given? Also need to consider health aspects of building construction.
15. ??? I have concerns about newer designs as I have heard there is a higher incidence of respiratory illness, e.g..: asthma.
16. ? I am unsure if I want to see more regulations applied to design standards?
17. Yes/no. Seems like a good idea, but Yukoners want country/residential not town houses.
18. This is a much better approach than #2 above. This maximizes the potential for sharing heat sources but leaves individuals the right to choose to join and I assume leaves the common source if things don't

work out.

19. Depends on price and many other details - not enough info to decide.
20. Yes/no. Check out the new NBC (maybe ask Yukon Housing) energy efficient standards are there. We need to balance this with indoor air quality and look at the total impact. If it uses more energy to produce the insulation than it saves then this can be stupid.
21. Might be a good idea - need more info.
22. Providing they are cost efficient.
23. Yes/No. Depending on how much these designs would add to the cost of building. In other words, would the new building be affordable?
24. Voluntary design standards only - not everyone can afford such housing.
25. This sounds like it would be received as government imposing again - being told how to situate your house. I could see the benefits of encouraging people through education - architects, home builders etc.
26. Yes/No. Yes, design them, promote them, make people aware of differences. No, don't legislate. Informed people make informed choices. Some people can't afford the "new" standards.
27. No comment.
28. Yes to government. No to private sector.

Site and Building Design continued (loans)

4 Yukoners have expressed interest in converting their homes to more efficient and environmentally friendly heating sources. A number of programs exist to help Yukoners do just that.

Would you support more programs such as low-interest loans to encourage individuals and businesses to convert?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 603 "Yes" responses to this question, 98 "No" responses and 62 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 309 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. Sure-but even with these programs-the electric company will have to increase fees because of more efficient sources
2. Good idea but individual should be responsible for their own expenses & not the tax payers.
3. Allow flexibility i.e.: small loans to do renovation step by step. I would not want a huge loan to do everything at once
4. Low-interest loans are a valuable resource and incentive to encourage people and help them become environmentally friendly.
5. I understand government loans no longer require everything must be upgraded-not all people can afford to do all upgrading at once. Previous program lousy.
6. As long as the loans were repaid and defaulted loans not passed on to the taxpayers.
7. This would certainly provide the motivation that you seek - government backing strengthens justification & implies this is more than simply hyperbole.
8. Most definitely but I repeat-education is the most important. Also, I don't trust the government to set standards on their own.
9. People need incentive/help to get going.
10. Particularly for applications off the grid when alternate NRG is the only feasible means of power generation.
11. Yes! Yes! The cost of converting could be in form of monthly bill like an electrical bill till system is paid off.
12. It would have to be made financially worthwhile other-wise people won't be interested.
13. Yes, low interest loans would aide in conversion of homes. Educate the outlying communities.
14. Sounds good.
15. But the public must be more aware there are programs available. I did not know.
16. People are tired of the ups and downs of our present power rates. Too much emphasis on one industry-faro.
17. What source? How would this be measured? Subsidize propane.
18. I currently use wood mostly with electric/propane back up. I would like to convert but a loan doesn't apply because they say I don't use enough electric to qualify.
19. I'm not made of money as the government seems to think and as they seem to think they are.
20. Would like to see non-pollutant heat sources developed. Electric heat would be great if it wasn't coming from diesel plants.
21. Because it works.
22. I did not know these existed.
23. I would support low interest loans but encourage with forgivable portions of these loans. That would encourage greater participation for lower incomes.
24. Long-term thinking.
25. Better to be self sufficient not to depend on fuel from the south, especially those diesel generators (Yukon Electric).
26. Helps offset initial capital costs for long term benefit, good for everyone.
27. Any initiative that supports change to a more conservation oriented society is to be encouraged.
28. But I remember when the city of Whitehorse gave out incentives to put in wood stoves then legislated against their use!
29. But what's a cheap fuel one year might not be so later. What about the subsidies to buy wood stoves?
30. However, it seems that it's more difficult than it should be to access these funds (from work discussions).
31. Combined with awareness, programs aimed at reducing consumption.
32. Why not help people out to convert their homes.
33. People need the power smart program - "how to" knowledge readily available. Demonstrate at

trade show. If you don't do the retrofit right there is much less benefit.

34. The more we get people thinking about reducing consumption the greater the long term impact.
35. I have electric heat.
36. With maximums.
37. Because our current financial institutions don't support people truly in need the government must act.
38. What's to explain?
39. Make it available to anyone, not just low income.
40. But let people do changes as they can afford - not all or nothing.
41. Like what? Otherwise no one will do it if they have to pay exorbitant costs. They may as well build a new home.
42. As always, finances (especially up front) can be a problem.
43. If the program covers its own costs.
44. Low interest loans would make more Yukoners change energy uses, i.e.: low cost lighting, dimmer switches etc.
45. Where is or who is going to make up the difference on these low interest loans and how will they be regulated, monitored, measured and controlled?
46. You need incentives.
47. Again, cost to tax payer is a question. Also, need to be better researched. We were encourage to use propane and then the price shot sky high.
48. Make use of solar energy.
49. Conservation and efficiency.
50. As long as the follow up is done proving that is what the $$ were spent on.
51. Encouragement & support should be given to those that show interest in reducing energy costs - usually they are the most in need of it.
52. You have to help a person afford the home, but have to help the builder doing it. As a long time builder I don't know how you can build in the Yukon.
53. So long that it is not tax dollars paying for it.
54. People will be more willing to convert with financial aid available.
55. But tell Yukon Government to quit giving grants for wood burning appliances
56. Incentives are needed, especially monetary and perhaps whose owners who refuse to convert should pay more for their decision.
57. Electric heat is way too expensive for any household.
58. Solar and wind power.
59. Absolutely, as long as the data show that the investment really does produce the desired outcome.
60. Should have read this before commenting on #3!
61. Low interest loans at prime or less - no grants and payments added to tax for security.
62. Low-interest "loans", not grants.
63. See 1 & 2 above.
64. This is the most sensible way to encourage people to change. Remember that at one time the government encouraged people to put in electrical heating which is the most expensive way to heat.
65. But! For renters - we are at the whim of landlords if they don't upgrade. Renters have never been considered.
66. Especially practical for conversion from wood burning (previously encouraged by government) and from electrical systems.
67. With low interest loans more home owners will be able to upgrade.
68. The difficulty is deciding what is environmentally friendly. Some people have already converted in the past.
69. I would do a lot to provide for a better future/environment for my children.
70. Energy efficiency is more important; reduce consumption of whatever source; solar or wind is friendly!
71. Low-interest loan.
72. Affordability is a big factor, but environment needs protecting too.
73. Past history shows these programs work and are popular.
74. As part of a concentrated effort to lower energy costs, reduce consumption and explore energy alternatives - (wind, solar)
75. The more efficient and reasonable in price (as well as environmentally friendly) heating sources are, the better for everyone.
76. Provided need is carefully assessed.
77. If people want loans - why not?
78. Absolutely, I have lived with solar power systems in the Yukon and I don't understand why we don't use more.
79. If the loans helped reduce energy consumption, everyone benefits.
80. Provided loans repaid.
81. I am trying to get a low-interest loan now.
82. The only problem with this option is that there are so many older homes/trailers in the Yukon. Fixing them up may amount to more $ than they're already worth.
83. I am taking advantage of REMP.
84. We have already done so.
85. Upgrade my heating system and better insulate my older home
86. Particularly because oil is so commonly used. It would be good to see other sources used instead.
87. I think that global concerns should be part of this government (Yukon) budget. If that be developing programs as listed above then so be it.
88. We have oil fired hot water furnace and I would be happy to convert our system to wood burning with solar panels for some electrical needs.
89. But not too long ago the government was encouraging everyone to take advantage of "cheap" electrical power. Don't repeat.
90. Consumers need affordability.
91. Government assistance is a positive approach as long as our politicians go first. Setting the example.
92. I am apprehensive to get into a lump sum debt 25000+ and I have heard about and witnessed inferior installations.
93. 8 years ago my home only had electrical - now I have wood, propane and oil.
94. Depending on costs to the taxpayer.
95. As long as they paid back the loans - no hand outs.
96. I am using the YHC program to convert from electricity to oil. I could not have afforded the $15,000 conversion cost without the program. Good program.
97. Even more important - the programs should be pilot tested by those requiring various energy alternatives. A cost break to those in the [illegible].
98. This is good only if people are able to afford to repay a loan. Another option is for YEC to have a program and bill monthly so they're paying the same amount till loan is paid off. Zero savings till cost of renovation is paid for, but no

additional expense either.

99. Often people don't see long term savings, but if are promoted to show energy savings - could be beneficial.
100. But let government set an example. Power in Watson Lake is generated by diesel - we've got swift waters here - use it.
101. Depending on how you can qualify.
102. It's nice to be encouraged with help.
103. And businesses.
104. What programs?
105. No government loans.
106. Also, review existing heating setup to make them more efficient (example: new efficient oil burner on existing furnace.)
107. Solar would and could help with electric.
108. But not restricted to certain individuals or businesses - open to all.
109. Cheap loans are a critical element to conversion.
110. It would help ease the cost of living for many Yukoners.
111. For those that can afford a loan it would be beneficial.
112. It's too unstable as it is right now. More independence.
113. Low-interest loans and non-refundable grant to further help in such expensive conservation.
114. Also to provide people with the expertise and not have them charge outrageous prices because they are the only supplier or experienced people.
115. It would be very good if any extra power so produced could be sold to Yukon energy. Where does one find the programs?
116. But not like the Riverdale program of a few years ago that paid people to get wood heat and then banned the effects. This is a scam not a program. One does not need to be a genius to know wood fires produce smoke.
117. Large strides have been made in more efficient building materials, wood stoves, oil burning units etc.
118. With some hesitations - the wood heat in Riverdale - which the government helped on - is now seen in a different light. How many times do people change?
119. There are too many poorly built houses in the Yukon, they must be upgraded.
120. We took advantage of a "SEAL" loan to put in more efficient windows in a condo we own in town.
121. How about grants as well.
122. Often it is finances that prevent the upgrading.
123. Tried to get low interest loan because was using electric heat (daughter allergic to wood smoke) but it was not available because of technicality. Very frustrating.
124. Bring down cost of power.
125. Low-interest loans fall under the common sense category.
126. It helps to get going.
127. With end result being lower heating bills. Such a program should apply to all Yukoners.
128. Capital costs are too high, in particular for alternative systems. Funding should not be restricted to specific targets, i.e.: heating.
129. Good idea.
130. Less energy will be used, the cost may go down and it will conserve energy and our environment.
131. Loans but not grants.
132. Also to renter.
133. This has been done before. I do not support a loan for the total cost as it is in the homeowners interest to make sure their home is energy efficient.
134. Programs to discourage wood heating in urban areas.
135. It's an investment in the environment (see #2) it may reduce the need for new dams.
136. Of course I would!
137. This worked in the 70's and 80's.
138. Sometimes the initial expense seems high (e.g.: solar) so people need incentives - usually subsidies are the best incentives.
139. Obvious.
140. If these programs help to reduce energy cost and consumption in the long run.
141. Incentives to act.
142. If needed
143. The bottom line is, it has to work at -40. If not then they will install a dual system. The economies must be endorsed carefully.
144. Rebate program for homeowners who improve homes and save on energy consumption, rebate based on energy savings.
145. We are propane and would like to go to oil
146. But not much more than presently exists.
147. It is a good incentive: there are many older, inefficient homes in the Yukon which need converting.
148. How about no-interest loans or cash subsidies?
149. Again, as long as suppliers don't see this as a way to capitalize on a concept that is crucial to sustainability.
150. Set up natural gas, we have more than enough. A pipeline would be beneficial in providing cheap energy source and work, plus revenue as it is sold to other provinces.
151. This would help Yukoners be able to afford the changes.
152. YTG could try spending $ on community hard wood project. Wood cutters need equipment: chainsaw, skidoos. This is incentive.
153. Yes, low-interest loans only - not grants or forgivable loans. And government insist on repayment even to First Nation people.
154. But only to convert to truly renewable energy resources, i.e.: solar heated homes. Does converting from electricity to wood heat really do much for the environment?
155. Conserve energy.
156. Get Yukoners off electric heat.
157. Most can't afford conversions otherwise.
158. Motivation through these means is good policy.
159. The costs incurred would help reduce costs later on resulting in savings.
160. I don't use enough electricity to qualify for the existing program. I'd like to switch to an oil monitor and wood heat.
161. If you're talking about conversion to wood I think it has been a failure. If you're talking of solar/wind - yes.
162. Need a credit union in the Yukon. Banks don't care about our community, only about minimizing their risk on investment.
163. If it was available basis to everyone rated on their individual economic ability.
164. Money spent on loans is balanced by energy savings and less pollution.
165. This shows support of people's efforts.

166. But not give away programs.
167. Conversion is expensive and the costs could outweigh the benefits if not subsidized in some way.
168. Financial incentives are always more effective at bringing about the kinds of changes we mean here.
169. Wood stoves have got to go one day. It gets so smoky in some areas of town in the winter. Not only is it really bad for the environment, but it is also unhealthy.
170. Smart.
171. Would increase likelihood of this even happening.
172. I also believe education is important. Too many people do not understand how to determine how efficient an appliance really is.
173. Depending what the Yukoner thinks he can afford. Not what some inspector figures he requires to upgrade.
174. It would help some of us who have purchased homes with electric back up to convert to a less expensive, more stable price effective source.
175. Not just for low-income family. Family size affects income.
176. With safeguards included to recover the loan cost.
177. However, they should be available to everyone and not just for low-income families.
178. But first inform Yukoner of this program. First time I've heard of such programs. Change building codes that would allow for modern windows and doors instead of period windows and doors.
179. But payback period has to warrant initial costs.
180. I think the option is good for us, however, I have never taken advantage of it because of my comments below.
181. We have already cut our heating bill in half and used interest free loan to do it.
182. But I feel the present program is quite adequate.
183. And outlaw the sale of high use energy items, i.e.: electric heat in apartments, etc.
184. Definitely.
185. If it's cheaper it would make it easier for people.
186. If such environmentally friendly heating sources exist.
187. If it were up to the consumers yes. Otherwise the individuals would have to be committed to new heating sources. Not to just turn around and change back later.
188. There are a lot of people that this would help.
189. Makes sense - people are more willing to make improvements if financing is reasonable and accessible.
190. The conversions would require a quick payback time to make it worthwhile to individuals and small business.
191. Do a couple of tech homes with solar and wind tech so people can see what it's like.
192. We must get away from wood as a major source. All residents suffer on many days due to poor air quality. The doctors have warned us already.
193. The wood stove and small oil heater back up units are suitable for small communities - easy to maintain and handle.
194. Makes sense for government to encourage efficiency and could create jobs.
195. If gives the family or business the ability to afford the upgrade.
196. But, the current policies of Yukon housing often require more work than the homeowner is interested in or requires.
197. More and more of the population are of retirement age and would need help to accomplish the above.
198. Only is some firm control of energy cost was in place.
199. Education is also important. I would also like to see effort being put into making wood stoves more efficient and encouraging use of catalytic converters, etc.
200. Too expensive without help.
201. Self-explanatory.
202. Individuals should have the opportunity to upgrade with government support.
203. Definitely a well used program that allows people to upgrade sooner than later.
204. As long as debt is recoverable and we all benefit from said programs, it's a wise use of tax dollars.
205. Providing we can demonstrate this is a cost effective option for the public purse even if that is only in the long term..
206. Though many cannot afford another loan.
207. It's hard for people to convert - to find the funds. More expensive to build more efficient homes and buildings.
208. No/low interest loans.
209. It will benefit us all in the long term.
210. Give people who may not be able to convert an opportunity.
211. But from experience, I know that Yukon housing is an extremely frustrating, slow and inefficient department.
212. Should not result in increased costs to taxpayers.
213. It's our money. Let's use it well.
214. I would take advantage of a low-interest loan for such things as conservation.
215. But remember the wood stove promotion in Whitehorse and the effects, especially Riverdale experiences in the winter.
216. Many people are stuck with what they have and this would give them an opportunity to change to something more affordable and efficient.
217. Good idea.
218. We use to rent where we had only electric - very high consumption. Winter months $350/month - no one should be subject to such high costs of living.
219. Solar business could expand.
220. Why a subsidy hasn't been set up for propane/ cleaner energy sources (that don't impact electricity) is beyond me. Instead ICG was allowed to hike prices way out of the market value just like electric is planning to do, re: Faro Mine.
221. I like the words "low-interest loans" - forget the grants.
222. Tax them heavily if they don't.
223. Especially if there is real savings, not just transfer of energy use from electricity to oil or propane etc.
224. See answer to question #3.
225. Increased rates would be the most aggressive incentive with rebates for certified upgrading. R2000 is not successful without incentives.
226. Only if general electrical rates are reduced. Small grants to homeowners to assist with conversion costs.
227. I'm all for environment change, but I'm tired of paying and paying.
228. All the above 1 -4 as long as ordinary consumers don't have to endure rate hikes to support.
229. Generally speaking it would help us all.

230. Depends on how much the *programs are and how beneficial* they will end up being.
231. But they should be long-range, i.e.: my house was converted from oil to electricity in mid 80's through YHC and we just converted it back to oil again through YHC!
232. Except for conversion to wood, coal or other high pollution sources.
233. I'd love to have access to natural gas!
234. Energy efficiency conversions are a good means of reducing energy waste.
235. Saves money.
236. Have used the program.
237. I.e.: SEAL program!?
238. Much energy and money is wasted in inefficient heating sources.
239. Existing programs adequate - need more advertising.
240. This would support sustainability.
241. Developing the concept of solar heat. One installation - one cost.
242. In the 70's YTG pushed electricity, now people cannot afford it.
243. But in relation to income and not for everybody who wants some fancy renovations done or needs a new furnace.
244. Only if the low income families are given priority.
245. But again, more info re: how and why.
246. But in my time we have had such programs encouraging at least 2 different heat sources. These must be well researched with an eye to the future.
247. If it works, why not.
248. Rates that encourage off-peak use of renewable energy (i.e.: make the most of [illegible] hydro/wind/solar energy).
249. Also for those who use electricity to heat should be subsidized because costs are too high!
250. Yes, but current YHC program requires homeowner to do mega retrofit (even drywall), this is overkill.
251. Some people can't afford to convert due to interest rates.
252. As stated previous - self-reliance.
253. With hydro rates out of control, more and more people will need to heat with alternate sources such as oil and government programs can make it affordable to switch.
254. Good idea, has to be worth it though.
255. Only if it would reduce energy cost *enough to offset cost of loan over* period of loan.
256. Sometimes it can help people with no immediate resources to convert their system to save energy.
257. We live in a climate where the benefits to be gained from these conservation measures might not be addressed otherwise
258. There should be more advertising/ public awareness of these programs.
259. But I see it as only one incentive that should be adopted.
260. These loans should be available to all Yukoners, not just Yukon Housing Corp.
261. It would seem an equally good idea for people who aren't converting as well. What about people who are actually building?
262. Love to have solar and wind power.
263. To none polluting such as electric heat or heat pumps.
264. As long as they are not subsidies.
265. It should be attractive for people to become energy efficient.
266. Loans not grants.
267. Absolutely! Let's make the Yukon a leader in energy conservation.
268. Years ago it was electric heating. The more you use the cheaper it is. Now the government says that was wrong because it is not cheap.
269. My mobile home was converted and it makes a lot of difference.
270. Economics are sometimes too long-term to justify initial cost. Typical homeowner moves every 4 years or so.
271. But only after thorough research. Yukon/Canada, in the past, has monetarily encouraged both electric heat and wood heat.
272. I.e.: Yukon Housing SEAL Program.
273. Loans must be re-paid.
274. It would help many people get better use of fuel used.
275. Why not develop natural gas.
276. Without lots of red tape and conditions.
277. Loans not grants.
278. Good incentive.
279. Makes sense to conserve energy.
280. Discourage or disallow using electrical heat - use it only for light and powering appliances etc.
281. I believe it is good for helping reduce costs short term, however this is very costly instead of building new. Possibly the bulk of spending should go towards new development.
282. Bring back subsidized solar power and start subsidizing heat sinks such as masonry fireplaces, which use high-efficiency designs.
283. But what do they convert to? Friendly heating sources change quickly.
284. Yes, if you take into account that programs shouldn't switch directions in midstream. Get the facts straight first!
285. Low-interest loans are good though not without their drawbacks. Government needs to make sure their research into alternative schemes are valid.
286. Living in Yukon/Whitehorse Housing (senior's) why not let Yukon Housing lead and be a role model for others?
287. In winter, when energy production is so costly, people would be encouraged to install garage to park the cars indoors and save on car plug-ins.
288. May be cost effective overall - will provide incentive for reducing energy.
289. As usual, available cash is hard to come by, especially now.
290. E.g.: from propane to oil. Propane is far too expensive to use to heat ones home - as is electricity.
291. Yes, if they are available to everyone regardless of income.
292. Insulation, glazing, heat sources.
293. If this is what they want to do it should be made available to them.
294. It has worked well in other jurisdictions.
295. I support any action to lower air pollution emissions.
296. Give a chance to all who want to participate.
297. Especially business that use a lot of energy.
298. Yes, especially because of the cost of electricity to heat.
299. E.g.: solar and wind power.
300. The decisions made today have impacts far into the future. We must change as soon as possible.
301. This would encourage the consumer without putting a financial burden on him.
302. And renovate (insulate) their houses. We should almost force those who have houses that clearly do not respect standards.

303. And offer incentives like interest *rates near 0%.*
304. People must be encouraged as much as possible.
305. Promote the most environment friendly systems.
306. See hereunder.
307. The heating systems must be more efficient and especially less damaging for the environment, as air pollution in winter is too high.
308. This would encourage people to change their system. They want to, but are discouraged by the costs.
309. Good move for Yukon Housing to not make homeowners use the maximum allowable loan of $35,000, but borrow what they can afford at the time.

Following are the 84 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Too often these loans become "forgivable" grants.
2. Electricity is the most efficient and safest energy source and environmentally friendly.
3. Enough.
4. Banks can do it.
5. Supply information only.
6. Cost to taxpayer.
7. I can't afford it or your high energy costs. For a territory of only 32,000 population the energy costs are horrendous.
8. We should stop giving out $$ as hand outs. People profit through manipulation of system
9. If it is an economical and reasonable route to go, people will do it without government (taxpayers) money. Wood heat wasn't very environmentally friendly to Riverdale!
10. I think the price structure (taxes) on non friendly heat sources can provide adequate incentive for conversion.
11. I don't especially go for the wood energy efficient, it's colder, and doesn't save as thought. And forget those wide glass windows on the front.
12. These programs already exist.
13. The government should not be in banking. We then pay more because of higher tax put on!
14. No - there's a limit to how much we help the individual. You can offer the methods.
15. Government has done this for *wood, electric heat and propane* already.
16. How many times over the years will the government pay to switch energy sources? Much more efficiency could happen with people than the heat sources, e.g.: educate the people, turn off lights.
17. These types of programs are never fair to everyone. These are not available to people who spent extra money constructing a building to reduce consumption but are available to people who constructed poorly.
18. There are enough now available and no more taxpayer money should be spent here.
19. This is a gray area.
20. Not worth the hassle of having it done.
21. Why take money from my pocket to give to someone else so they can fix their house. Leave it in my pocket and I could fix my own.
22. Our government provided people with subsidies to convert to electricity in the past. We all know that was a mistake.
23. No. Each to his own initiative. Electric is the most efficient and environmentally friendly.
24. You have messed up so badly you should "foot the bill" entirely.
25. I feel that as a Yukoner we should all get a discount. Not just the ones who buy packages.
26. No more programs.
27. Only the rich seem to take advantage of these programs. Why encourage people to take on debt they can't afford?
28. See #1.
29. Should be the responsibility of the individual to convert, not to take out loans.
30. The market (price signals) will determine this!
31. I think that rate relief or rebate like my 7.2 answer could be an incentive to make the changes.
32. The government cannot afford any more programs.
33. Convert to what? It's all been done before. i.e.: the disaster over the government push to use wood stoves.
34. ??
35. Converting to oil heat causes greenhouse gas pollution. Loans have to be repaid and costs would take decades to recover.
36. *Interest rates are already very low* at banks. Government is not a lending institution.
37. To be most effective, it should be self-initiated.
38. These types of programs use valuable tax dollars and if the technology pays people will do it anyway.
39. Would only support program where benefits would definitely outweigh costs.
40. Low-interest loans won't encourage me to change. I want the cost to do this tax deductible - taxes are killing us.
41. Convert to what? Get us natural gas pipeline then it may make sense.
42. Who are you to borrow taxpayers money?
43. Education and choices make more sense. Everyone switched to wood in Riverdale because of such programs and created the inversion problem.
44. People are paying enough already.
45. Government should stay out of the markets. When government intervenes, results are typically disastrous.
46. I figured it'll cost more to upgrade than the actual fuel cost saved.
47. No-interest loan - for those who wouldn't be eligible for a tax break - if there was one available.
48. Programs like that cost too much money. Sensible reason for converting can only be energy prices.
49. Are the present programs being used to their fullest? Where would the money come from?
50. Why more programs?
51. There is far too much waste to this. If more control was on, like more inspectors doing the job they are supposed to do.
52. In the past, government's gave assistance to convert heating sources to wood which soon became an unfriendly heating source. Electricity was touted as a friendly source and since then prices have risen steadily. What source would the government suggest now and how long before that idea is obsolete?
53. There is enough programs there.
54. There has been too much abuse by people of existing programs. Hiding

assets to get low-interest loans.

55. Only if we learned something from the 70's conversion to wood. What, pray tell, did we learn???
56. Not clear as to what the conversion is to.
57. Homeowners should pay for the change - we've already done this, lots of times. Oil to wood then back to oil or propane etc.
58. Again, people have to be more responsible for their own expenses.
59. Should be the owner's responsibility.
60. Most people need only to be educated to use heating sources more considerately.
61. Converting is rarely cost effective.
62. Homeowners should finance their own - not government.
63. We paid our own bills so far.
64. Not more programs - less regulations.
65. Without any link to financial need the taxpayer is paying for loans to people who can afford on their own.
66. Have you not learned from the Riverdale wood stove fiasco?
67. I'd rather like low cost loans to got to make homes more heating efficient.
68. Taxpayer subsidization programs usually get abused more than they get used for the intended purpose.
69. Just make the existing programs work fairly and ensure people are aware of them.
70. Remember the last program to encourage wood stoves? Remember encouraging people to switch to propane?
71. We've been burning wood here since the founding of Whitehorse. Find another cause to champion somewhere else.
72. I believe the program's are adequate.
73. This is not an appropriate use of my tax dollars. Witness the off oil program!
74. There are adequate sources to borrow money. Interest rates have never been lower.
75. Wonder what environmentally friendly heating sources are. Electricity certainly isn't one.
76. Those homes with "expensive" heat sources are priced to reflect that fact (sell for less). Let those people use the difference to invest in more efficient heat sources. Why should taxpayers that have already paid more for an energy efficient home (by paying more taxes) so those that purchase less energy efficient homes (for less money) get a subsidy -government has no business doing this.
77. I have applied twice, but restrictions didn't allow for repairs/ heat.
78. I've spoken to people who went with YHC upgrades, their inspectors have signed off renovations before completion. Work doesn't get done then 'cause contractor paid. Keep programs more open to ethical review.
79. Last conversion to wood burning caused more problems than it solved. Need more comprehensive global policies.
80. If it pays people will convert themselves. No need to subsidize.
81. Only large contractors/businesses would benefit.
82. They should be paying for it themselves.
83. Encourage new home builders to install more efficient and environmentally friendly heating.
84. Cost of administration of government programs outweigh benefits.

Following are the 20 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. It would depend. In some of these programs a few get a wind fall of government money - others get nothing.
2. Convert to what? Solar panels or wind generated power?
3. I would like both wood and oil heat as when electricity goes off wood heat would be great.
4. You all should be converted.
5. What programs exist? Convert to what?
6. Caution - the wood burning program introduced in Riverdale years ago in the name of efficiency and economics and safe environmentally.
7. Over the past 15 years these programs have been in affect - from oil to electric to wood to oil. Promote development of natural gas in the territory.
8. There are enough programs already.
9. Give samples and then ask again! Do your homework up front.
10. What heating sources do you mean here? We converted our home from radiator electric to oil fired hot H2O heat because electricity here is not a reliable continuous power source and the price is alarmingly high.
11. Sometimes it doesn't matter that there are low-interest loans. The payment of $200.00 - $500.00 a month above and beyond household expenses can be a burden to some.
12. One would question first statement. Could be done differently to put more onus on government.
13. Not at present time.
14. I'm not interested in any more bills - even low-interest ones, or increased taxation.
15. Yes to more efficient. No to environmentally friendly. Not the same thing.
16. N/A. I live in an apartment block.
17. Yes/No. As they say, sometimes it works, sometimes it don't.
18. ?
19. I've checked this out in great detail and the costs to upgrade my 50 year old home would never be recovered by reduced energy costs.
20. I am indifferent.

Would you consider applying for a low-interest loan to make your home more energy efficient?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 387 "Yes" responses to this question, 292 "No" responses and 84 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No:"

Following are the 198 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. With a guarantee rates will never increase once we do our part to be more efficient.

2. If I owned an older house I would definitely apply for a loan and upgrade my home.
3. See above.
4. I have already retrofitted my own home to super efficiency but there is more that can be done and it would be nice to have loans available.
5. Not all conversions can be out of pocket. A low-interest loan would help.
6. We have thought of converting for years but it is too costly. You should offer incentives for First Nation and CHMC Housing to build solar wind and wood heated homes.
7. If I had a home and the costs would eventually pay back in savings.
8. By converting from wood to less polluting sources of heat. Yes, I would.
9. Old home, needs re-insulating and some leaky windows replaced.
10. I already have.
11. See above.
12. Would consider loan to change my heat system to something that is non-polluting.
13. To upgrade windows and insulation in walls.
14. My income is not that great, so if a forgivable portion could be added, more older buildings would convert and be of greater help to the environment.
15. Savings over the long term using appropriate energy will more than pay for itself within 5-10 years.
16. Upon expansion of our home.
17. Only if I can't afford to pay for it myself.
18. Cut my costs ($$) as well as help conserve energy.
19. I could change all our windows which are an energy hole in our house - all south facing.
20. If still in existence.
21. While not generally in favor of low-interest loans and grants, if they are available, I would use them to reduce my own cost or energy output.
22. I would consider it since it would be in my best interest when I become a home owner.
23. I am on a Yukon Housing low interest loan.
24. Yukon Housing requires too much alteration to access new windows, i.e.: more appropriate, affordable retrofits.
25. I would consider it.
26. If I needed it and could increase efficiency noticeably - 40% or better should be close for targets.
27. I would build a new home if I could afford it. My current home is a real disaster. But it is paid for.
28. Not sure - depends.
29. Did.
30. Depending on amount and what the house needs.
31. I have, but the changes required make it unaffordable all at once.
32. If terms and conditions made it a viable option.
33. If I could see the savings to me and benefit to community.
34. If above what I could afford.
35. I would like to zone my heating system so that I would not get heat where it is not required.
36. Home was built before new technology on energy savings.
37. But I'm 71 years old, who would loan to me?
38. If I owned my own home - definitely. I am very interested in wind/solar energy.
39. If there was a modification(s) I could make which would at least be revenue neutral (i.e.: would pay for itself within 5 - 10 years) I would consider borrowing to do it.
40. Depending on the terms. Make it simple, non-bureaucratic, user - friendly and flexible.
41. We have through Yukon Housing Corp.
42. I have done this a fair bit but it was 15 year old house and insulating wasn't as important then.
43. Our house is new and fairly tight. I would consider a solar investment and a loan to convert to high efficiency wood heat.
44. I own an older home which I recently purchased. It needs major renovations and a low-interest loan would help me make that possible.
45. I'd consider it, but it is only 2 years old.
46. I am all in favor of being able to replace my furnace to a more efficient one with a low-interest loan.
47. Insulating and sealing are expensive.
48. Upgrade siding or install a second heat source.
49. Want to get away from electrical backup heat.
50. Absolutely. I have every intention of building regardless of help. Government be damned if it doesn't have vision.
51. See 4A.
52. Have pursued this option in the past with the SEAL program through government.
53. We have already done so.
54. I have utilized the program already.
55. Upgrade my heating system and better insulate my older home.
56. If I owned a home, which I don't, I would be interested. I'm sure that in the long run it would pay off.
57. When I own my own house.
58. If I owned a home.
59. Our oil heated hot water is as efficient as can be, but I'd like to see us use more technologically advanced systems.
60. If I could do it affordably.
61. But it would have to include homes owned by churches and not just privately owned homes.
62. I am trying to stay ahead of the debt game - in future yes, but will save first.
63. Have done this before and are doing so now through YHC program for home completion loan.
64. As long as the "loan" process does not require some applicant financial stress.
65. My electric is 190 a month in a 3 bedroom propane/wood heated trailer (only 1 fridge and 1 small freezer).
66. Right now don't have home but am interested in building and knowing about energy efficiency, i.e.: wind power/solar energy. Cost of energy sources - cheaper than wood.
67. Al long as the trend was away from fossil fuels toward solar, water or wind generated power.
68. Already have.
69. And I have in the past.
70. Solar with able to sell excess power to YEC.
71. Possibly - depends on conditions and rates and restrictions.
72. We will convert from electric heat to oil heat.
73. I have already 2 years ago, to retrofit my house.
74. Savings in the long run.
75. Only if the other situations are looked into efficiently enough to prove that things will work and not be too costly.
76. I might.
77. Wind power would be of interest

here. Where does one find out about existing programs?

78. I would convert my oil burner to a more advanced model (e.g.: riello) and also the wood stove (e.g.: one with a catalytic converter).
79. Hypothetically speaking as I currently reside in an apartment.
80. I have already done this through Yukon Housing Corporation.
81. Especially if this included loans to install other forms of energy, e.g.: solar panels, wind turbines etc.
82. Help cut down use of power.
83. Self-explanatory.
84. To upgrade windows/insulating/ solar power.
85. Our family would if it were within our financial means and this was our principle dwelling.
86. The idea of electrical solar panels interests me.
87. Also to renter.
88. At some point. Heating system is new. In previous home (Ontario) we converted from electricity.
89. Incremental loans to gradually bring up to current standards should be available.
90. If I had a home.
91. I already have and it made a big difference in comfort level and utility bills.
92. Low-interest loans are a great idea; especially if the loan is not from banks - I avoid bank loans like the plague.
93. I live in an old army duplex with 4" walls.
94. We tried but got turned down
95. I have a current SEAL loan - much appreciated - used for insulation and windows. Need rest of windows and doors replaced.
96. If I was eligible.
97. Maybe, depending on the situation.
98. I did apply with YHC home improvement program, but I did not want to make all of the changes they recommended and funded it myself.
99. I'm not sure how many people on Old Crow has used YTG housing $. If YTG has any housing $ it should be available to Old Crow. I believe we have to borrow $ from elsewhere - housing mtgs.
100. If it applied to a system that used solar.
101. Anything to lower bills.
102. As long as their is equal access for $ for all Yukoners - not have to fit in slots to access.
103. Could only afford to do if done in this manner.
104. Have done it in the past.
105. If I owned a home.
106. The money saved could be spent in community. Better economic boost.
107. I would like to do a wrap on my old house and use solar energy in the new house I'd like to build in the next 5 years.
108. Motherhood question.
109. Installation of solar panels, composting toilet, etc.
110. Especially if it were part of a renovation package, and provided that design flexibility were maintained.
111. If I owned my own home. Electric baseboard heaters are the worst. You have incredible power bills and you still freeze in the winter. Very uneven heating and they use way too much power
112. If I owned a home and I would save money through lower energy costs I would consider it.
113. If upgrading doesn't mean bring everything in the house up to Canada standards. Because everyone doesn't work for government with big wages.
114. I currently am living as a single person, sharing costs of house with another single person. We each have other obligations. Naturally reducing our costs here is advantageous, but we do not have a lot of money.
115. I've already taken advantage of this program through Yukon Housing.
116. Present home is energy efficient.
117. This should include loans for conversion of higher cost systems such as electricity and propane to oil or some other less costly and/or more environmentally friendly systems.
118. But only if the upgrade payback period is reasonable.
119. Don't have the money on hand. Will not go to the bank for a loan.
120. Only if the energy savings was able to outweigh the expense of converting.
121. If it would help me to cut cost.
122. The price of heating oil and electricity are not going down and are a large piece of my monthly expenses.
123. If it is very ,very low interest - 1% etc.
124. Need insulation, improved windows, new high efficiency furnace to replace wood stove.
125. We have.
126. Have just bought an older home, am hearing about government loans word of mouth - see nothing advertised.
127. Only if it is proven that it is highly inefficient at present and then only if the program proposed is agreeable and affordable.
128. If I bought a house.
129. Self-explanatory.
130. Need new windows.
131. In mobile homes construction standards are not as rigid as in home construction. I could upgrade heating sources to high efficiency models and a better fireplace for example.
132. Nearing retirement - looking at less income. Each expense item being examined and energy is a big cost.
133. I don't think in reality I can afford any loan at present.
134. To save dollars in the long run and for the environment.
135. Already have - SEAL loan.
136. Monetary concerns.
137. The problem I have is the cost of retrofit would put my home in a price range that I could never get my $ back when I sell my home.
138. See above. Conservation of energy is important.
139. Have done so for a monitor.
140. If my overall heating cost would be less.
141. Sure, can we get some $ for a garage etc.
142. Power Smart. Save money and help environment.
143. If I was lucky enough to ever own my own home I'd go for it.
144. Already have to upgrade insulation on basement foundation.
145. If there were any improvement that could be done I would. Ours is a newer home.
146. I would build to R2000 or better if encouraged to efficient sized homes <1000> 2000 sq. ft.
147. Have done so; appreciate low-interest rates and ability to pay over time.
148. I already have.
149. If it was cost effective.
150. Have used the program.
151. Would love to have natural gas.
152. It's a proven fact that more insulation and better windows and

doors saves money.

153. Same as question 4.
154. If convinced.
155. If I needed to. I have had every kind of NRG audit possible and my home is fine, I believe.
156. Yes. Have used the SEAAL program before.
157. I have, but the Housing Corp. turned me down.
158. If it was reasonable in terms of the consultants demands.
159. I have electric baseboard and wood, would like to change to oil monitor.
160. Perhaps to replace an older oil furnace with a smaller more efficient one, as an example.
161. If this applied to me I would.
162. Only if it proves to reduce energy charges to match loan charges.
163. It would help me to afford costly modification and to make my home more energy efficient.
164. Possibly.
165. I presently heat with electricity and wood. I would like to strive for more efficient means to heat my home.
166. Maybe.
167. You save more money in the long run by having an energy efficient home.
168. Solar and wind power.
169. If I could afford it and the payback was there.
170. Windows/doors/insulation.
171. Provided that these improvements result in higher house taxes.
172. Would consider.
173. It'll pay off in the long run.
174. We can't afford the increasing energy costs!!
175. If I owned an older home with such energy inefficiencies.
176. There is a problem in that these loans force the homeowner to make changes that are beyond what the homeowner requires and can afford.
177. We have.
178. I already have.
179. I would make my home warmer.
180. We have had to use our own money so far as we couldn't afford all initiatives proposed by current policy.
181. Have done so.
182. I would add solar hot water, as the house is "roughed-in" for it (i e.: lines in place in walls and attic).
183. I would use it to increase the number of solar panels I have.
184. Have already done so a few times.
185. For a second alternate energy supply.
186. We have already done this and have seen a 30% reduction in heating costs.
187. We already have done this.
188. No explanation needed here.
189. To purchase solar panels and/or wind generator.
190. The previous types of home improvement loans were not available due to income.
191. If I could afford it, but the decision should still be the homeowners. It should not be made for them.
192. Would depend on the cost/benefit over time.
193. If administered through public banks. No if administered by Yukon Housing - too much red tape.
194. If for solar power only.
195. Including renovations. I would like to insulate my basement but I would have to borrow money and this is beyond my means right now. As for the boiler, it is not very efficient.
196. Even if our house is new, we could improve it by using solar panels and a windmill, etc. But the existing programs do not include new houses.
197. I would like to replace my wood heating system with a more efficient system, less damaging for the environment and providing more comfort.
198. I am already taking part in the program.

Following are the 247 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Not at present - my house was just built - we took an R2000 course and used the ideas there it is quite efficient but in future we may need to renovate
2. Already created an energy efficient house. Would consider if moving to an older house.
3. But I still upgrade as I get the money.
4. Already energy efficient.
5. I'm not a home owner or a fan of debt. It would also depend on current financial status of the home owner don't you think?
6. I'm renting.
7. It already is.
8. We are doing fine.
9. We did not know of a program and paid for it out of our pocket.
10. My home is already greater than R2000 and I used SEAL program - it was great! Where is it now?
11. Just installed energy efficient oil furnace.
12. Already did it.
13. I've been in the grips of YHC & Economic Development before and it's not pretty.
14. I've already done that.
15. Not a home owner.
16. High efficiency heating propane furnace already installed. House is energy efficient. (3 yrs old)
17. I still can't afford it.
18. Have a new home.
19. I already spent $25,000.00 making my home more energy efficient, but I will take a rebate.
20. Rental unit
21. Feel my home is well insulated & wood supply is healthy.
22. Can't afford to pay back the loan.
23. I think our income is too high to justify a subsidy.
24. Don't need to. Can afford it without incentives.
25. I did have Yukon Housing a number of years ago. My trailer is quite old and spending a pile on it, a new trailer would be a better investment, but I'd choose a house instead.
26. My home is for sale. Another home in the future ....probably.
27. Leaving/retiring soon.
28. Already in debt.
29. Don't need to, but yes if I had or needed to.
30. Same as above. Save up, then you upgrade yourself.
31. Too much red tape. Government creates too much wasted cost to perform this operation.
32. Cannot be afforded at this time.
33. I am renting and can not change the energy uses of the apartment.
34. We have built about as energy efficient as we could.
35. I'm renting.
36. I build what I can afford.
37. We can do it ourselves.
38. It is already energy efficient.
39. Presently my energy costs are much more reasonable than many homes, even with electric base board heat. No muss, no fuss, no mess.
40. I don't own a home.
41. Energy efficient now.
42. How about a low interest loan for

the difference between the cost of construction of my home and the cost if I would have cut corners.

43. I would if we were more economically stable; however, not feasible at the present time.
44. I would pay my own way - thanks.
45. Appears would be limited savings as don't intend to be in home for more than one more year.
46. You mean like a laser cannon to shoot down politicians?
47. My home is quite efficient now.
48. I rent, though I wish the building owner would! If I has my own home, yes I would.
49. I hate owing money to anyone!
50. Ours is quite good as is.
51. I pay my own way.
52. Would need to weigh the benefit. I'm pretty old to get into loans.
53. I would rather not worry about a loan and just use the $ I have to create a more energy efficient home.
54. I don't think I would be able to put up with the B.S. involved in dealing with government interference in my building plan.
55. I have a new home and do not need financial assistance to perform any modifications.
56. We have spent a lot of money over the years making our home more energy efficient.
57. We all need to pay our own way - in order to do that costs for everyone must be as low as possible - subsidies encourage inflation pricing.
58. We have already done that.
59. Can't afford loans.
60. The condo I bought is already energy efficient.
61. Except for lack of solar panels, I'm energy efficient.
62. Don't need to. My home is energy efficient.
63. I'll do it myself.
64. It's forced people to lose their secondary heat source.
65. I am maxed out. I can't afford one more cent toward heating this house.
66. $ not needed.
67. I rent. If I owned then yes. Renters rely on owner being conscientious on conserving energy they don't pay for.
68. My house is energy efficient.
69. Difficulty budgeting for monthly power bill as it is, never mind an additional loan payment.
70. Our home is very energy efficient.
71. The price of fuel and or electricity has to come down first to encourage anyone to be more efficient.
72. YEC just raises the rate. Spend $1000:00 on new windows and I get that all nulled in rate increases!
73. My home is reasonably energy efficient. I don't believe there are any cost effective changes I could make.
74. We built our home with our own 2 hands and I know it is as energy efficient as it will be.
75. My home is quite energy efficient.
76. My home is energy efficient.
77. No loans. Maybe to work it out in the mortgage.
78. Subsidies (including rate relief) are bad for our economy. These are political tools, at best!
79. Don't need.
80. My home is already energy efficient.
81. I've pretty well done it already.
82. I think that the energy use reductions of the past turned into scams. Homeowners should be responsible for themselves.
83. Pay cash.
84. Couldn't afford a loan.
85. It would be too much of an expense to undertake such a project.
86. My home is built to be very energy efficient.
87. I'd pay cash not go for a loan.
88. Our home is energy efficient.
89. My house was built with energy conservation in mind.
90. ??
91. We are planning on building a new home. The additions built on the mobile are well above existing building standards.
92. Not right now as our new home is pretty energy efficient but in the future maybe.
93. My home was retro-fitted by Yukon Housing.
94. See above.
95. Our house is already very efficient.
96. I have already done so on my own, e.g.: new windows, doors etc.
97. We've already made changes.
98. The alternative equipment in my residence is worth more than the residence.
99. My house is only 6 months old.
100. See above
101. Do not believe I would get one-qualify. Would result in a big expenditure for little gain.
102. I am 74.
103. Unless the loan is tax deductible - at least half the cost plus interest costs.
104. Our home is newer and is very economical to heat (oil fired hot water radiant heat in floors).
105. Rented home - and has been retro-fitted to bring insulation value up.
106. I would not qualify for these programs.
107. We already did it and continue to do it without loans.
108. I don't own the home.
109. Don't need a loan.
110. No more debt to get into instead of out of.
111. VGFN is a self-governing organ so we may not qualify; however, after there is a (i.e.:) housing society, they may take an interest.
112. It is a new home and already energy efficient.
113. I would probably continue with the renovation work we are doing and pay for this through earned income. Prefer not to borrow $$.
114. The cost to upgrade would be over 20 years to break even.
115. I am renting but definitely if I was able to talk the landlord into it.
116. You reduce our power costs and we won't need any loans.
117. I am on a fixed income and couldn't afford to repay it.
118. I might choose to participate in new energy efficient technology. I do not think government should be in the lending business except to regulate it more efficiently.
119. My home is already energy efficient. This was done by the sweat of my brow although the payback period is long, is more comfortable as a result.
120. Tenant only, otherwise yes.
121. I can fund my own improvements.
122. I built a small 900 sq. ft home that is very "snug" to start with.
123. It's already far above average.
124. I have enough debt already.
125. I try to keep my home as energy efficient as possible. I don't need the rules and regulations that are affixed to such a loan.
126. Our home is fine. We renovated to R50 in the roof, R20 in walls.
127. Our home is new, properly insulated, high efficiency appliances and the mortgage is too

high to apply for any loan at this moment in time.

128. Our house is fairly energy efficient.
129. See above.
130. I think mine is pretty good now.
131. Find my current system quite satisfactory.
132. Would rather a tax break than a loan.
133. It has just been built meeting the R2000 requirements and consumes very little energy to heat.
134. Retrofitted recently.
135. Mine already is energy efficient.
136. Don't need to.
137. I have too much debt now - I can't afford more payments per month - even with low-interest.
138. Feel we are about as efficient as we can be.
139. My home is as good as I could make it.
140. I built with energy efficiency in mind 4 years ago.
141. Not required, almost meets R2000 specs. Home is only 5 years old.
142. Can't afford it.
143. I have a very energy efficient system and home.
144. No need.
145. Our home is new and as efficient as we can make it.
146. In a rental unit.
147. Renter at present in a government house.
148. No need.
149. I rent.
150. Not personally applicable.
151. Don't own my place - I rent.
152. I don't make enough to have other loans.
153. Again, Yukon Housing requirements are too strict. There needs to be more flexibility on what upgrades a homeowner can make.
154. For many on pensions this is too costly for repayments.
155. I rent.
156. I currently do not own a home.
157. My home has been upgraded.
158. Too many people use loan to make money on real estate, i.e.: use loans to fix property and sell for profit.
159. I'm renting - when I buy I will buy an energy efficient home.
160. In an apartment.
161. We rent. Would be willing to pay slightly higher rent if landlord made changes.
162. Retired - unable to repay loan.
163. My home is energy efficient.
164. I don't own a home, but would consider it if I did.
165. I live in an apartment.
166. Not at this point.
167. Don't like taking a loan. Would save up till I could pay for it.
168. It is quite efficient already! Average 900-1000/yr in oil.
169. Not an appropriate use of government funds.
170. No I am not a child or a leach like some. Only seniors should get the help they need.
171. I am self-sufficient already.
172. We tried to make our home as energy efficient as possible with no help from you or government.
173. Depends on the program. Current low interest rates make such programs less attractive. Grants on the other hand.... I will need new windows in the future.
174. My home is only 2 years old and is energy efficient.
175. Do not own our home.
176. Built to a satisfactory energy standard.
177. A loan still has to be repaid. We cut and burn wood rather than use the electric furnace. The $5000 conversion is not feasible.
178. Before I turn 50 my mortgage will be paid off. Why would I want to change that now.
179. Do not own - am renting.
180. Already done.
181. Already is!
182. We're short on money and can't afford any loans.
183. My home is an older style house.
184. Mine is efficient.
185. My home is already energy efficient-partly because of sensible use of heating sources.
186. My home is energy efficient.
187. We rent.
188. I'd be interested in looking at a program.
189. I am presently renting. I would for my own place.
190. I rent.
191. I only rent my place.
192. I personally hate to borrow money so I wouldn't.
193. Home is already efficient.
194. I don't need a loan to do this - I do it on my own.
195. Don't like debt.
196. Been there, done that.
197. I save money before I start with renovations.
198. Our home is already efficient.
199. We aren't really interested in loans. If we need to do something we will just pay to have it done.
200. All done.
201. The government should not be in the business of loaning money for any reason.
202. Have already converted and did not get a taxpayers supported loan to do so.
203. I've already done it.
204. Already converted.
205. N/A. Our is already because we only have solar and have a well insulated etc home.
206. Our home is very energy efficient. It is 2400sq ft with a large open ceiling and many south facing windows. We use one small stove to heat it even at -40.
207. It's as energy efficient as I want it. 6" walls, 3 glazed windows.
208. I already have electric heat and oil back up. When power failure comes back on you have no trouble with electric. Oil on the other hand can give you trouble. When you have no ignition (flame) you have no heat. You're away for a weekend or longer during winter months.
209. I have a new home that was built efficiently.
210. We are such a depressed area that I couldn't afford another monthly bill.
211. Because I don't agree with the principle. People will convert on their own if it is economically sound to do so.
212. This home isn't really worth any great changes.
213. I will do it when I can afford it. That will happen sooner if the tax load is reduced, not increased.
214. I've already done so.
215. Too old - no money.
216. Building too old.
217. Will be building a new home this year.
218. I'll take a grant! Personally I don't loan money ever.
219. Because of our rural situation many of the requirements are n/a and wasteful to implement (re: code), so we prefer not to go the government loan route.
220. Don't need to - I live in an apartment and it should be up to the landlord - not me.
221. My home is quite efficient.
222. No need to.
223. I'm a renter.

224. It already is. Everything in the house has been to energy efficient.
225. Renting.
226. I prefer to act on my own and do things as I can afford to. Government programs require all work to be done at same time.
227. Have done all we can on our own - don't need a loan.
228. I am renting at the moment.
229. Our home is very energy efficient. We ensured this when it was built.
230. See above - it is a stupid, meddling idea. Lay the people off thinking of all this stuff and reduce taxes.
231. I'd be subsidizing unnecessary bureaucracy. Money is cheap enough that I get angry just looking at YHC's full page ad's promoting themselves. My tax $ at work, I guess.
232. Senior's/Whitehorse Housing.
233. Already have an efficient home.
234. Have done that already.
235. Homeowners should be willing to finance it themselves.
236. If it costs so much that I need a loan to afford it, it costs too much!
237. My house is quite energy efficient.
238. As above.
239. I couldn't afford even a low-interest loan!
240. Not at this time. We are not in a position to pay for a loan.
241. We have already renovated our home and put in a new furnace.
242. We are thinking of moving soon.
243. We already renovated the heating and electrical systems.
244. I'm a tenant.
245. Already energy efficient.
246. It is a personal choice.
247. We have already spent the money to do this.

Following are the 34 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. Not necessary in my circumstances.
2. Maybe, depending on cost effectiveness of the plan.
3. My home is energy efficient, however, I'm sure every home and business "could" be improved. Depends on what your definition of low interest is and how much it will save me in the long run.
4. Not applicable - my landlord has already done this.
5. Possibly - more info needed.
6. Maybe.
7. I rent and I would not put $ into a home I rent. If I owned a home - yes I would.
8. Maybe, it would depend on how drastic my would have to be changed to adapt to the new heating source. I may not have the necessary credit rating to obtain the loan regardless.
9. If I owned my own home - yes. Since I rent, I'd have to think carefully about it.
10. Would need to do an energy audit first - just moved in: don't know yet.
11. N/A. not a home owner.
12. If I owned a home - yes.
13. N/A.
14. Probably not - there is only so much a homeowner can do and only so much money to spend even on low interest loans.
15. Perhaps, it depends on how long we'll continue living here.
16. I don't get it . Does government have too much money?
17. Renter.
18. But not when YHC tells me that I have to do everything they want in order to get any $. I don't think it should be all or none.
19. Not at this time.
20. N/A.
21. Have done. Great idea. Should have a registry of trades people with proven track record and skills. Too many "mess ups" with some of these.
22. Perhaps, depending on the cost.
23. Not at present time.
24. Maybe, but I'd prefer to pay cash.
25. I don't borrow money. It's a fools game. Require all housing to meet minimum (high) standards. Public funding for those who cannot afford. Commercial and public buildings the same.
26. At this time do not own a home.
27. N/A, but yes if applicable, especially older home.
28. N/A/. In an apartment. Owners should be encouraged to do so.
29. I have already done this.
30. N/A.
31. Probably not as you must meet a certain criteria, in the past I was turned down (see comments).
32. Maybe.
33. Probably not. I don't like loans, ild rather pay for anything I do in cash. I'd save up for it.
34. Takes too long to recover costs and efficiency of source keeps changing.

Transportation Management

5 Motorized vehicles, such as cars, trucks and snowmobiles, are essential to almost all Yukoners. However, their impact on the Yukon's environment is a concern. For example, the Yukon government could test high-efficiency vehicles (and alternate-fuel vehicles) in it own fleet of cars as well as testing the practicality of "telecommuting" (working from home) by some government workers.

Do you think these are worthwhile projects for the government to undertake?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 502 "Yes" responses to this question, 175 "No" responses and 86 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 320 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. It's the way of the future. This is an important issue. The government should take the lead.
2. I work for highways. Why are you purchasing $50,000 top of the line vehicles (trucks)?
3. Government could act as role model and provide incentive for local businesses to supply efficient

vehicles - bring in rebate system on vehicle registration.

4. Since travel in our city is necessary since we are so spread out we need to find the most environmentally friendly solutions.
5. Teach by example. Advertise your results to encourage others to do so as well.
6. As per question 3. However, "telecommuting" may not necessarily decrease costs - it may actually increase home owner costs since there is a more permanent residence involved.
7. Again, lead by example.
8. Working from home is a workable solution at least some of the time.
9. Talk to [Name suppressed] re: some guy who converted his car to run on water/ cost $24.00 from Vancouver to Carmacks to run.
10. Telecommuting could be more energy efficient for more than one person if it works.
11. Concern and cost efficient.
12. Less pollution may give mother earth a breather to make it's own decisions.
13. Try to set an example.
14. These are brilliant ideas - especially telecommuting. I would also like to see the viability of ultra-lite electric cars here (hyper car).
15. Would cut down on costs by a lot all around and make a better air with less traffic.
16. I've seen 2 people drive in own vehicles from country residence subdivision, go to work in same building and e-mail messages to each other. This is ridiculous!
17. In the long-term.
18. Providing not much is spent on it.
19. Anything to cut back size and cost of government.
20. There are extremely valuable electric vehicles are now available and so are conversion kits - may cost more up front but ongoing savings are far greater.
21. Fine only if servicing can also be provided.
22. However, there is no use in re-inventing the wheel-other governments and agencies have done this and I'm sure would share their findings.
23. The government has to lead in this area.
24. I myself am a stay at home man with 2 kids. I choose to stay home because the cost of child care vs working. With telecommuting I could enjoy both.
25. Yes I would encourage, but this is too expensive to test for our population base. Other constituencies have more resources to pay for that.
26. Again, this will become necessary soon!
27. By laws to enforce turning vehicle ignition off when leaving vehicle.
28. We could start with a safety check system - those who keep their vehicles in safe, efficient running order get breaks on their vehicle registration fee.
29. It is important for government to demonstrate their commitment by taking action.
30. Only if done in cost effective and honest manner.
31. Alternate fuels may be beneficial. Government employees are isolated enough from the public. Reduce government employees.
32. Why just government workers? Why can't adults ride on school buses if they're empty! Why do city of Whitehorse buses stop 1/2 mile from Carcross cut-off - a population center, work out an agreement. Someone is going to get killed walking along the highway.
33. Provide quality time/less stress/ possibly better service output!
34. Any cost reduction is worthwhile, assuming equal production or efficiency.
35. Would also like to see greater linking of Whitehorse area trails and possibility to drive to town by snowmobile.
36. Probably other programs elsewhere have already established degree of benefit. Find out what waste applies.
37. If the government wants to.
38. I have shares in [suppressed]. More buses, smaller houses, alternate energy vehicles, telecommuting must be workers choice -can be very lonely.
39. Definitely. Government can generate the resources to show leadership in areas which are "new" to current ways of doing business.
40. Many government workers take up office space, if working from your home you are closer to your family & children, teenagers and it's a lot quieter.
41. Start at home, i.e.: government.
42. Set a good example - explore all avenues of energy conservation.
43. Perhaps a pilot project first.
44. C & TS waster time, fuel eaten vehicle.
45. Many issues need to be identified and resolved first. Not all jobs or employees could handle this.
46. But what at what cost? If lost cost hydro power was at a surplus in the Yukon, electric vehicles would be much more viable, especially for the daily commute.
47. But, far better to reduce the number of people (from top down) involved in government. This would be efficiency.
48. The government seems to have a great deal of vehicles on the road most for short trips.
49. Again, move forward in these initiatives as the old vehicle needs replacement, etc.
50. Also have the "Feds" i.e.: RCMP, use more environmentally friendly vehicles. Also, why does the government allow private vehicles to be operated by citizens with blue stinky smoke coming out of them?
51. As I said before, everything would help reduce.
52. Wake up! Many places in the world including developing countries already have been doing this for years.
53. Might also want to consider other more fuel efficient ways to travel to work. i.e.: increased bus service, snowmobile trails in downtown areas with access to core.
54. Look for alternate fuels for vehicles and snowmobiles. Perhaps propane.
55. I would also like to see emissions testing done to reduce polutants and ensure the vehicles are burning the fuel properly.
56. Part-time telecommuting is very attractive.
57. Government fleet of vehicles are great users of fuel and resources and many commuting employees a real drain on costs/fuel. Solve a lot of traffic problems as well.
58. Make the worker responsible for said vehicle.
59. Yes sounds good, but at what price and over what time frame? A [illegible]. ND, who else will have to conform and how will that be

enforced?

60. Would help to lower air pollution levels.
61. Telecommuting will definitely help reduce the use of vehicles. Again, incentives and penalties are needed (i.e.: tax cuts or extra taxes).
62. But I think private enterprise has proven that it can do those sort of things more effectively. Government should stop favoring the oil and gas industry, support alternative technological developments.
63. Electric vehicle for future.
64. Government is much better able to absorb both the cost and the risk of demonstration projects than are most businesses and individuals.
65. This should be integrated with a good public transit system in Whitehorse.
66. As long as the cost isn't higher than the energy saving.
67. Contingent on expense!! Don't want to have to pay big bucks for the government to "test drive" high efficiency vehicles.
68. Also, 2 stroke motors should be required to have some form of muffler and pollution control.
69. See 1 & 2 above.
70. YTG should look at propane for vehicles. Should start telecommuting projects now.
71. The government should look at using more efficient vehicles and should also look at how they use them. For example, do they have people driving from Whitehorse to communities when they should have staff in the communities doing the work.
72. Anything to reduce government costs is good.
73. Tele-work is excellent idea. No to testing vehicles as average consumer could not afford conversion.
74. I think all Yukoners should take part - not just government vehicles tested and all levels for all persons. Telecommuting may be the future. All should try it.
75. Conservation.
76. Government should be more vocal and promote more practical vehicle use - car pooling and other initiatives should be strongly promoted.
77. Saves energy. The government should lead in promoting saving of energy.
78. These projects usually have to start somewhere and the government somewhere and the government adopting these types of programs would be the right type of publicity to encourage others to follow suit.
79. Major waste of energy; communities are currently designed to discourage public transit, bicycle/walking alternatives.
80. However, too little personal commuting to the office may lead to loss of contact with peers at work.
81. Sure, as long as costs are not high.
82. These are not "projects" - they are simple policies that should always be followed. What do you mean "test high-efficiency vehicles"?
83. And tell us how you are doing.
84. The two above are plausible. Until fuel cells are cost-effective for individuals I don't see any other reasonable options.
85. It will also help with the parking problem in downtown Whitehorse.
86. I think government's should set examples for other corporate citizens and in this high-tech age telecommuting is worth promoting.
87. Alternate fuel vehicles (propane) have already been tested. Telecommuting would save government millions of $.
88. Must work with municipal government's -parking space availability and parking fines can work for or against alternative modes of transport.
89. Especially need in the winter! Telecommuting may reduce absentee rate on severely cold winter days. Continuing with city bus, especially rural service really helps in transportation management.
90. It would reduce the need for office buildings. Less energy needed. Who better could afford the testing.
91. As long as these "high-efficiency" vehicles are tested in e Yukon, particularly in extremely cold climates. Safety factor for winter travel.
92. Also consider eliminating parking stalls in favor of bus passes.
93. Especially the "telecommuting". Testing and also job sharing, i.e.: 3 months on, 3 months off.
94. Not a top priority, I would move in that direction. Most vehicles in the Yukon are fairly new, so are right up on emissions and fuel efficiency. Also, we have no cheap fuel in Yukon at this point in time.
95. I work from home as a federal employee and it works well.
96. Too many polluting vehicles on the road!
97. Sound pollution is also important. We should also be looking at more environmentally friendly recreation vehicles, i.e.: in the south, in some places they don't allow 2 stoke outboards, only 4 stroke.
98. We need to cut out as much ozone destroying fossil fuel systems if we are not too late already.
99. Be a leader.
100. If imported fuels can be reduced and local fuels and labor can be used economically, it will be a good thing.
101. I drive an older car but it is serviced 2 times a year or more.
102. I see government vehicles running 8 hrs a day in cold weather - ridiculous wastage.
103. As in BC – air care may be something to consider implementing.
104. Would be more $ in individuals pocket and save fuel.
105. Then give a workshop to introduce it to all folks.
106. Only if costs are cut in other areas to make up for monies spent.
107. These things are happening anyway in the changing workplace all over the country.
108. It should be noted that the impact of Yukon vehicles d to, for example, the vehicles in Vancouver is minute. The average Yukoner does not commute 45 minutes to 1 hour each way to get to work each day.
109. (telecommuting) We only need to review the Telus (formerly AGT) alternative to work location study group to realize how far reaching and economically viable this approach could be.
110. Increases awareness, should save money.
111. Again, people may not understand long term goals/savings impact. If we're shown better savings/ alternate means of transportation we may take them.
112. Also incentives to car pool, incentives to use public bus, not cars.
113. We have to be more creative and

flexible as we look to the future.

114. Just cutting back on the number of vehicles and the size of them would make a difference. So many full sized pick-ups and mid-size cars. Unnecessary in many cases.
115. Hydrogen fuel cells for vehicles in public service as a start.
116. Anything to reduce the extra fuel going into our environment to the ozone layer.
117. Too many one person vehicles in the government. Why not car pools?
118. For employees not in constant contact with the public, an office at home would save money for office space, heat, electricity, reduce driving time and less idling of vehicles.
119. Specially alternate fuel vehicle.
120. A clamp down on people who leave cars and trucks running in cold weather and remove unfit vehicles that are polluting the air.
121. Help to lower cost of our tax dollar.
122. I think all older vehicles should be tested not just government.
123. Government in the Yukon is the only agency capable of R& D.
124. We all have impacts on the environment, but to some degree people who use energy wastefully in warmer climates and larger population centers have a larger global impact.
125. The government could afford the research and development costs - I couldn't. I can hardly afford to keep my 15 year old truck (which runs fine) insured and fuelled up.
126. Better for our land and more independence.
127. But you would have no way of actually knowing how many hours work for hours of pay. The system is already being milked to the extremes.
128. Vehicle testing is important, but you'll have to come up with an awful lot of back-up to let people stay at home and prove they working to maximum capabilities as well as being available when needed.
129. As long as it can be done "in house", a high paid consultants fee.
130. Any studies should be well thought of beforehand and well documented during the study to give value information.
131. Telecommuting would be worthwhile - would also reduce the need for more office space! Would depend on the cost of the vehicles- perhaps government employees could be encourage to conserve energy using existing vehicles instead of letting a truck run while standing for instance.
132. Working from home would free up the government's physical assets (e.g.: buildings). Using modified vehicles only if the economies can be proven.
133. Also, employees who use government vehicles should be strongly encouraged to car pool for the majority of use.
134. I am in favor of "telecommuting" completely.
135. I myself run a propane vehicle. It used to be that this was a cheaper fuel source to push people to use cleaner fuels. Why has the price gone up? Where's my incentive now to stay on propane when diesel is so much cheaper? Let's get with the incentives again.
136. They are worthwhile only if they do not become just another project that will not involve the general public.
137. Would be very interested in working from home. Don't think government is committed to this though.
138. Obviously a big problem here as everything is too far to walk.
139. Working at home, especially in extreme temperatures, would be great.
140. Initiatives such as these would help keep the operational costs of government down, contributing more monies to capital projects to keep us working.
141. Approach with caution. Make sure "efficiencies" don't cost more than at present. I don't support options that cost more. We pay enough.
142. Should have happened progressively already. What a question!
143. Someday all vehicles will have environmentally friendly power sources. Anything done to speed up this development I am willing to support.
144. Government leadership would be appreciated. Many government vehicles still run around with one occupant.
145. Any improvement is a plus, but should be demonstrated practical.
146. If the service stay the same for all.
147. Less vehicles, less pollution.
148. Attack - 1 car, I person commuting. I am as guilty as anybody.
149. YTG employees and others working downtown and only day shifts should be using public transportation not driving, where ever possible.
150. Yukoners drive too much. Snowmobiles are not essential to many Yukoners. Get real. Most snowmobilers are morons!
151. Definitely.
152. Also programs s/b put in place to encourage people to reduce number of vehicles used by family to go back and forth to work - share with neighbors, etc.
153. Also worth exploring is more viable mass transit than currently exists.
154. Fabulous idea! Besides saving fuel etc, by working at home some people work more productively at home - and the work environment is usually better than most climate controlled offices.
155. Obvious. Energy use is too high.
156. This option would assist in using fossil fuel more economically.
157. Electric cars for short distance commuting, bicycle paths, use the train tacks for a trolley system, bus/ van service Increases. However, what about battery disposal problems?
158. I encourage the idea of telecommuting, especially in my job. I could telecommute at least 3 days out of 5.
159. I think the telecommuting should be examined for a few years on an experimental basis. The Feds have worked out the means.
160. Encourage Whitehorse residents to use the bus system by advertising and offering purchase incentives.
161. Too many **** boxes on the road
162. We have to start somewhere and big brother is the logical one to set the example. I would love to be able to be a part of these projects.
163. Definitely. There are many vehicles on the highway emitting high levels of carbon monoxide etc. And diesel damages air quality as well, I would like to see regulations around use of skidoos and ATV's.
164. As long as the Yukoner isn't miled or cornered into something that maybe cheap to operate but expensive to purchase. Business's

in the Yukon already have enough people.

165. Government should set an example. It will take some work to convince managers that telecommuting is a good idea.
166. Old Crow should be exempt from any major motor vehicle bylaws which could be harmful to snowmobile users in Old Crow. This is a very small village compared to Whitehorse.
167. If you are teaching people you have to show that you yourself are going by what you teach.
168. I think government is an appropriate agency to test new and alternate energy vehicles and alternatives, as the cost is usually beyond the means of the individual or home business.
169. I strongly feel that the use of motorized recreational vehicles should be discouraged through much more expensive license/ registration to reflect environmental cost!!
170. Government should be setting example of lowering costs/ pollution. Working from home (where possible) also saves on heating/lighting costs.
171. Worth a try.
172. It is the way of the future.
173. Assuming there was not a large cost attached. I'm surprised you have "telecommuting" here rather than seeing it as a possible changing face of the work world.
174. Definitely, working from home and supporting group development and transporting.
175. As long as there are exceptions to the rule.
176. We need to pollute less. Govern by example.
177. Requires no explanation - just a reasonable approach.
178. It all boils down to dollars and cents. I only make so much a year. It's all very nice, but my quality of life is already low.
179. Too many one passenger vehicles on the road.
180. Helps save energy.
181. But provided the programs themselves are not too expensive. Much of this information can, after all, be gleaned from completed tests in other areas.
182. But "telecommuting" for a few YTG employees will not make a real difference to the environment. Car pooling would be more effective.
183. Smart. Save money.
184. If government takes the initiative and private industry sees satisfactory results, they may be encouraged to follow.
185. It might work, except for say the people who have to travel the highways in -40 to - 50 degree weather - their lives could be at stake. How would you be able to be sure these people working at home really are?
186. There have been major advances in alternate fuel technologies that should be considered.
187. Efficiency of vehicles and alternate fuel etc.
188. Travel as groups when inspecting different projects.
189. I want to qualify this - I do not support any initiative to tell Yukoners that they cannot access their homes on lakes/rivers or in no road access areas - come up with an alternative vehicle power for boats and snowmobiles.
190. This will work for the most part in Whitehorse only. Get all the junker vehicles (oil burners) off the road.
191. Government infrastructure and resources are needed to bring the Yukon's telecommunications network into the 21st century. Rural mass transportation.
192. Be careful on the spending.
193. Only way to prove new systems is to use them. Only the government has the time and money to test them.
194. Or how about car pooling - particularly in Whitehorse? I personally walk to work, but Dawson is very small. Or - more accessible public transit.
195. Just because the USA government lowered standards on cars and now make gas guzzlers we should not follow this idea.
196. Distances!! Too many government employees are killing time by driving around.
197. Who should be the leader - the hen or the chicks?
198. I would like to see a move to local Whitehorse YTG vehicles going electric.
199. Yes to telecommuting. Not sure about costs to test vehicles.
200. If it is monitored closely.
201. I believe in the telecommuting from home concept as I, a YTG employee, run my car approx. 3 hours/day in the winter months as I cannot plug in, nor use, my car starter since parking is a problem for me.
202. Government initiative is key in this area. The public must see their leaders setting an example in these key areas.
203. Car pooling - encourage people to park their car when they are home and get into physical activities.
204. Government should be a leader.
205. If there is strict control on this.
206. I would really like to see the above, especially as adapted for winter use.
207. You could always try it for a period of time.
208. When Anvil is shut down why not use the excess energy to manufacture hydrogen. Burning hydrogen is very environmentally friendly.
209. Telecommuting - no. Balance - yes. Take a very careful look at the destruction of the environment by ATV's, snowmobiles and dirt bikes. Out here we can show you many samples.
210. I would very much like to see the Yukon Government encourage people to work at home!! And also support the use of high-efficiency vehicles.
211. Sure, but overall I don't think they will have much impact, but can't hurt.
212. Let's be sure the things we test have a good chance of being used here. I know there is always some risk in this type of applied research - let's be practical.
213. Depending on cost to taxpayer. What about community volunteers?
214. Yes, testing of all cars and trucks etc. would help. Also, working at some jobs at home would save time, money and emissions.
215. Decrease use of resources.
216. Depending on over all cost, both $$, staff and time-wise.
217. I think better bus system, car pooling should be encouraged along with walking paths, bike trails that access downtown. Telecommuting is a great idea. Reduce use as a first effort.
218. The public transport system in place now is useless due to

schedules of buses running, especially in winter.

219. Provided they do not result in increased costs.
220. There appears to be an element of common sense here. Also, how about car pooling incentives??
221. Government could lead the way.
222. Telecommuting is certainly worth looking into.
223. But why not test all vehicles? Not just government ones. Look at the situation in Los Angels?
224. Telecommuting is technologically possible, however human management issues must be addressed.
225. We agree fossil fuel consumption should be lowered. Telecommuting is questionable.
226. Many times you can achieve more by working at home with no "constant" interruptions! I think it could be quite productive.
227. As long as we are not victims of control as we are controlled to the extreme as it is.
228. Reduce the government and we will save money and energy.
229. See priority #8 on preceding page.
230. Get the government people in one vehicle, you already have big savings.
231. Cars, trucks and snowmobiles belong to the dark ages. Dinosaurs and chronisms. Get rid of them.
232. In addition, guidelines should be developed and strictly adhered to, to reduce idling of government vehicles, especially trucks, while workers are not in them.
233. There's a lot of employees that already work at home, especially in the summer on sunny hot days.
234. Addresses #1.
235. To telecommuting.
236. See #4
237. YTG could go to propane power vehicles.
238. Show by example.
239. Saves money.
240. Efficiency.
241. Provided cost is reasonable and efficiency is not compromised.
242. Every dollar helps.
243. Especially considering people don't turn automobiles off in the winter. Car pool too (incentives).
244. This would support sustainability.
245. More public transportation. Sunday?
246. Could result in less or better government costs.
247. I feel such a project will reduce fuel consumption. Also, it may improve work loads to work from home.
248. Absolutely. There are far too many vehicles in constant use destroying our environment.
249. Find a motor company willing to let the Yukon test their new energy efficient cars.
250. QED.
251. We use fossil fuel vehicles far too much and public transit far too little and human powered transportation (bike, ski, walk) far too little.
252. Diesel fuel is the worst. Switch to propane and introduce telecommuting.
253. I'm not sure of the energy savings of telecommuting in Yukon. High tech energy conserving vehicles need to be restricted to Whitehorse. I'd hate to be in Mayo or Beaver Creek when it broke down.
254. Just look at number of private vehicles government employees have parked at their job sites!
255. If you can avoid travelling and work at home that would even save the drive to daycare.
256. The question has been answered in its own paragraph.
257. Lead by example.
258. But don't force people to upgrade or ask taxpayer to pay them to do so.
259. Anything to reduce impact on environment.
260. It would help to reduce vehicle use and also find something that people can apply to their own uses of vehicles.
261. Snowmobiles "essential to almost all Yukoners"???!
262. Very well worth investigating.
263. But less so than down south where the weather is not so extreme.
264. But we do not impose controls on individuals - we drive the vehicles we can afford.
265. I never understood why our society is so bent on driving oversized gas guzzling vehicles when smaller commuter type vehicles will do the job. Definitely look at other technologies. Vehicles have never been too innovative and often no. I suggest staying on this side of the bleeding edge of new technology. First adopt what is already out there (VW Jetta TDI) turbo diesel 4 door sedan. Research is good, but lets not be inventing things that are already out there. Telecommuting should be encouraged, especially since one can usually get more work done in a less disruptive home atmosphere.
266. More bike trails and trails for horses, dog teams....
267. Seem obvious.
268. Yes! Using more efficient government vehicles would save us a lot of money! It would also set an example for other people. I would recommend purchasing the most efficient vehicle, even if it means buying Japanese or German made automobiles
269. Battery powered vehicles.
270. Convert to Ballard fuel cells and encourage people to use the bus by dropping the fee.
271. However, it should be noted that there is already a problem with government staff availability.
272. Lots of tests of high-efficiency vehicles have been done elsewhere - use that info.
273. But just phase these changes in, not a big panic to happen immediately.
274. Why don't you just shrink the government - it's too big as it is.
275. Decentralize, save on travel. Communities have the skills. Telecommuting good idea. Commend government on policy to leave vehicle at work and use own vehicles to commute home. In the past there was a lot of abuse of vehicle privileges.
276. I could save YTG lot of headaches by working from home as I share a desk with 2 other workers. It would also save energy by leaving my car in my garage.
277. I'm sure it wouldn't be very popular, but what about vehicle emissions standards for public? We have more air/person up here, but does that excuse us having lower emission standards?
278. Government may derive information that would be useful to public or in setting future policies.
279. As long as it doesn't cost more than what money is saved.
280. Or promote car pooling, more efficient public transport etc
281. Testing.
282. But only if these measures are cost efficient.
283. Try anything.
284. If there is a way to affect our long-

term existence and ongoing energy usage's, it's worth it.

285. Except that other jurisdictions have already tested high-efficiency vehicle and alternate fuel vehicles, so YTG does not need to do their own studies, as long as they were done in a similar climate. Some YTG workers could telecommute depending on job.
286. They should be studied. Vehicles are not essential; rather, they are a luxury and should be treated as such for those who do not use them for work. More/better transit is needed.
287. Cost always a consideration.
288. As long as it doesn't create a whole new bureaucracy to do it.
289. How about car pooling and better public transportation and how about higher density "modes" of population linking to public transportation.
290. It has to start somewhere.
291. Propane is useless in cold weather. What about the hydrogen cells used in houses in BC.
292. How about continuing to improve scheduling/availability of buses: work with City of Whitehorse. It's not as glitzy as your suggestions, but still useful. i.e.: bus service to suit downtown workers.
293. The northern climate would offer all of Canada a good testing ground for fuel efficient vehicles due to the extreme weather.
294. Existing technology not bad. We all were given propane cars awhile back which died at -30. Short term efficient. Leasing of modestly powered cars/trucks seems a good move. Still continual monitoring testing a good plan.
295. When can I start?
296. Telecommuting can be done now. More importantly alternate fuel vehicles is a future option. Bylaw to stop leaving cars running when not warranted.
297. There should be zero tolerance towards smoke pollution of any form as well as water pollution.
298. See #8.
299. Telecommuting is very practical given the current technologies available.
300. Anything would be improvement over current situation.
301. In the future, telecommuting may become the norm.
302. The abuse of private and public high consumption vehicles makes some of us cringe.
303. The concept has been around for a long time. If the environmental impact of energy production is such a concern why wait any longer.
304. Cost should be kept down though.
305. Long-term goals.
306. And do not produce power with fuel, it creates too much pollution. Organize hydro and wind power in a more efficient way. Cars are not the only ones to pollute. Think about your power plant.
307. Work-at-home is a wonderful thing.
308. And also public transit (at rush hours) for subdivisions outside Whitehorse (Robinson, Annie Lake, Echo Valley, Takhini Hot Spring Road, etc.).
309. Especially skidoos, ATV, dirt bikes, work trucks and RV's, will have to pay an amusement surtax because those are not utility vehicles...if for emergency only.
310. There again social attitudes must be changed.
311. As long as recommendations are respected.
312. Once again, take into consideration studies from governments and organizations. Make comparisons, do not spend millions when we already know that work-at-home reduces stress from driving and does not produce gas emissions, etc.
313. I would work from home...
314. And more bike paths, ski trails and campaigns to encourage people to use their bikes or their skis to go to work.
315. Findings could be interesting.
316. Also provide public transit in subdivisions.
317. To make it even better, why not extend the public transit service (at least help the city) to the subdivisions (Robinson, Golden Horn, Marsh Lake), at least at peak hours. I know many people who would take the bus, especially in winter
318. We must continue to improve the public transit system and build bike paths.
319. I believe that pollution from gas is a major problem, but the government has not done anything about it yet.
320. Many people would rather work from their home.

Following are the 151 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Don't believe it is in the political will or ability to do.
2. Would need further details.
3. It would cost a lot of money for the government to get useful information. It is better to get that info from large sources. Also, the Government's use of vehicles is different than most other Yukoners.
4. Not at the Territorial Government level. Car manufacturers and national standards set the standards.
5. Testing of high efficiency vehicles has already been done - the government doesn't need to waste money re-testing. If government workers aren't required in the office, they probably aren't needed at all!
6. Suggest to vehicle manufacturers to develop environment safe vehicles. Governments are over involved.
7. I own a propane vehicle and the cost for fuel is expensive & hard to get.
8. Home working and tele-working are good ideas. Government could seek out efficient or alternate fuel vehicles where tests already done. Don't re-invent the wheel.
9. Government should provide essential services.
10. Because the general population would be next!
11. Yukon is big, population is small. Leave this kind of stuff for bigger centers. YTG should channel its energy and resources into more important issues.
12. Government workers telecommuting. Partially - testing it's own fleet of vehicles might be good if it does not cost too much or better yet use data from other sources. I shudder at the thought of government workers telecommuting.
13. Government is totally inefficient and so are employees. No stake in outcomes of their jobs, often transient. This would likely be a costly exercise with minimal results.
14. The market place determines who builds what. Stay out of experiments that mean little or nothing in the end.
15. It's not enough. Look at Brazil if

you want a model for telecommuting low-cost, (and ban ATV's and skidoos - I wish)

16. You don't need to have test projects. All the information and research has been done. Cut transportation cost by improved urban planning.
17. Get a bus!
18. Alternate fuel too expensive.
19. Not up here. Cars are not manufactured here. High efficiency vehicles already exist. Just replace worn out vehicles with high efficiency ones. The cost of testing would be inefficient financially.
20. When they become on line they will take their place in time. No need to spend no money to up tax.
21. Government is out of control in efficiency of all areas including costs, time and creating added and abusive costs to the public. Why give another way.
22. They have tried propane YTG vehicles already. Maybe they should look at smaller vehicles. Everyone doesn't have to drive 4 x 4's.
23. Not at this time. The cost of testing and experimenting would exceed the savings. Wait until the products are more reliable, e.g.: the new high efficiency oil burners are good but have a high failure rate
24. Look at other jurisdictions. Who do you think pays for government testing?
25. There is an abundance of research and information in the market addressing these issues - YTG doesn't need to spend the money for things that are already known - use some common sense.
26. Let the people producing high efficiency and alternate fuel vehicles test the vehicles or pay YTG to test them for them. Would jobs which cannot telecommute be compensated fairly?
27. Government would spend too much (waste) money.
28. Productivity on site is difficult enough to manage. Work at home? Stand on the Riverdale bridge and count the # of single occupied vehicles. They are a high %
29. Population is too small. The resources in energy policy must be limited. government must prioritize.
30. Government employees are already goofing off.
31. No! It's a government planned project and bound to be a flop and an additional burden to already overburdened tax payers.
32. People will drive either way.
33. Other Government's have done tests and have facts. Just read the results and learn from them. Don't waste more money on studies. Think before you waste anymore.
34. I think these are worthwhile projects, but feel it would be better to have ordinary individuals "test" as well as government workers.
35. Government personnel are biggest wasters of energy, paper and productivity.
36. Start with something simple like impounding excessive polluting vehicles.
37. Research other operations first, unless there is little cost to us and the developer is willing too.
38. Vehicle pollution is not a major problem, particularly when premium fuels are used. Cut fuel costs and eliminate wood stoves instead.
39. There are already agencies doing this kind of testing. We need not duplicate it. The public would like to "see" government workers at their jobs!
40. I don't think that this is an appropriate way for government to spend our tax dollars. Private enterprise could do this.
41. What do you suggest - "electrical""?!
42. It's exploiting the employee and results in anti-social behavior.
43. Let the big provinces take this subject on.
44. Tests have already been done - get the results. Perhaps replace vehicles as required with better/ smaller ones. Some telecommuting might work but it's not good as a majority. Too much isolation.
45. Cost factor - your test program will probably cost more than any savings, why not increase the fuel tax? More revenue and less pollution and people will ride buses, walk or ride their bikes (healthier population) and health care costs also decrease.
46. Old ways – Fed's tried it in 80's. Program fell and conversions doesn't work in cold climate.
47. Too many government vehicles on the roads now. Start in your own back yard.
48. Too expensive. -40 to -50 below. Get real!
49. Better, more complete and more useful tests are done elsewhere already.
50. You would be putting gas station etc. out of work - no purchase of product.
51. Because I don't believe the government should use the taxpayers $ to finance such a wide scale test and then scrap the whole idea a year later.
52. There are only 30,000 people in the Yukon!
53. Just turn off your smoke bellowing diesel engine while you run in for shopping.
54. Some government workers too lazy at government - imagine if they were at home.
55. Costs would probably exceed the savings.
56. Although a worthy cause, there should be higher priorities for government than testing.
57. Let the public decide without the government "experimenting".
58. Because it would cost more to test to get a better handle on what we would save in the long run.
59. Pollution test have already been done with a lot higher budget than Yukon can afford. This is just another government enlargement program. We already support too much Government.
60. No we do not have the professional force for this. Leave this to universities. There is plenty of research done on this
61. I would not support "telecommuting" as I don't trust government employees to be disciplined enough to actually "work" at home.
62. Let others on the outside do this where numbers would make it more statistically significant.
63. ??
64. Why do the taxpayers through taxes have to finance all programs.
65. We are too small to be trying new programs - adopt proven technologies only.
66. The amount of people for the area we live in has very little effect, as well government has too many regulations now.
67. This activity has already been

tested. The data is available now. No further testing expenses should be incurred.

68. Again, to be most effective and acceptable, it should be self-initiated.
69. Commercial enterprise already has access to funding for R & D. The rest is a matter of marketing and personal choice.
70. These types of programs have been studied elsewhere in Canada. What did they show? What benefit would result in any event?
71. Telecommuting presents other issues, i.e.: workers comp etc. Experimental transport in this climate could lead to reduced services.
72. Previous tests with propane or ING for vehicles proved fruitless. Most government jobs require human contact.
73. Government workers and all Yukoners can get educated on the issue. I think people are beginning, i.e.: to walk to work, but if it's not going to cost the taxpayers it would be a good project.
74. Telecommuting from what I've seen of it is being abused. YTG transport has tried alternative fuels.
75. Yukon's population doesn't require Vancouver thinking. Stop hair brained money wasting.
76. The Fed's tried this in the Yukon and were rapidly convinced it could not work. You drive a battery operated car to Dawson in the middle of winter and you will die!
77. Government is already wasting too much of our money. Reduce costs and reduce taxes.
78. Not feasible.
79. Testing costs a lot of $.
80. Bleeding edge of technology, taxpayer paying for the government test. Let Toronto do it.
81. To save taxpayers money why not look at studies from other cities. Could only mean a few pieces of fax paper!
82. YTG is not going to lead the way in anything. See what works best elsewhere and follow what can be adapted here.
83. Federal government spent money on propane vehicles only to find out it was not practical.
84. Too expensive.
85. They waste more money than the energy they save.
86. I feel that the government has cut back enough - never mind working from home.
87. Testing is very expensive. Leave it to private enterprise to test and promote products. Buy them when proven.
88. Just make it mandatory for all government employees to turn off their engines when they are not driving a vehicle.
89. I doubt the savings would warrant the effort.
90. Leave things the way they are.
91. The above two options are "space age" technology. The best is mass transit and non-motorized (fuel) traffic, but Whitehorse is poorly designed both to take advantage of these options.
92. Alternate fuel vehicles have already proven cost effective (propane) control the cost of fuel.
93. If I have a concern - who's home do you suggest I go to??
94. I would suggest better idea would be to expand current transit systems - for example, more buses and most definitely extended evening hours.
95. Vehicles only have small impact compared to wood smoke. Alternate fuels don't work at -40.
96. Our numbers don't justify any major use of "management" resources by our Government.
97. Practicality.
98. There are national and international programs. It's too expensive and the effect $ is unpredictable (will people respond positively to the changes?).
99. Waste of money to "test".
100. There are easier ways for the government to use less energy, e.g.: turn down the heat, most government buildings are too hot in winter and are over-lighted.
101. Auto manufacturers should bear such testing costs - not Yukoners.
102. I don't feel that the government would do this correctly. Why government workers telecommuting?? Not worth the effort - older cars are almost a thing of the past - most newer cars are not a problem - give it 5 - 10 years. Not worth the money to implement a car exhaust checker.
103. Snow machines are largely recreational in the Yukon. There are numerous vehicles on the road which show their poor repair and they are moving hazards.
104. Alternate fuel etc. Needs to be improved before feasible in the north.
105. You're not in a big city here.
106. We want less government run lives - not more.
107. Why put them in Government? Approach local business, i.e.: fuel trucks, garbage disposal.
108. Cost would outweigh savings for government to R&D vehicle efficiency.
109. Why re-invent the wheel. Use information from other areas to determine the potential savings before spending the capital dollars.
110. Waste of money.
111. Government programs are wasteful.
112. These things are all known to cost far too much money.
113. We re much too small to have impact.
114. Employees would be stuck with them.
115. Government people need to be available to serve the public.
116. Re: high-efficiency vehicles - has not this been studied well. Re: working at home - I believe the exchange of info or ideas in the work place has merit.
117. Telecommuting is not practical in the public service sector and too many vehicle exchanges could cost the taxpayer a fortune.
118. For the amount of vehicles on Yukon highways the impact is minimal.
119. Worthwhile to investigate then maybe undertake.
120. Nobody here.
121. Have other provinces test first. Then improve on and adapt for the north.
122. The money could be better spent on power sources for the utility.
123. This was not successful in BC. Explore reasons why the program was cancelled.
124. I strongly disagree with telecommuting. It is really abused by those in a position to do so.
125. It would be a study that would take many years and be inconclusive costing lots of money.
126. The last thing we need is a Yukon test facility adding to the 6,000+ government employees.
127. I think we could check on the ratio of government to general population over the last 20 years

and start up the chain saw.

128. Government does these studies and they don't live by them because it isn't convenient. Set an example to the people. Lord knows you haven't done it yet.
129. Undecided. Long term telecommuting usually promotes much less productivity in long run.
130. No money at this time.
131. Working from home is a laugh.
132. We have too small of a population and tax base to make such a venture cost effective.
133. The number of vehicles is insignificant in a territory this size. Snowmobiles have no pollution control - this should be addressed.
134. There are many drawbacks to telecommuting. It should be a choice. We don't need to re-invent the wheel. Use studies from other jurisdictions.
135. More surveys, studies, etc, etc.??
136. Government has enough to do already.
137. The population of the Yukon is not very great! So why spend the precious little revenue of a small population on such project studies. The numbers are out there from much larger centers.
138. Usually these great efforts are very costly and money could be spent in better ways.
139. I am sure that other jurisdictions are doing this sort of thing. Forget it - save the tax $$.
140. While government might want to try telecommuting, the savings of alternative vehicles don't always justify costs. Not just now anyway. The stream of one person vehicles into government offices, however, is pathetic and I don't see any effective incentives to change this.
141. Too small a return for the cost to implement.
142. Not practical for me as I'm not a government worker and I need to travel for supplies anyway.
143. A waste of taxpayers money.
144. Our population base is too small on a global scale to make much difference and we have too few taxpayers to fork over more money to cover the cost of the projects.
145. Controls required to maintain validity of test program would be impracticable.
146. It should start with making sure all vehicles are working properly so as not to burn oil and put a lot of extra contaminants in the air. If we can't take care of what we have we won't take care of anything new.
147. It would be better to make use of existing research and try to use energy efficient technology already proven.
148. Vehicle emissions are not a problem in the Yukon.
149. No, not for those who live more than 5 minutes to drive. Only for those who live less than 5 minutes to drive!
150. I do not want to see government workers "telecommuting"! Government workers could car pool.
151. No savings would be found with government personnel pioneering such projects.

Following are the 45 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. Maybe on a pilot basis but not if these projects had to be supported by current budgets. These should not reduce funding to existing programs.
2. This has nothing to do with energy options.
3. I'm not too sure, I don't use any of these vehicles.
4. Yes & No. Yes - less vehicles on the roads. No - how can you monitor if the employees are actually working and our tax dollars are paying them to stay home.
5. Yes - look at improving vehicle efficiency. No - telecommuting is not something I would like to see in Yukon over the winter months of the year. Staying in the home all day in winter is not good. It's a quick route to cabin fever.
6. I think these are worthwhile projects, however, the amount of $ needed to test these projects may be too costly. Trying to get the communities to depend less on vehicles and practice other forms of transport (walk, bike, bus, car pool)
7. I'm not sure about this. I would need to hear more pros and cons of such projects.
8. Telecommuting is OK. Unless you test for electric - the rest have already been done.
9. Telecommuting is an excellent idea. "Testing" vehicles is not Government's job. We pay enough already for government inefficiency.
10. YTG vehicles are usually well maintained. Telecommuting acceptable if productivity can be kept or increased.
11. Telecommuting - maybe, with great care. Alternate fuel vehicles - yes government could set the example like it should have done with work-site daycare.
12. Haven't such studies been done in other cities? Couldn't we benefit from others who have already done the "footwork"?
13. Testing – no, telecommuting – yes.
14. Government should get away from promoting vehicles and promote sustainable transportation, e.g.: 2 mile hill bike lane = joke.
15. Yes/No. The reduced cost of the fleet will help taxpayers. The second I do not think will impact on the picture.
16. Have you gone in to file for E.I. lately? It's already hard enough to try to get someone to help you in there.
17. I think there are serious problems with telecommuting. I'd rather see better public transit.
18. Would require more info on dollars required to carry out the program. Would the end justify the means.
19. Yes and No. Snowmobiles should not be allowed to be driven in town - they are noisy, they stink. They are a work vehicle and yet they go up and down the streets at all hours! If government workers work at home you eliminate all the little people who work in those buildings too.
20. Look into the bus service. Possible mini-busses outside peak regular hours.
21. Yes/No. Yes it makes sense for government to test high-efficiency and alternate fuel. They cover the whole Yukon and can track things better. I do not like telecommuting, too many bad things to fully explain here.
22. Maybe. Some of the telecommuting is a way to save money at employees expense. Try new and improved buses. One expensive vehicle back and forth not a much use as converting the school buses or cabs or making

shared transportation cheaper.

23. Yes/No. I agree with the concept, but at what cost? The government typically initiates a study to save money but spends a fortune doing it.
24. If cost effective - yes. However, leave private vehicles alone, as enforcing emission standards merely create unnecessary costs and inconveniences for the general public.
25. Yes - government can test high-efficiency vehicles (alternate fuel sources) no - I do not believe government workers will be more efficient working from their homes.
26. Vancouver/Edmonton requires this and others will follow. Yukon is still wide open - gases/dust arrive here through air waves.
27. Yes to vehicles, no to working at home - this creates inequities and is not efficient.
28. Undecided.
29. I think this could be very expensive and questionable. Will it actually make enough of an impact to be a worthwhile undertaking.
30. ?
31. Sure, but not at any cost to us taxpayers.
32. Maybe. It's great the Government's going to do it, but think it would be more important to educate people about these options.
33. Again, need more detail, i.e.: difference it would make, cost etc.
34. No - telecommuting is a fad for the lazy and insecure. Yes - YTG should lead - if not who will. ?
35. Testing of high-efficiency vehicles yes. Telecommuting no.
36. Depends how many taxpaying dollars are involved.
37. Yes/No. There is far too much government waste in all areas already. If you test a fleet, this would drive the cost up. The cost of one would probably be higher than the cost of energy savings! Re: telecommuting. Who is accountable for this work? Government workers have a bad enough reputation for being time wasters already.
38. Telecommuting - no. Testing - partly.
39. Yes/No if the saving is there - if not then no.
40. Snowmobiles shouldn't be allowed to bring home wild meat.
41. I don't think exhaust emissions is a big concern in Yukon, except possibly in downtown Whitehorse in winter - then we could discourage high vehicle use in cold temps and discourage constant running of vehicles.
42. Don't know. These things have been done in other jurisdictions. Could we not learn from other research/pilot projects??
43. Yes - go ahead test the vehicles, but that "telecommuting" business reminds me of the senator in Mexico, eh?! (I know someone in government who "works" at home often!).
44. Is it necessary for the number of vehicles? Yes, if this study was to be used by other organizations.
45. I don't know if this is worth it as we have a small population. People have to be encouraged to car pool and to use public transit. We could use past studies to reduce research costs.

Government Activities

6 The government is working to reduce energy consumption within their own operations. Do you support this approach?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 701 "Yes" responses to this question, 11 "No" responses and 51 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 387 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. Of course!
2. But don't claim that after a year we saved this much. So lets spend it somewhere else. Put savings towards lowering cost of other services.
3. But go to the next step: zero or limited energy consumption.
4. Using energy more effectively means the money can be spent on other areas: education, social programs, etc.
5. Government pays a flat rate whether they conserve or not so where's the savings? Pay for what you use.
6. Energy conservation in school is working - keep it up!
7. This will make our government an excellent example for all of us to follow and will also be cost effective!
8. Of course! Lead by example, savings to taxpayers (even if down the road), saving the environment for future generations.
9. It would be extreme hypocrisy not to.
10. The government should be trying to increase the work output for the energy it already consumes but that in itself would require a tremendous increase in energy.
11. Again, lead by example.
12. More emphasis on recycling. Computerize Hansard notes, not hard copy for the world to review.
13. Downsize and consolidate.
14. Learn by example.
15. The government handles all the bills, hence the precautions aren't there in using energy.
16. Government should be thrifty with taxpayers money.
17. Go for it!
18. We all have to.
19. Should go back to buying own fuel for wholesale prices instead of buying at reduced retail prices.
20. The more you lower consumption the less of my tax money pays you to waste energy. Go for it!
21. If people see the government acting responsibly they will be more inclined to follow suit.
22. For instance - most government buildings are over heated.
23. About time (if it is in fact true).
24. Set example.
25. Yes, but I cannot stress enough that if we change our approach - it's not how much energy we consume - it's how we generate it - we could consume more power, not less and have a cleaner environment.
26. If the government leads by good example most people will follow.
27. Any reduction in energy saves money and the environment. I do

not support telecommuting. The quality of home life and especially family life would deteriorate.

28. They should also look at reduction of paper (brand new envelopes for inter-office/inter-government mail?) And any efficiencies.
29. Because of the waste that is plain to see.
30. But how?
31. Again, cost/benefit. Lets stay realistic, not do expensive things for the sake of political correctness. Only if there is reasonable pay back.
32. Let us know what you'll be doing.
33. Reducing energy consumption should reduce the cost to the taxpayer.
34. Who wouldn't?
35. Best way is to make Government itself efficient, i.e.: transport ideas- not bodies.
36. As long as reducing is not going to increase service charges to the public.
37. That was a silly question!
38. Of course!
39. Any cost reduction is worthwhile, assuming equal production or efficiency.
40. They can try.
41. Of course. Temperature could be turned down in government buildings. Nothing wrong with wearing sweaters. Government could/should be a model inspiration to citizens, which it sometimes is anyway.
42. Very often there are two government workers going to the same, each in different cars or trucks.
43. Of course.
44. About time! Government pays 140%, it's still my money - smarten up! Faster!
45. Lead by example - show industry it is possible. Educate employees, re: conservation.
46. Do you realize all the energy the computers and telephones and e-mail that is used. And you might take a strain off if you gave workers a split time of working on them, so energy is saved and better for the person also.
47. I do not feel that the government is committed to reducing energy consumption.
48. Of course. Even though government can't operate as a business it should be fairly efficient with public $$$.
49. Turn off the lights at night!!
50. But where?
51. Anyhow you can.
52. All branches of government are extremely wasteful in regard to energy consumption. Government employees very seldom car pool in government vehicles. Offices are always lit and electronic machines always left on, e.g.: photocopiers. computers, etc. Even overnight. Very little accountability.
53. ?? They aren't spending their own money!
54. Too many car and truck with only one person in them. Highways should be contracted out and they would be looked after at the same rate or better with half the equipment.
55. But, again you do this primarily by reducing government activity.
56. The less we all use the more there is for future developments.
57. All government sectors in Yukon together make up a large portion of business and employment. Set an example as well as reduce consumption of the total used.
58. I'd like to know how, because, I certainly don't see it anywhere in the government and what are the Fed's and Municipal Government doing?? All vehicles should be tested (as in BC) for road worthincss and fuel efficiency and clean burning/exhaust.
59. And so should everyone else be made to do so!
60. No, you explain why you're not doing more - much more!
61. Turn off lights when leaving a room.
62. Automated lighting and reducing the heat should be done.
63. They often forget the small things and common sense.
64. Logical!
65. Why not!
66. So long as it is practical and that the hidden costs to save don't exceed the so called saving.
67. Yes, of course! We all have to do this, the government should act as a role model.
68. Do as I do, not as I say.
69. But, their is a cost of doing business.
70. The government should set an example for everyone to follow.
71. If the government can prove they're energy conscious then maybe the rest of the Yukon will follow suit.
72. It's environmentally responsible and it saves money. Government can be a leader in finding new ways to conserve energy.
73. Is good to set a good example.
74. Half of the government workers in Whitehorse could telecommute and I think they can work more efficiently than standing around the coffee maker.
75. If it is done in a sane, non-draconian fashion. Don't get stupid about it.
76. Motherhood - how/what is being done?
77. The government should try and cut costs and look out for best interest of Yukoners in all areas.
78. Duh.....
79. See 1 & 2 above.
80. Doing and saying are not synonymous. Show us! Prove it!
81. Must take lead - should prohibit the running of vehicles in winter on days over -30 degrees.
82. Same answer as #5. Government often does things that make no sense but are done for "political" purposes. I salute your attempts to change this but doubt you will succeed.
83. Would help if government could operate out of a minimal number of sites.
84. If they are capable of doing anything successfully.
85. I think government at all levels should, as should all energy consumers.
86. Conservation.
87. Be a good example.
88. The government employs many people in the Yukon. Programs to reduce energy consumption, such a minimizing paper waste, will encourage people to form better habits.
89. Above.
90. I have found that there is a lot of areas in the government that are redundant and can be solved internally.
91. As a major energy consumer and contributor to greenhouse gases, government must set example.
92. But will it do any good? Are the generators at the Whitehorse damn working at their most efficient rate. To produce the cheapest power.

93. Decisions can be better made when put into practice ideas to see how well or if they work or need revising.
94. However, tradeoffs like more road salt for less mechanical clearing is environmentally doubtful as an example.
95. Lead by example.
96. Do you really need to ask this question?
97. See #1.
98. Sets an example. Keep us informed.
99. I have always wondered why so many YTG cars are running around downtown during the day. Why can't they use the bus or try walking. The downtown area is not that big that you cannot walk anywhere in 10 minutes.
100. Cost-effective.
101. Setting a good example is imperative.
102. If it leads to cost savings.
103. See 5.
104. Again, examine all dept programs, such as C&T's push for country residential lots, the most energy inefficient form.
105. It's about time.
106. Lots of waste there. Not enough practical approaches - too many engineers.
107. See #1.
108. I imagine that there is a lot of waste in this area (as in all areas of government) and I would love to see it cleaned up.
109. But some things being done do not save the taxpayer money, they only reduce energy. The total cost must be looked at.
110. Obviously, if it saves money why would anyone not support it?
111. Several of the Federal, Territorial and Municipal office buildings have extremely large atriums - aesthetically nice - practically heat and power wastage.
112. See above.
113. Provided it can be done efficiently at the least cost possible to the tax payer.
114. If it saves money or electricity.
115. Show me!
116. They should set the example for us all.
117. Start by giving a model to follow.
118. You build new buildings with state of the art lighting, occupants move in and want 1/2 of lights removed or converted - wastage.
119. All employees must practice what they preach - elected officials also.
120. This is a bit of an odd question. Who would say "no" to this? It is like asking "do you want the government to spend your tax dollar efficiently or inefficiently?"
121. But we should know the true cost savings as a result of these expenditures.
122. What a stupid question! Of course this approach is supported. The government needs to be more strict though. Turn off lights, etc.
123. It will lower operating expenses.
124. Government should be accountable for spending wisely.
125. Starts at home. Show us what you're doing and we follow example.
126. Oh my god, you should see the driving around YTG does up here, it's embarrassing!
127. Please work toward replacing diesel generated power with solar, water or wind sources.
128. As long as this doesn't become another bureaucracy.
129. Great idea. We have to start somewhere.
130. They should set examples.
131. Wind power instead of diesel generators at all road maintenance camps.
132. To reduce amount of government . Is cost highly appreciated.
133. Look at your own waste - it's everywhere.
134. Help put our tax dollar better.
135. Lights left on, buildings heated excessively when not in use etc.
136. Energy should never be wasted by anyone!
137. Everyone must lead by example.
138. Bureaucracies are inefficient by their nature.
139. Contract it all out.
140. Everybody should.
141. It's easy. Convert to fluorescent bulbs; use passive solar heat in offices; control paper waste; plan energy efficient construction.
142. Cost.
143. Again, if they practice what the preach.
144. Recycle, re-use is a good start.
145. It is about time.
146. Government is the largest employer of people and largest consumer of energy. Set an example.
147. If the government insist on moving in the energy efficiency domain; they should lead by example.
148. Same as above.
149. Yes.
150. Save money for the taxpayers.
151. Let's save $ by being efficient energy users.
152. Could encourage more recycling within its operations. Support community recycling programs. Encourage legislation such as cardboard recycling.
153. Every dept should take a long hard look at their extravagances just as a family would have to, to save.
154. Do more! Set an example for the public. Tell us what you're doing.
155. Yes because it's a known fact that all government are not as conservative as they could be. Don't have to answer to anything.
156. Government is supposed to lead the way - let us know how it works for you.
157. They are not doing enough.
158. Less government is always better for the citizens long-term well being.
159. Yes, but don't spend money to do it.
160. Please elaborate.
161. What are some examples?
162. So long as we are not left to pay for projects gone bad such as the Faro Mine(7 million $) and the sawmill
163. Monkey see monkey do. Education with examples is better than education alone. More effort should be made to distribute the information.
164. As long as costs are kept under control. See 5.
165. But what is it doing? Has an analysis of government vs non-government use been done? Where is the assumption of growth. Are we paying twice - once for our "consumption" and once for government's consumption.
166. If energy is to be conserved effectively everyone must participate.
167. Downsizing government would also lead to less energy use. Too much office space is leased to government operators.
168. Government buildings use enough energy to fuel half the community.
169. This is a no brainer!! Stupid question! Duh... Do I want the government to save money?? Duh... I don't know..... Of course... Reduced consumption =

lower cost.

170. Why not!
171. If not at the detriment of health or safety of workers or reduced service.
172. Money saved.
173. It's about time.
174. Of course! Government should be the first good example. "Practice what you preach".
175. Obvious.
176. Why not?
177. Needs no explanation.
178. But I have never heard of any initiatives that support this
179. The payback should be a reasonably short time. This requires assessment and priority setting. I like the idea of incentives in the school programs.
180. Government should always be the first. To show example of ways to reduce costs.
181. How about performance contracting approved by cabinet!!!
182. But is it working? Would like to see some results of government efforts.
183. If it can really be proved cost effective.
184. N.E.N.
185. What are you doing?
186. But I don't see it happening. At least it doesn't seem to be filtering through to all levels (optics?). Perhaps a program that subsidizes people for walking/cycling to work - like BC or better bus service.
187. By gradual upgrading when items need replacing.
188. As a government employee, of WCL, the cost in hydro and fuel is clear out of control only because of the age of the system and poorly built institutions.
189. Government is a large user and can not only make a difference, but set a good example. They should advertise their activities.
190. What does "is working to reduce consumption" mean? Are you reducing it or not?
191. Maybe YTG will stop their support to O&G companies operating on a traditional territory.
192. Yes if it is not costing more to conserve energy.
193. How is government doing this?
194. Lower taxes.
195. Government has to take the lead. Why would an individual undertake to economize while the government is wasting their tax dollars?
196. Government spend a lot of $ and should do whatever they can do to cut costs on their end.
197. See #5.
198. Lead by example.
199. By collective living on or close to job site wherever possible.
200. Government's should set example economically.
201. Energy costs saved should result in taxpayers savings in other areas.
202. Sets example of conservation and environmental protection.
203. Again, reduces government spending and allows distribution of $ to address needs.
204. With consideration - please see comment re: lights.
205. Start in your own back yard.
206. Overhaul energy conservation is the best way to go.
207. Fine. They have our money to squander, they might as well put it to good use.
208. Like Yukon College's wood cap boiler which has never even been used? Millions of dollars wasted again!
209. Economics.
210. Government must lead the way.
211. YTG is wise in doing this.
212. Of course!!
213. They are the greatest user of energy in Yukon and therefore should be responsible and answerable for their usage.
214. Are the biggest consumer, e.g.: leave lights on all the time.
215. Waste not, want not. Right?
216. I have cleaned government offices - why are the lights and computers (the computer I can see) left on all night? Once everyone is gone can't all the lights be shut off and the heat turned down a notch or two.
217. Smart.
218. Same as #6.
219. But will it effect peoples job where it requires a lot of travelling.
220. However, they seem to be of the opinion that oil is the most efficient fuel. This is not always the case.
221. Lead by example.
222. Cut travel by vehicles, planes, helicopters etc. Try putting one representative in small communities to cover some government activities.
223. Why wouldn't you?
224. But not by cutting lighting in the school. One school has done this to save energy. The students are our future and sometimes the lighting in hallways and washrooms is way too dim.
225. Government is probably the largest consumer. Cost is supported by individual tax payer.
226. Only if they don't use twice as much energy trying to achieve less or reduced consumption.
227. Good. Setting the example.
228. I'll believe it when I see or hear of any savings, and not just reworking numbers in the budget to show it.
229. I think government staff should leave their work vehicles at work on weekends, etc. and walk to and from work from their homes. Government vehicles should only be used for government business from the work place.
230. As long as it works.
231. I support anybody reducing energy consumption.
232. The statement tells us they are, but without seeing the accounts payable, are they saving money?
233. I am a government worker and know there is lots of waste.
234. Why waste power because it doesn't come directly out of your pocket.
235. The government is people, all people should reduce energy usage.
236. Everyone should reduce energy consumption and the government should set a good example.
237. In all YTG departments you see so many offices broken up into small offices or broken by dividers, therefor making the heat harder to travel and the building harder to heat.
238. They have to be more caring. Cut out lights, timers on plug ins etc.
239. Duh! Of course.
240. Lead by example works better than millions of dollars in procrastinating.
241. To convince private industry and the public that energy conservation and green approaches work and in the long run are profitable and sound. Then government must lead the way.
242. The Yukoners should not be responsible for mining companies that run out of business and leave a big deficit for their energy expenses.
243. Again, assuming it's cost effective.
244. Yes - we can all reduce energy

consumption with education as to "how".

245. But not enough.
246. Government workers should not have cars supplied to them because it discriminates against the other workers having to use their own vehicle.
247. But can the government do this efficiently - probably not due to bureaucracy.
248. As with most government's, waste is very high. Territorial and Federal Governments and their employees should be leaders by example, not just by voice.
249. This is long over-due.
250. Most buildings use too much electrical energy as systems are not efficient and are not properly maintained.
251. Government operations waste a lot of energy resources by being inattentive to waste.
252. I'm not sure that I believe they are working very hard at this. Let's see some details.
253. Smaller executive office with less energy costs.
254. This is good leadership.
255. Of course - I pay for that bill too!
256. As always, the government is in the public eye and therefore, must set the example.
257. Only if financially viable and technology used has been proven to work.
258. Timers on car plugs at government buildings would reduce energy.
259. Any reduction in cost is good. Practice what you preach.
260. Government is the leader in order for the people to adopt new ideas. They need to know that their government is doing the same,
261. It's our tax dollars going up the chimney.
262. Any reduction is good.
263. But hope for more action than "policy development".
264. But sometimes these methods cost the taxpayer high costs due to money spent on studies etc.
265. Turn out lights!
266. If done properly should result in decreased costs.
267. Why not?
268. Nobody is against virtue. What impact would that have on services delivered by the government?
269. Everyone should be concerned about energy consumption.
270. Of course!
271. They should lead by example.
272. Government should spend less money - less taxes.
273. Actions speak louder than words.
274. It's all our tax dollars, so why not reduce.
275. No free lunches for management in any way, (smaller offices, cars, salaries and bonuses).
276. Self-evident, but should be balanced against costs. Need a cost benefit analysis. See #3.
277. Really, they're still doing some pretty stupid things!!
278. I'll believe it when I see it. Who are you trying to fool? This government is hot air and liberal posturing. No conviction other than getting re-elected.
279. Heat time monitors, low during the night hours and timed to come back on or turned up a couple hours before employees arrive.
280. All large shops should have used oil heaters in transp yards. They should receive fuel from the community.
281. If they sell off and recover some costs by selling all the old light fixtures to general public. Although they are not the best in efficiency, they are better than incandescent
282. Everyone should be frugal with energy consumption where ever possible.
283. The government works as hard as I do, they should pay their own way like I do.
284. There is lots of waste in the government dept.
285. Obviously.
286. How?
287. Set a good example.
288. Saves money and environmental concerns.
289. Everyone is wasteful, so any amount of conservation is a bonus.
290. Too many government employees don't give a **** because they have no sense of ownership. It's an attitude problem - perhaps spiritual.
291. But haven't seen or heard anything about it.
292. Anything that saves energy and keeps cost down has to be good.
293. Conservation is a worthy goal.
294. Keeps taxes down.
295. As long as it doesn't cost a bunch of money.
296. Saving energy = saving $
297. Energy saved means less has to be supplied.
298. I work for YTG and have observed energy conservation in buildings.
299. Our tax dollars.
300. For previous reasons.
301. There is room for more efficiency in all operations.
302. I don't know its approach, but the idea is excellent.
303. Everyone should try to reduce energy use, why not the government.
304. By whatever means are necessary.
305. Energy consumption should always be reduced.
306. In new buildings don't jeopardize quality, (prospector building) don't spend big $ on old buildings (e.g.: #2 & 4 Hospital Rd) cost would exceed savings.
307. We have to set a good example for our children and we have to start somewhere.
308. The government is by far the largest employer in the Yukon and therefore could make the greatest impact.
309. Encourage employees who drive government vehicles to not drive them on weekends to the supermarket.
310. Any way the government can save money without cutting jobs is worth trying.
311. Yes because any savings will impact on taxes.
312. It set an example to people to do their share of saving energy.
313. What a silly question - some details might have produced thoughtful answers.
314. The government would set a good example for its employees and the general public by doing this. Make individual departments responsible for its own energy costs.
315. Of course!
316. Government cannot do anything right!
317. The government should be in the forefront. Energy audits should be performed on all its facilities and results of upgrades published. The publicity would certainly not hurt the government
318. Makes sense!
319. Less taxpayers money the better.
320. Why not? Why waste energy when you can save it? It is better for the environment and less expensive! It seems so logical to me. I've always

lived using as small amount of energy as possible. I've always been ashamed of my government and how wasteful they are.

321. As the biggest "firm" in town, its impact could be enormous. "Private enterprise" in Yukon is an oxymoron.
322. Just take a look at the way the city and surrounding areas are lit up.
323. This is rather self-evident. What problems have been identified?
324. But be serious about it.
325. Reduced costs should be passed on to the taxpayer.
326. Anytime there is a genuine saving of energy and dollars realized, I would support such an approach.
327. There are far too many YTG vehicles around with single occupants. Maybe consider carpooling!!!
328. Make your efforts public.
329. Absolutely. Lights, heat, water temp, etc, etc. Should reduce waste everywhere - paper, programs, telephone, etc.
330. Reduce the number of government employees - that will help the environment and the taxpayer.
331. Anything the government can do to reduce itself is a very worthwhile cause.
332. Improve highways to accommodate cyclists, special lane needed on most for safety. Costs high to initiate, but save long term.
333. It's about time. Run the government like a private business. 485 million for 33,000 people - get real.
334. The government has a lot to learn.
335. We need monies to put into services for seniors, disables, delinquents, etc.
336. Leading by example and good opportunity to test ideas.
337. Provided benefits exceed costs.
338. Most government buildings could reduce lighting costs substantially if lights were turned off at night. Check the main building any night!
339. Yes!
340. Of course. It needs to start at home!
341. It is insane how the heat is blasting in government buildings on warm days.
342. But is it working?
343. Saving fuel or power is always good.
344. If it starts at that level, it will filter down.
345. Turn off building lights.
346. A lot of employees leave their computers on evenings/weekends - that's a waste.
347. Help with $ to convert.
348. As long as they keep in mind the costs that are involved and following through with ideas.
349. Lead by example.
350. Same as above.
351. Why not - the rest of us are doing so.
352. If government can do it then the population should be able to.
353. I think it is a worthwhile effort if properly used.
354. But more people have to adopt this approach in the home. Everyone is too used to a lazy way of life. If a machine can do the work, let it. This must change.
355. Of course. What are the extra costs, if any?
356. As explained in #1.
357. As long as they don't spend $1.01 to save $1.00!
358. It's always a nice idea. Incentives to reduce energy consumption has to start at the top; the very place where it's least likely to happen.
359. Lead the way for others please.
360. What's been saved? $?
361. Lower energy = lower costs = lower taxes.
362. Special attention should be given for energy conservation during the period when fuel is used for power production.
363. Be a good example.
364. More efficiency in use of their fleet.
365. But the government must make capital money available to implement programs, (e.g.: motor controllers, new light fixtures).
366. For example, faculty, staff and many students at Yukon College leave their vehicles plugged in, in essence for entire winter (Sept - May).
367. Always wondered about those office workers in short sleeves when it is -30 outside!
368. Yes, if it saves money for the taxpayers.
369. Can't lead by following.
370. As long as it's with what they already have and not discarding to get something new.
371. I would be curious to see if anyone actually answered "no" to this question.
372. We should all be looking for ways to reduce energy consumption.
373. If it involves turning down heat, turning off lights ,etc. Not if it involves rebuilding government buildings.
374. 2/3 of the population are the government.
375. Best way is to simply reduce government.
376. But needs to do much more. Left hand needs to know what the right hand is doing!
377. I would love to see some actual results not just lip service.
378. Is it trying to cut down on its pollution.
379. Government should try a little harder.
380. Especially when you look at schools and buildings with open windows right in the middle of winter.
381. See #1.
382. Every effort is necessary to get results.
383. Who would say no? Everyone has to do his share, it is also the logical follow-up from question #1.
384. It is all related, from turning off lights to recycling paper. Let's be careful.
385. Make sure that government buildings are more energy efficient, especially at night.
386. Too often we see two government cars at the same place.
387. It's about educating employees to change their mentality and be an example to other Yukoners.

Following are the 9 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Government approach is to turn off air systems and kill it's employees.
2. N/A.
3. Pass on their savings to the consumer in lower taxes.
4. YTG needs to support small business, i.e.: service stations.
5. Our rates will simply go up to pay for this!
6. Government can't do anything right!
7. In buildings it is impractical. One must keep temp at approx. 62 degrees Fahrenheit. As for motor vehicle it is a must.
8. Need to reduce electricity costs

and not to just stabilize or average them.

9. Because they already did the best they could to reduce energy consumption!!

Following are the 17 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. How are they working to reduce energy consumption.
2. First tell me how! Pretty vague.
3. Unsure? What are you doing? Can't comment if I don't know - I see a lot of vehicles and heating bills!
4. Since when?
5. What approach? I don't remember hearing that the government was doing anything but lip service. Not only the NDP, but the other parties also.
6. Yes/No. At what cost?
7. What does government expect me to say - no? What a (stupid) political question! Get real.
8. Depends what government is actually doing.
9. Yes/No. Government reduction of energy when we have a surplus causes rates to increase.
10. I am ambivalent about this - reducing energy consumption doesn't solve problem for long as population and need increases. Support permanent solutions, don't waste too much time and money on bandaids if a person's throat is cut.
11. Where are they cutting back? Where is the evidence??
12. Can't say - public unaware of what government is doing.
13. What is there to explain? Obviously this is wise.
14. I don't know what you are doing besides recycling. Obviously past construction practices (i.e.: the college and archives) have been poor - they are definitely not energy efficient. The government and contractors cut corners. What about new school construction? Are there energy standards?
15. Don't know a lot on the issue.
16. Another stupid question. It would be irresponsible of government not to try and be as efficient as possible. I can't imagine government not wanting to accomplish this.
17. I have no knowledge of any government moves to reduce their own consumption.

Electricity

7 Yukoners have had concerns about the cost and stability of electrical rates for many years.

7.1 Electricity prices will increase as a result of the Anvil mine shutdown. A proposal is being considered to limit the increase to 9% rather than 30%, and stabilize rates after that. This would be done through a Rate Stabilization Fund that would utilize money now directed towards rate relief.

Do you agree with the establishment of a Rate Stabilization Fund as proposed?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 390 "Yes" responses to this question, 179 "No" responses and 194 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 225 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. I don't completely understand what that would mean in the longer term, but I encourage stabilization.
2. Need more details - sounds OK. Consumers make better energy choices when price is high! Lowering rates will encourage consumption. Also applies - important than ever "poor" people have incentive to conserve energy.
3. I think it is ethically wrong to charge the public for a loss of a customer which was supported by the government anyway! No other business runs like this!
4. When the mine shuts down we pay more, when the mine starts up we pay more too! Rates keep going up, up, up.
5. But only for selfish reasons. This forces the taxpayers to subsidize the end user who really should be shouldering the real cost.
6. It's bad enough that we have to pay more because of the mine shutting down. Let's at least make an effort to help the little guy out.
7. Forget Anvil and get on with the real business of running the electrical grid. Why do I have to pay for bad management at YEC? They should have cut Anvil a year ago at least.
8. The cost of electricity has been steadily increasing, yet the cost of producing it hasn't gone up, nor has there been any new investment in the past 20 years.
9. Should not punish average Yukoner for Faro problems. This is discriminating against us little guys. Make them run with alternative energy.
10. Providing it is kept to stabilize rates and not diverted to other uses.
11. Question is where will the fund come from it taxes are appliances increased to establish a fund. Then no.
12. I turn off lights when I leave a room, I unplug, I have a water conservor on my shower and I still pay way too much. We are hard working people trying to make ends meet, paying more for power is ridiculous.
13. Why should all the Yukoners foot the bill. Shouldn't the company pay for it's use?
14. There is no way Yukoners should suffer from a mine's debts. In future, mines should pay in advance or make them earn electricity because they strain our whole system. What an Industry to

subsidize!

15. But only if we gain in the long run. Our power has gone up so much lately that it is really too much to carry.
16. We need to move away from relying on a resource-based economy as much as possible.
17. How come the price (cost) of electricity goes up when the mine opens and when it closes and then up when it opens again? And then up again when it closes again?
18. However, I do not feel the general public should be penalized every time the Anvil mine closes and they owe on their electric bill.
19. Only if the limit is to only be increased by 9% instead of the 30%.
20. I agree with a rate stabilization process, but about a fund to do this - I lack the knowledge of how this would function or operate.
21. But Anvil Range should be made to pay its bill!!!
22. Not no increases should occur. Why do they continue?
23. Whatever works to keep electricity rates as stable and low as possible.
24. Increases in electrical rate are preposterous!
25. We are more than just concerned - we're fed up! Provided those who are off the grid are not made to pay, i.e.: ratepayers not taxpayers. Actually I don't agree with paying the debts of a delinquent Anvil mine at all.
26. Public cannot continue to absorb losses due to business/mine failures.
27. Perhaps for now. Due to dramatic change in cost. High prices with forced conservation. Rate relief subsidizes waste and pollution.
28. The fund must be used only to stabilize rates.
29. But! The money in any form is to be used for energy only! Put it into legislation - not just an O.I.C.
30. That should not fall back on Whitehorse. A special rate should be given as a tax deduction if using Christmas lights and reduced if only 1 person is living there.
31. Gosh, thought cost went up the last time - when did it ever go down?
32. Should not be done at all. It seems like a good excuse to raise the power bills.
33. It's not fair to have to pay more because Anvil isn't using the power they used to.
34. If Anvil mine would of had fair electrical prices they would still be here today. There's no way any company can run on your electricity rates.
35. 9% overall is fair, as 30% is out of this world to me!
36. As long as there still is the rate relief to reward those who do not over consume.
37. However, I would like to hear more public discussion.
38. Yes, because it makes it easier to budget. No, because like the health care system it gives a false sense of security.
39. I live on an old age pension.
40. Only if it can keep our rates low. Would the loss of the rate relief and 9% total 30%? If so, then the fund is of no use.
41. When a mine starts up we pay extra. When it shuts down we pay. Please explain this???
42. We have a small retail business and a jump in electricity rates affects our profit and the cost to the consumer on items we sell.
43. NCPC got us into this mess by building infrastructure around cyclical industries. Some relief is in order.
44. Because without it, it would cost 30% or even higher.
45. As long as we can be working to control utility costs as well - don't want to be facing big increase after stabilization fund runs out.
46. But again - renters living in unenergy efficient homes will not be covered and therefore I will not benefit until I have the luxury of my own home.
47. Why are we paying for Faro? This "must" be handled some other way.
48. Costs are already too high.
49. Should help with predictability of costs for households and businesses.
50. High energy costs are economically crippling for business and families and prevent any meaningful growth in our economy.
51. Perhaps market the product.
52. Darn right. I'm sick of paying more for electricity every time Anvil shuts down.
53. If it gives consumers the best deal.
54. 30% is outrageous, but then so is the government's lame attempts at getting the money that Yukon is owed by Anvil Range.
55. Government should not subsidize private sector ventures or have the cajunes to collect a debt.
56. Even with slightly higher prices stability is worth the price as opposed to fear and uncertainty.
57. Although our support could be affected by how the fund is established.
58. If it doesn't become too complex.
59. I do not agree with the 9% increase but better we need to make all consumers pay their bills.
60. I still do not understand why our rates always go up and never come down when the mine is in operation. Of course I would prefer a 9% hike to a 30% one.
61. But I feel costs are high enough already.
62. Anything to stop frequent cost increases. It is getting ridiculous.
63. Why does the closure of the Anvil mine affect electrical prices - this should be explained to the public. I assume it is because of capital costs.
64. We have to pay for our power, but why should individual power users have to pay for gross errors in industry. The Anvil mine, managed and worked properly would pay its own way.
65. We have no choice. I have a home to keep warm and a family from freezing.
66. Would rebate be the same as with rate relief? What about people who can't afford power?
67. If public monies are used to support big mining ventures then the public should be a shareholder other than generate economic benefits.
68. Make the mine pay! Stop the increase to the Yukoners.
69. You've worded this in order to obtain "yes" answers. Of course we'll choose 9% over 30%! Anvil should be forced to pay their debt or YEC should absorb the loss. Everyone else has to absorb their losses. Will you cover my bill for me when I'm short of $?
70. But why does the rate stay the same when Faro runs and goes up every time it shuts down?
71. Rate stabilization should be a kind of rate relief, isn't It?
72. 30% is very high - I live poverty level - have hard time keeping head

above water but don't know enough about it.

73. Uncertain - what is proposed?
74. Unemployment and prices are rising - wages are not. Government workers can afford rate hikes, we commoners cannot!
75. But the debt incurred by Anvil should never have reached such huge amounts.
76. It already seems high. Change is always better to budget for in smaller increments.
77. Its' not our fault the mine shut down. Don't make us responsible for higher power - reduce rates.
78. ? Mining operations need to show ability to pay for their hydro uses.
79. Why should Yukoners pay for some company who does not pay their bills.
80. But only if it can be changed easily. I don't trust those who would set it up.
81. But the cost should not fluctuate because of Anvil Range closing.
82. But you know it and I know it, somehow the government will take the other 21% somewhere else and guess what? It will come out of taxpayers pocket once again.
83. Anvil mine has created numerous problems since it opened, including Aishihik Lake flooding problems. Don't burden the public anymore.
84. Yukoners should not, again not, be paying for Anvil mine power. This is the 3rd bail out. We pay out of one pocket to open them up and the other pocket when they screw up and shut down again.
85. Create a long-term plan.
86. As long as rate relief is still available to low income families.
87. But - how long do Yukon tax payers have to be jerked around by one mine jerking the government?
88. It is difficult to budget for household expenses when rates fluctuate so frequently.
89. All taxpayers must share in Faro's problems - not just electrical users - First Nations also must begin to contribute.
90. Do not agree with yet another power rate increase, however, that will last for 3 years as is being proposed.
91. I even think that we should not pay any increase caused by Anvil. YEC should collect what's due to them by themselves!
92. Something needs to be done, but it demonstrates the fact that the system has no resources - we should be able to pay for our energy and not over burden industry.
93. To an extent. The key to lower future energy prices is a low cost source of energy.
94. However... if it develops a surplus the government should not consider it a cash cow.
95. There has to be some control of these fluctuations. Anvil mine creates too much uncertainty.
96. Not sure of the changes and impacts but support 9% limit.
97. I like the improved name.
98. Sudden changes are not good.
99. Yes, power rates need to be kept at the same level.
100. Many tenants in low-income situations can't absorb a 30% increase, especially in their heating bills.
101. Eliminates the yo-yo affect, making it easier to budget.
102. 30% is far too high of an increase, as is 9%!
103. More uniform bills are much easier to manage. We should look at an industrial surcharge on big users to insure more stability.
104. Anything to reduce the $107.00 I have to pay each month. Most consumers in BC only pay $50-60 per month for hydro. Why?
105. If it must be done at all. I don't think Yukoners should have to pay for Anvils' debt.
106. If it has to be. I'm not convinced that the electrical company has to have such high rates in the first place. I suspect they're ripping consumers off.
107. Can't energy storage systems be designed for excess energy? Or, put some of the fee increases into a green fund that works towards alternate energy sources - wind, solar, human etc.
108. Only if it does just that - stabilize with no surprises in the following year. Every time Anvil opens I see no relief, but when it closes I get stung.
109. But 9% increase is too much. Last time we only paid 7.5%.
110. Because why does Old Crow have to pay for increase while southern Yukon get all benefits from Anvil Range mine.
111. Anvil should not affect my bill!!!!
112. If rates truly are stabilized hot just another stop gap to still higher prices.
113. If rate relief is lost then the increase would be greater than 9%?
114. Government should explain policy clearly.
115. Something need to be done - to prevent a 30% increase. Also more realistic and transport price studies.
116. Motherhood question.
117. Don't care how it's done, just do it. Get rates down! Rates of return are much too high.
118. The impact of a smaller increase is easier to swallow.
119. As long as it is used for that purpose.
120. Especially if the money for this fund already exists. If It means higher rates now to fund stability later I would want to hear some numbers.
121. If it is definitely used for this purpose.
122. Agree to stabilize rates, but don't agree with 9% increase due to Anvil Range shutdown. The unpaid bill should not have been permitted to get so high.
123. It's not fair the people have to carry the burden of the mine.
124. Stable and affordable power rates are needed to attract industry.
125. Shouldn't have to pay every time a business opens and shuts down.
126. 9% increase is much easier to take than 30%. I disagree that consumers should pay more as a result of Anvil Range shutting down.
127. Who do we pay for Anvil. The Yukon and Yukon Electric have repeated this game enough. The government doesn't pay for their errors - the consumers do (wrong).
128. Yes but make it fair e.g.: 415kwh/month = $57.27; 953kwh/month = $92.86. Unfair to fixed income families.
129. I'm tired of paying for Anvil mine's either poor management or the "pie in the sky" theory it will rise from the ashes.
130. 30% is far too severe.
131. But 9% is a lot of $. Wages were rolled back, no increase expected, costs soar, costs of raising children is so high- quality of life is decreasing.
132. Sounds good.
133. I don't know why the Yukon

citizens must continually bear the cost of mining corporations. When do we share the profits?

134. I don't approve of subsidies, however a 30% increase is insanity.
135. Mining companies should be responsible for their own energy expense, deficits through their expenditure plans - back up plans.
136. Energy costs are so high, wage increases low (I still haven't make up my roll back and neither have you). 30% is too much.
137. When will they be stabilized, they go up and down like a yo-yo.
138. I don't believe that Yukoners should pay for any decrease In power usage by Anvil.
139. But it is a shame that Yukoners are paying for past mistakes of YEC, i.e.: Aishihik and the line to Faro should never have been built.
140. Mine open up - up goes cost. mine closes - up goes cost. Government/ electric companies hide behind excuses.
141. Pity the people with electric heating - the heat is poor and they pay dearly.
142. To some extent. The best way to encourage conservation is through high prices.
143. We have seen it work in workers compensation and while electrical rates may still fluctuate it will be mildly and not in the 30% + range.
144. The government got us into this mess due to political decisions. They should help get us out of this mess.
145. And don't give rate help to big mining companies.
146. It would help. If hydro keeps going up it's going to be a burden to a lot of people. People on fixed income and young families.
147. Why should we pay for Anvil mine? Have government fess up some loans to pick it up.
148. A gradual increase over time will not be so much a burden on low-income residents.
149. Although the fact that the rates go up at all is maddening. Less bureaucracy, more efficient use of staff could offset these expenses I'm sure.
150. I feel that Anvil and other big companies should generate their own power. I do not think that as a ratepayer I should be subsidizing big business.
151. It's time to break away from dependency on "the mine".
152. Predictability for the near future.
153. I resent that every time Anvil mine does something my pocket book is greatly affected.
154. As long as it is written in stone that if "any" large company, in the future, has an adverse affect on rates Yukoners in general should not be responsible to carry the increase. Go after the company in question.
155. But, the problem seems to be paying for a corporation mismanagement and they should be made to pay. We would have to.
156. To offset the drastic price increases I would, but prices are always going to go up.
157. Keep the fund under control of the commission or in trust rather than a political party to allow for stability.
158. Direct rate relief to consumers is important, but so is rate stability.
159. Why do we have to pay more for others mistakes. We pay an average $200 plus on elec. I don't even want 9% added. When Anvil mine is doing well do we get any share of their profits? No. So Anvil mine goes bankrupt and we have to share our profits with them. Think about it.
160. But what guarantee would we have that the rates won't still go up?
161. Most people already have trouble paying bills.
162. Although, I'd like to see no increase - the whole thing I find frustrating.
163. We live on a tight budget and the more we can plan ahead for increased costs, the better.
164. But I don't think we should be paying for Anvil costs.
165. As long as the money collected while a mine is running is saved for when it's not running.
166. I had a 300% rise in power bills last winter. It was very hard to handle. Could afford 9% steady.
167. ATCO should also take a smaller cut.
168. Hard to absorb 30% increase with no or very small increase in wages. Reduces spending capability.
169. I think the higher the usage then the higher the contribution - should there be such funds charged.
170. However, better planning would have allowed insurance that this type of financial shortfall to have occurred.
171. We have to pay the costs of producing our energy one way or the other.
172. But, charge a premium to householders who use over a set amount of power. This encourages conservation.
173. I like the idea of only raising 9% as 30% is quite a raise and some may not be able to afford all of the increases.
174. It is a necessity as Yukoners can no longer afford the current rates, let alone an increase. The Faro situation has been used as an excuse for Faro too long.
175. Electricity bills are outrageous already!
176. But relief must be given evenly to all consumers.
177. It will help stabilize prices when companies drop off grid.
178. It would help people to see for further budget with knowing that the price of electricity will be the same.
179. Establishing a contingency fund would soften the impacts felt by such major shutdowns. This fund should be further supported by mining sector.
180. But not to the extreme.
181. I wish other people could pay my power, as we all have to pay Anvil Ranges power.
182. Provided it really does lower rates for average consumer.
183. 30% rate increase is outrageous.
184. I have an efficient home... I hardly notice when electrical rates go up and down!
185. Fiscally sound.
186. They must encourage electric heat and proper lighting levels.
187. We should not have to subsidize YEC at all due to the Faro closure.
188. Don't develop marginal mines in the first place. Create climate to improve corporate accountability. Look at mini-hydro to accommodate mines etc.
189. We are tired of paying for Anvil. Let it die or pay up front. I can't waver on my bills.
190. Do we have a choice?
191. Let's do whatever it takes to keep down the costs of living in the Yukon!
192. Why should the little man suffer because of the instability of big

companies.

193. But not at the expense of rate relief for those in need of such.
194. As an owner of commercial property, I am vulnerable to sudden increases in electricity cost.
195. But short term only. Other energy sources need to be established and rate relief/stabilization funds abolished.
196. Seems reasonable.
197. Leave the damn mine out of it. Make them pay their bill and if they want to open they pay up front!!! Let's see how long I could go without paying my bill!!
198. Paying for Anvils bill is getting to be too much.
199. We cannot afford to keep paying for the debts of the Faro mine.
200. Let's have those who use hydro pay their fair share. No free rides and write-off's.
201. People with electric heat need some sort of stabilization.
202. Only if the true cost of producing electrical power is still covered and a return on investment is allowed.
203. Much better idea, especially if we have to support mines that prove useless.
204. Why!! How many times over the years has our electrical rates gone up when Anvil closes or go up again when it opens. I for one am tired of paying for Anvil. How many other customers can run up the bills they do?
205. But please explain clearly: how long will it be in effect? How much will it cost? How much have we already forgiven Anvil for/or underwritten. Please be honest!
206. It's unfortunate the way YEC's dealings with the Faro mine have undermined public confidence and emptied public pockets. Stabilization will be nice and a better set up with any new mines such as a separate power supply.
207. ??????? What happened to the 20% increase the last time Anvil closed (1997)?No change when they went back on line. Now they've closed again and another 9% increase.
208. But only as damage control of past bad policies. The Anvil mine fiasco shows the problem of special deals, rate relief etc. All customers should pay their share of the power costs of the territory.
209. Government should not give any money to any outfit to help the business survive with the hope to create future jobs. This has not been working. Taxpayers money is lost.
210. Based on information I have I agree, as long as rates really will come back down - which I'll believe when I see it.
211. The consumers should not have to shoulder the burden because of a drop in corporate profits or the shut down of any company, no matter how large.
212. But only if it's done with existing resources and not at the expense of existing customers.
213. See #8 in Section 1. Residents of the Yukon have to stop subsidizing money loser's. Consider Cassiar. Lower cost of living (energy) will help the economy.
214. It would help lessen the shock.
215. Stabilizing is even better than rate relief as it is more long-term.
216. But cost of electricity as input not large if not used for heat. Look at conversion of all electric heat to alternate source.
217. I believe it is important that the cost of energy remain stable.
218. Where do profits go?
219. Do not understand what is at stake.
220. We simply must stop funding Anvil Range and all other mining companies.
221. We must find a long term solution. The population does not like the insecurity caused by the closure of mines.
222. Yes, in principle but it hides a deficit.
223. Yes, but who will put money in this fund?
224. It is easier to budget when the rates vary less, on a long term basis.
225. I don't understand why Yukoners have to pay more because the mine shuts down. It is not our fault that the mine was able to go without paying their bills!!!

Following are the 169 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Make Anvil pay their bill like all other Yukoners, we have to pay - why not Anvil
2. Make people pay the cost of their energy uses. Help them to improve efficiency with government programs.
3. It's your own fault you let the bills go unpaid. We're not paying for your incompetence!! Increase (your fired).
4. Why? Let Anvil pay their own bills - I pay mine and I am not a corporation! They can raise the money.
5. Should not rely on the Anvil mine and further should make them pay up . In other words not all the eggs in one basket.
6. More fundamental change required. Does YEC have to make a certain profit for investors? We're all investors.
7. Although the Anvil operation has benefited some companies and some workers, it has been a net loss to most Yukoners. The government(s) should show leadership and be firm in dealing within parameters. Debts must be paid.
8. More effort could be put into reducing the mortgage on infrastructure. I believe this is the main culprit in the high cost of electricity in the Yukon.
9. We need to reflect the true costs of our energy use in order to encourage efficiency. Subsidies are wasteful and encourage waste.
10. The YEC should take the loss of the Anvil mine and not charge everyone else.
11. The Yukon Energy Corp and Yukon Electric Company are tax payer subsidized, enterprising functions. This is an Anvil & YEC concern, not the general publics.
12. Don't know enough about it.
13. If electricity were more expensive more people would be motivated to reduce consumption.
14. I do not feel Yukoners are responsible for the outstanding debt of Anvil mine, it clearly shows poor business practices of Yukon Electric.
15. Anvil pays not me.
16. Higher rates.
17. Consumers must pay their bills. Construction contribution should be sufficient to cover losses in case of shutdown.
18. You are just increasing bills by eliminating rate relief.
19. Prices already have increased. Who are you kidding? Stabilize rates - which means what? A basic

mistrust of YEC. This paragraph does not explain your real intentions and the longevity of such an idea. Not enough info or explanation to support such an idea - it is open for debate.

20. This is not the question you should be asking - the question is: "should private citizens be charged 9% for the government's and Anvils screw-up?". The answer is no!! Rate, fund -what's the difference between the two - other than the names?
21. This appears to be just shuffling money around, but the pot remains the same. I would like some answers why the price went up when Anvil shut down and remained up when they opened.
22. I feel the rates should be stabilized now without a 9% increase. The rates are already high enough.
23. I do not think Yukoners should absorb any extra costs due to Anvil shut-down! They don't pay my electrical bill when I experience an economic "slump".
24. No don't understand why our prices go up when Anvil shuts down, then up when it opens. Make them pay their bills. It's only us who pay for the RSF anyway. We pay, we pay!
25. It would cost us more in the end.
26. If an owner of business loses customers, is price of widget increased for remaining customers? If it is - how long do you stay in business?
27. The 9% or 30% is not necessary.
28. Hydro is already costing Yukoners an arm and a leg. Every time Anvil shuts down we pay, but when they go back we never get a break.
29. Get Anvil and everyone to their bills like I do.
30. It's bull****, it should be higher and people should pay more of the real cost of electricity. The utility should offer efficiency and conservation programs with any major price increase.
31. Decrease electrical output to meet demand.
32. Government's should pay off the debt and then start making a profit off Faro and not a growing debt every time they start up and shut down.
33. If YTG allowed YEC to run as it should there wouldn't be any problems. Government has to stay out of its business.
34. I have no faith in the people running YEC and YECL. They have lied before and will lie again. The rates will go up and there will always be a new reason why.
35. If there is less energy used we as consumers should pay less- not more.
36. Why should consumers pay for defunct operations delinquent power bills when YEC should have collected monies owing as they accrued. YEC should cover the loss.
37. The electric company should absorb the cost of Anvil. A smaller profit for them is more fair than charging all Yukoners 30%.
38. The fund won't work as electricity companies will always find loop holes to raise rates regardless of steps taken to prevent this from occurring.
39. Support full-cost accounting in mining industry as elsewhere - is Yukon a net beneficiary of mining activity, or in fact a loser?
40. I agree with rate stabilization fund, but oppose having to pay for Anvil mine (again) or any other company that uses us as electrical hostages.
41. People should recognize and pay the true cost for power. Subsidization discourages conservation.
42. Give no incentive to improve system.
43. Politicians will use it as a political football and some will use it as a slush fund.
44. Achieves same outcome as rate relief - what is difference to consumer? And what about equalization bef comm's?
45. I do not feel that the rest of the Yukon should have to pay for the continuous bail out of the mines in Faro. Every other company in the real world has to write off uncollectable bills.
46. The government should not have allowed Anvil Range to get so far into debt to YEC that the taxpayer (ratepayer) must pay.
47. It costs more when the mine starts up. It costs more when the mine shuts down. Check your management. Start with their IQ. Try downsizing when the mine shuts down.
48. You made the deal with Faro you take the loss!
49. We should not have to pay for Faro when we didn't use any of their power. Make them pay.
50. I am still waiting for my credit I didn't receive - the rates stayed high!
51. Due to poor management and direction from elected members Faro and Elsa etc have gotten away without paying their bills.
52. I agree with rate relief.
53. Comparative institutions that have profits must should pay. The high cost of living has made "the Yukon" worker flee in droves!
54. Everyone should pay the cost when and as they use energy.
55. Prices go up when the mine opens or shuts. It seems very arbitrary. Prices should reflect costs, and those should be communicated to consumers.
56. Why should we have to foot someone else's bill!!! I don't get anyone else to pay my bills.
57. Let YEC survive just as any business has to on their own!
58. If Anvil paid for power it used there would be no need to raise rates.
59. I don't know the proposal you are talking about. But, of course the way this is worded anyone would have to agree.
60. I don't agree the increase is necessary.
61. People should be paying their own way!" rate stabilization" = political manipulation. Who is going to pay in the end? Taxpayers? Or rate payers? Does it matter?
62. The Anvil mine and/or any other mine should pay their share- why should I pay for them?
63. We don't even need the 9% increase - our rates are high enough already! No more increases!!!
64. With all the water and coal laying around, get rid of diesel. That would eliminate any need to increase rates.
65. Make them pay and don't give credit, they can put down a deposit.
66. Punish the consumers that do no try to improve, conserve by charging 30% more. Reward those that improve consumption.
67. It's been put in place too fast as I understand it. Could we invest in something to help?
68. Too vague - consumers should not have to pay any increase because of Faro. Perhaps the government

which loaned Faro the money for it's power bills could take a 30% decrease in pay for the MLA!

69. Again the problem of electrical cost lies in the mediocre planning of electrical usage/supply in the last 40 years.
70. ??
71. I think people should have to pay for the energy they use, including Anvil. By supporting rate relief, I'm paying for others to waste energy.
72. Make users pay, i.e.: Anvil mine.
73. We should not have to support Anvil. Let them pay their own bills like I have to do.
74. We as tax payers still pay whether by rate relief or taxes.
75. Rates should not change just because the electrical company looses a customer.
76. The rate stabilization fund will only stabilize the price. It won't entice people to save energy.
77. Do not understand it. One way or another we pay for it - just not equally most likely.
78. Why are people living in Whitehorse paying for the Anvil mines problems?
79. They should not get yet another increase. Quit blaming Anvil Range for their low profits.
80. Why should Yukoners have to pay for a 2nd rate increase just because the Anvil mine shuts down again?! Very unfair.
81. Need more info. Where does fund come from - more taxes, higher electricity rate?
82. If my bill was 200 or $300 behind I would be cut off. They should have cut off the mine long before it closed. If you can take the loss business with business
83. Pay as you go Trevor Harding.
84. Make those damn mines generate their own power. Our rate goes up every shut down and re-start year after year. Stop the bull****.
85. We need to pay the true cost of energy. Why should we subsidize the use of electricity, and not propane, wood or homeowners with solar/wind power. It discourages conservation
86. Anvils bill should not have to be paid for by Yukon citizens. Our cost should not increase at all!!!
87. I think that we should be given back the 2 large increases we've had over the last 6 - 7 years before any stabilization takes place.
88. How can anyone let a company, or anybody let their electric bill get to this extreme and have the nerve to tell somebody else that this is your bill - you pay it. If I let my bill get out of hand will you make the people of the Yukon pay it?
89. Why should Yukon citizens have to pay for mismanagement of private mining industries!!
90. The prices are outrageous at this time. People can not afford any increase at all.
91. I am sick of paying for Faro. Every time it closes rates go up. Let it die - that will stabilize rates - use the Faro bail out fund to reduce the Yukons energy bill.
92. Food, transportation, building material and energy are expensive. Yukoners pay their own way, so should Anvil. Anvil is a loser and should not be bailed out by Yukoners and government.
93. Energy costs a given amount to produce and people must pay for it. Large companies that open and close should pay any differences not homeowners.
94. There should be no increase in the first place. We paid last time.
95. The mine should pay own bill!
96. Because people have to learn to conserve energy and have to know the real cost.
97. Very opposed to having the public pay for Anvil at any rate!
98. Why should the regular consumers pay for the government's mismanagement of money and of the mine?
99. I don't know enough about it.
100. I do not think we as a consumer should have to pay for higher electricity just because Anvil closes down. It should be a 0% increase.
101. Pay as you go. User pays the full rate.
102. We were told when Faro wen down rates had to rise and would go back down when they started up. Well it didn't happen. They've just kept going up. Keep a promise.
103. The general public is beginning to understand that the "Yukon Energy Corp" makes money, but unfortunately, it is redirected to other departments and not put back into upgrading our electricity, i.e.: the outdated equipment we have.
104. It takes money from the people to mismanage the utility. It's because of wrong decisions made by management that they want this.
105. There should be no increase to begin with, not just to guarantee a level of profit to Alberta energy.
106. We should not be paying Anvil's bills. Government should not be making us.
107. What does power really cost?? Consumers/taxpayers are paying for everything - don't bill me extra for another layer of bureaucracy!
108. The energy cost in the Yukon is way too high. Don't give employees vehicles to drive home etc.
109. Keep rate relief. YEC (YTG) has foolishly allowed Anvil to operate without paying their bills. Now the rest of us have to pay.
110. Why should we have to pay for Anvil mine's problems?
111. How many years are we going to have to pay for Anvil mines' electricity? It's not fair to any of us.
112. It seems like Yukoners are always paying for the Anvil mine
113. If I ran my bill up they would cut me off - how come Faro wasn't cut off?
114. Give each area a couple wind power extra. Then who needs Whitehorse power.
115. People should pay for what they use. The costs are astronomical to the future of all people and nature.
116. I think we should pay the real unsubsidized cost of electricity. This would give us incentive to cut down on electrical use. In turn, this cut back might save a river from dam development.
117. Our community have their own power plant, why should we pay for the rest of the territory.
118. I agree with rate stabilization, but do not agree that my power costs should rise because of the Faro mine - shareholders of YEC should bear the cost.
119. 0% increase.
120. Collect your bill from Anvil. We will not keep paying for your poor performance and bill collecting.
121. Make Yukoners pay - that will lead to energy conservation.
122. Power rates should not be tied to the existence of one large consumer.

123. The real problem is that energy costs are skewed due to the territorial averaging and do not reflect the real cost of production.
124. Let Anvil pay their own bills.
125. Let rates rise to fund the true costs.
126. Unsure why the public needs to compensate. Do we benefit In their earnings? Should we suffer their loss?
127. I can't see the difference. This would mean our rate would never come down even if we had a number of large industrial users.
128. We should not pay for Anvil mine shutdown!! It's expensive enough.
129. The government lied about the increase last year being wiped out after Anvil opened. I don't trust you on this issue.
130. Not completely. Why encourage people to continue to waste energy.
131. The mines always will be a hit and miss deal. They should pay their own way - not subject to taxpayers expenses.
132. I do not believe Yukoners should have to pay for any environmentally unfriendly mining operation that was badly managed.
133. Why would the government in its right mind let a mine (open or closed) dictate electrical prices.
134. It means a 9% increase!! First commit to no more Faro bailouts.
135. Rates always increase, even when mines re-open. No matter what we say the government won't listen when it comes to them making money!
136. The Anvil mine and others like it should pay a large share of this cost prior to opening.
137. Electricity prices should not be subject to any industry shutting down or starting up. Utilities should be public as in other parts of the globe and prices stable.
138. We heard this story many times.
139. This is a "crock". When the mine shuts down the cost of production should drop because there will be no need to burn diesel fuel anymore.
140. I feel all this does is slow down the impact. In time gone by all the rate relief has done is try to blame other political parties for rises in cost.
141. What's the difference here? If the government pays the 10% + difference, that's taxpayers money anyway, so let the users of the power pay the cost - don't spend tax $ on figuring out how to make cheaper power in the first place. I don't want to pay for power excesses someone else has used.
142. It will simply be another form of taxation that will be abused by politicians.
143. Anvil's bill shouldn't have a thing to do with our costs. Whitehorse residents shouldn't have to suffer.
144. The word "Anvil mine" is sickening and your Aishihik dam is a white elephant.
145. ? Who pays the difference? Taxpayer? What's the difference?
146. Why do we continuously bail out poor and mismanaged corporate decisions that are made?
147. I don't understand why our rates have to increase if Anvil is closed. You have no costs to supply power there, so it should even out.
148. The cost of electricity has skyrocketed in recent years. "Rate stabilization" does nothing to reduce the cost.
149. There's not enough information given here to make a decision.
150. No rate increase at all!
151. We dislike paying for big mining companies power. Very, very unfair!!
152. Make Anvil pay - they are huge worldwide. I should not have to pay this!!
153. Close the bloody mine.
154. There should be "no" increase, it is already too high!
155. Price all polluting energy high and subsidize renewable energy with it.
156. No, I feel we should not pay for mistakes made by utilities re: making commitments to unstable companies (mines).
157. I pay enough now. I do not wish to pay any more. Utility companies do not need guaranteed profits.
158. There is more incentive to become energy efficient if no rate relief.
159. Doesn't deal with underlying structural problems of energy supply/use.
160. See #8.
161. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul. With a stabilization fund in place it would be too easy to let electricity costs go unmonitored and become complacent.
162. I do not agree with any increase. The rates went up when the mine shut down, did not drop and went up when it shut down again, come on!
163. Tighter management is needed for the future, to plan for Anvil fiasco's is to fall into the same trap twice more!
164. The Anvil should pay the cost, not use, they always target us and blame us for the loss of cost energy!!
165. Because I don't understand how it would work, what would be the bottom line?!
166. Government should get out and stay out of the energy business.
167. My rates should not be affected at all. I paid for my line going in.
168. We must encourage people to use less electricity.
169. We should not have to pay for Faro's shutdown. Increases in rates should go towards investing in alternative energy sources that do not require fuel.

Following are the 142 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. Don't know.
2. All depends on how the rate stabilization fund is created and maintained. It is crazy to simply increase rates so the utility company make a profit so the government can fund rate relief.
3. I find this question appalling as well as loaded & not worthy of a response. You should be eating these losses not passing them on to the overburdened taxpayer. How much profits enough-greed!
4. Don't think it will make any difference. Not much help when you are in the red.
5. Do not have enough info to decide.
6. Not sure how this would impact the average rate payer. More info required.
7. We should pay true cost of power but we should not have to pay for Anvils indebtedness. That is not our problem.
8. Not sure. Where would the fund come from, i.e.: who would pay? If it comes from taxpayers I don't agree. If it comes from rate payers OK.
9. Not fully understood.
10. Rate stabilization fund sounds like another name for rate relief-

electrical rates should be capped at some maximum value.

11. Don't know. Don't understand the distinction.
12. Not sure.
13. I do feel that rates must be stabilized but don't have the background to decide the best way. I'm tired of subsidizing Anvil.
14. ?? Haven't studied it.
15. I don't think consumers should pay the price of the mine shut down. What were your profits? Why don't you absorb the costs?
16. I don't know the proposal.
17. The above info inadequate to assess. Sounds like same thing different name. I don't know. I think if we pay the real cost then we would conserve.
18. Unsure! I don't know enough about it - can't comment.
19. It sounds sensible but I don't understand enough details. What I do understand is that large companies should pay their own way or get out of business.
20. I don't feel consumers should have to pay for YEC's or politicians bad (stupid) business decisions.
21. ???!! I have sat in on rate hearings, done research on rates. Honestly, the rate structure in the Yukon is so confusing I can't comment.
22. Not sure. I don't know enough about it to comment.
23. We should not have any responsibility for the losses created in the business adventures.
24. If a big customer stopped using by business I couldn't makeup for lost profits by charging my smaller customers extra. Somebody should write a tune "the Faro fiddle"
25. Unsure - what was the fund created for? What are impacts of using those funds?
26. This seems like a bureaucratic nightmare - our cost of energy should not be subsidized, except to encourage people to switch to energy efficient sources.
27. Not sure.
28. Not enough data to say yes or no. It seems that when the mine closes the rates go up but when it opens they don't drop. That mine should pay it's own way.
29. There should be a balance between rate stabilization and spending $ on setting up the power system so it's less costly in the long run.
30. ? Not enough information to form an opinion on this one.
31. Not sure.
32. Mixed. I don't think Yukoners should have to pick up Faro's tab period!!
33. Depends. Rate relief would not support energy conservation unless it's set up as a progressive scale where it gets more expensive the more you use.
34. Why do we have to foot the Anvil bill? Explain that to the public.
35. Depends what you mean by stabilizing rates. i.e.: is this an increase over 9% and then stabilization? You should make the mine pay what it owes first!!
36. Not sure.
37. Why is government always wasting money on reorganizing. Get it right in the first place. Quit subsidizing Faro. It is a mining community - they come and go.
38. Short description of rate stabilization fund would be helpful. It is unjust and possibly illegal to use [illegible] finances or public finances to pay the debts of a business. This should stop.
39. Would need more details to answer.
40. Rates should be realistic and yet users should have the awareness of what the product costs to produce.
41. I don't have enough info to comment. I think all Yukoners would like to see stable power prices irrespective of mining.
42. Need more info on it! I support the idea of rate stabilization.
43. We pay either way - hydro or taxes.
44. I don't know enough about it to check either yes or no.
45. We have seen increases each time the Faro operation has "started" and "stopped". I and many other Yukoners feel we are being gouged by the utility.
46. Not sure. Has Anvil paid all their power bills? Wasn't Aishihik Dam built to support Anvil? So that the rest of Yukoners could pay for it??
47. Don't know enough about it - poor explanation.
48. ?
49. We need stable rates. We also need to know how much of a total increase we are looking at. We need to be assured that after this increase rates will remain stable for a number of years.
50. If a stabilization fund is established does this mean the rates cannot be dropped (i.e.: when the cost of Anvil is recovered)?
51. Need more info.
52. What else is new here! Every time that mine goes down the rest of us foot the bills. Very unjust!
53. Try an make a plan where power bills are spread evenly (payments) throughout the year - easier to budget for $.
54. Don't know enough about this - looks like another government "kluster ****"! and money grab!
55. Need more details.
56. Energy prices in the north are obscene! If you want (maybe you don't) to have a developed and functional north, you must bring the energy price to normal level.
57. Loaded question - why always an increase?? And no decreases?
58. Don't know. Why should we have an artificially low electricity price? Either charge the real cost or call electricity a social service like schools or hospitals.
59. ? Don't know what the rate stabilization fund is.
60. I don't know enough about the rate stabilization fund to answer. Anvil mine shouldn't be impacting our rates the way that it does.
61. I am unsure.
62. How will it be funded. Can't say unless I know.
63. I do not really understand the pros and cons.
64. Why is it that when a government subsidized mine shuts down we then pay more all over again.!
65. ?
66. Unsure.
67. Yes/no. In part. Those that are wasteful should pay. Perhaps rate relief could be tied in with conservation.
68. Not enough data to comment. But as long as it stops at 9%with "no tax" increase. Who pays the other 21%?
69. ?
70. Don't know enough - i.e.: where will $ for subsidy come from?
71. Another flawed question - it's like asking if I want to pay$1.00 or $10.00 for a cup of coffee without explaining the consequences of either. Where is the "stabilization fund" explained?
72. No comment.
73. I have no idea.

74. It is your stupidity that caused our prices to go up. You couldn't manage a one man rush to a 2 hole **** house.
75. I don't agree with taxpayers having to pay for the short fall of the YEC. YEC should be reduced in size to reduce operating costs and pay their own mortgage on their infrastructure.
76. I do not quite understand the language. What it means?
77. I don't have enough info to respond, but I suggest that industry pay it's own bills. Design a generating facility that has more flexibility.
78. Yukoners should pay the real cost of electricity.
79. Yes/no where does the 9% come from? Collect Anvils debt and this should be lower!
80. I think people should be made more aware of real costs of energy while some stabilization is a good idea.
81. Don't know enough details to make an evaluation.
82. Uncertain. Don't know enough of the details.
83. I don't know enough about it to make an informed decision.
84. Don't know, haven't decided.
85. Sounds good, but if you are going to continue giving 7 million to Anvil what's the point? Costs when they open, costs when they close...
86. Can't answer without elaboration on the fund.
87. If power rates go up again we are going to be paying out the nose during the winter months. There has got to be a better way than increase after increase. We are getting squashed by our power bill in the winter.
88. I have no opinion.
89. ?? I do not understand what the rate stabilization fund is - how it impacts on us. I do think it is grossly unfair that we have to pay for Anvil mines problems.
90. It's all the same money - different pockets.
91. Yes and no. Once again, temporary solution. Get the people off electric heat and electrically powered items. Convert to some other generation of power. However, I do not want to pay for Anvil again.
92. How would rate be stabilized? 9% this year, how much next?
93. ? I am not sure how this would affect us?
94. I don't know enough about it to decide.
95. Yes/no. Don't know what the rate stabilization fund proposal is. Have not had any info on it and I do try to stay abreast.
96. Need to know more.
97. ? I don't know enough about all the issues on this matter. I require more information to decide.
98. Anvil should have their own power source, because it's too risky for us to supply them with power.
99. Unsure.
100. ? Something has to be done to stop the inexcusable increases in rates. The elimination of the slackers in the company first, need more than 2 hours production out of an 8 hour day.
101. ...as a result of the Anvil mine shutdown. This is bull****. With the mine closure does not the demand rate drop? Why not reduce YEC's salaries and reduce some manpower.
102. Yes/No. YEC should be given a cap rate - Yukoners should not have to pay more to ensure they got a large profit. The rate stabilization, while a good idea, is only a band aid.
103. I don't know. Any increase is a lot for me.
104. Yes/No. We should not be held ransom to Anvil mine.
105. Not sure. I feel utility companies should provide production most efficient manner possible and user should pay cost.
106. Don't understand all of the implications.
107. Uncertain. 30% way too much for a BS company who goes under.
108. Not enough info to decide. Power rates should not be tied to mine operation so directly.
109. I feel it is outrageous that there's a need to do this to Yukoners so Yukon Electric can be guaranteed a profit!
110. Rate stabilization fund - is this really viable? I would appreciate more info on your alternatives before you count me in as a yes or a no.
111. Don't know. I don't know the details.
112. I think it's absolute bull**** that we consumers who do pay our bills get stung with Anvil's too. The power company let it happen - let them pay.
113. I think so.
114. I don't understand the difference, in practical terms, between rate relief and rate stabilization, so I cannot answer the question.
115. I don't understand, so cannot comment, but I do not believe we should have to pay for electricity Anvil has used. That company should pay.
116. Okay, if it keeps the rates at the current rate or lower.
117. No increase - where is logic? Was Anvil Range subsidizing us?
118. Don't know enough about it.
119. I have no details on it, but I think loans to mining companies or subsidies like that are proving to be not helpful for Yukoners in the long run. That is a whole other question
120. Not enough information to know what options are or implications.
121. How can rates go up when the mine starts up and then go up higher when the mine shuts down?
122. See section 1- 9.
123. Never again should the public be requested to fund electrical rates for big industry. This is the 3rd or 4th time and is pure BS.
124. It seems that electricity costs are already high enough. Why not look at Yukon Electric - how could they cut costs? Too top heavy?
125. Anvil was (is) not my responsibility.
126. I don't think Yukoners (residents) should be subsidizing any mine any time. We've been continually ripped off by mining in Faro.
127. Isn't that just changing the words. I agree with rate relief.
128. Yes/No.
129. Not enough info.
130. Either I pay the power company direct or my taxes increase to cover the stabilization fund - does it make much difference?
131. Don't know all the details.
132. You mean there hasn't been some form of stabilization to date. You mean that government would be so imprudent?
133. Government's screw it up again. The costs go up no matter if Anvil is open or closed. Give the Aishihik cost (debt) over run back to the Fed's. Mismanagement.
134. N/A.

135. Will increase who says? The average rate payer? The very notion of those not even remotely connected with Anvil to be expected to subsidize its failure/ incompetence Is patently unjust.
136. No comment. As I do not understand long-term impacts of either option.
137. I don't understand why prices should go up because of a mine closing. If several houses in Whitehorse become empty does that make prices go up?
138. The price of power should stop to increase and authorities must stop telling us stupidities. There are always those who stuff their pockets.
139. It is unacceptable that we must pay their bills, to guarantee your profit.
140. It is difficult for me to answer as I do not know all the details of this fund.
141. You're missing the point! Anvil Range opens, the rates go up. Anvil Range closes, the rates go up. I do not want to be the hostage of Anvil Range anymore!
142. I don't know.

7.2 Rate relief has been available in the past for most residential electricity consumers. Consultations last fall supported a change to targeting rate relief more to low-income earners. This may still be possible even with the establishment of a Rate Stabilization Fund.

Do you agree with the suggestion to change the rate relief program so that it is only for those who need financial assistance to pay their electricity bills?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 216 "Yes" responses to this question, 438 "No" responses and 109 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 116 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. Would 7.1 still occur without the rate stabilization fund? How can we do everything? Yes of course relief to those in low income, but there must be incentive to reduce no matter what income bracket
2. Anyone can tell a sad story and become a needy person – what's good for one should be good for all
3. But Health & Welfare should determine if they really need assistance.
4. Due to lack of employment Yukoners should work hand in hand with government on stabilization.
5. As long as most seniors are included.
6. Low-income earners who are trying to provide for their families and demonstrate a need for help should be helped.
7. Come up with a scale of relief depending on income.
8. There is no logical reason to give hand outs to people who don't need them.
9. Low income earners have difficulty making ends meet. To increase their assistance is a great help. High earners don't need subsidies as much.
10. Conditionally. Who decided and how? Through taxes? Mean's test?
11. But regulated by energy consumption, not financial aid or by paying their bills.
12. But, it is morally wrong to charge GST on what is an essential service. Refuse to charge it. Think of the worldwide publicity you'd gain for the Yukon - as I said - no imagination. But, that's politicians for you.
13. Those people on low-income are fighting to stay out of debt as it is at the current rates.
14. What is the definition of low income? Who will decide it and even low income earners can use excessive energy - they have to be regulated as well.
15. Defining needs is almost always difficult, if not impossible to do. Find some other mechanism or leave it alone.
16. I just get by.
17. But how would you conduct a means test without leaving out some.
18. Because we don't have much or any choice with respect to our energy heating source when we rent and can't afford to move.
19. Yes, as long as your basic wage earner does not have his/her energy bill doubled.
20. Within reason.
21. It should be for everyone because hydro rates are too high compared to southern cities and the east.
22. $17.00 not enough to make a difference for those that can afford it - give it to those that really need it.
23. I agree with the principle of the program but I have never seen or heard of it being implemented in the past.
24. With assistance targeted for energy efficiency.
25. Should be limited to those on old age pensions & welfare only!
26. But, also make energy costs in a home on tax free cost, i.e.: tax deductible.
27. How do you propose to find out who needs help? Some people have a good income for a month or two and are then unemployed.
28. On paper I look like a mid sized earner, but I am a single mom supporting 2 university students so they won't be 30,000 in debt - that means I'm not ahead.
29. I'm a single parent and I operate day to day in the red. It can't continue to rise any more. Someone is going to break.
30. What do you mean by low-income? I make enough if electric bills weren't so high.
31. If the rate is fair and reasonable there would be no need for rate relief for the average person.
32. It only makes sense. You have to make the big consumers pay their bill and on time too.

33. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.
34. Who sets the standard though? What curve, what criteria, what cut-off point?
35. Low income residents and seniors.
36. Great idea. Not everyone can afford power in the Yukon.
37. Only if it is for everyone, let's not be equal.
38. However, the problem still remains. This is just a band aid approach to the real problem.
39. Considerations such as family size need to be dealt with. Income alone is not a fair indicator.
40. All groups should be considered. However, low and fixed income groups require it more.
41. The targeting of a lower consumption group has left out many large families with higher consumption.
42. But, what do you consider as on who needs financial assistance? $50,000 or $100,000 I would like to see all energy costs here tax deductible (or a good portion of it).
43. That could be a start and should be monitored and perhaps expanded to all Yukoners if feasible.
44. I have concerns about how a consumer will rate "financial assistance".
45. They need it.
46. I support anti-poverty social programs.
47. This would hurt me financially, but would also provide a strong incentive to conserve energy. What would be the user with rate relief's incentive?
48. No explanation necessary.
49. This would have to go hand in hand. Both incentives to keep consumption down if possible.
50. As long as its intended purpose is not altered to meet another short-term need.
51. Make relative to disposable (real) income.
52. Rate relief should be for people who can't afford electricity, but it should be a staggered relief to encourage conservation, i.e.: 50% for first 500kwh, 30% for next 500kwh etc.
53. Price of electricity should be held down and stay low enough that rate stabilization funds are not necessary. Government just uses YEC to create jobs.
54. Because the poor get poorer and the wealthy, richer in our society....
55. Yes, if they are trying to work and not depending on welfare.
56. Low-income families need breaks.
57. Not necessarily "only"....., but a scaling system could be worked out.
58. The cost of power in the Yukon is so high! I still don't understand why - other than we have to suffer for somebody else's debt - mine in Faro. But people who make decent money shouldn't take the brunt of it all either.
59. There should be a reasonable quota of electrical consumption for the size of households - if they go over that they should pay the difference.
60. But there should be a cut off, such as household below $30,000 per year can qualify.
61. It should be based on total household income and rates set at say 3-4 different tables depending on income.
62. I would feel better in helping poor, old or out of work people than Anvil.
63. Help the middle income not the high income. Make it stable.
64. Naturally many are hit hard and help should be given.
65. Only if they are not unnecessarily using too much power – i.e.: a family of 4 should be pro-rated if they use above that then decrease relief.
66. Those who need help should get it, not those who squander their resources, but those truly in need.
67. The unemployment is very high in the Yukon - low income and unemployed people should be considered a fair utility expense.
68. Ensure it goes to the needy. Good criteria to qualify. (i.e.: income tax or gross income).
69. Most of the high income earners get benefits to offset the high costs of living in the Yukon. Why subsidize them twice?
70. It should go with the income tax return.
71. Such social programs are OK with me.
72. Small Business needs the relief as well as low-income families. Private industry does not have "guaranteed profits" as do our utilities in the Yukon.
73. Who makes decisions. Government/electric company or friends close to officials?
74. If there must be a program, make the people with more money pay it.
75. Low-income households should be subsidized.
76. For those who were invited to receive an assistance grant.
77. Not just those on S.A. or E.I., but anyone with income below a certain value.
78. High consumers should pay exponentially increased rates.
79. It's only fair.
80. More to go around that way.
81. As long as there was still an incentive for energy conservation.
82. My income even though I work is just above welfare levels.
83. Like I said I can afford my power bill plus 9% if it will help?
84. Keeping in mind the cost of living, especially pensioners and single parents.
85. If we can pay we should, but if people who struggle along need help we can give it to those we should.
86. Those who are least able to pay should be first in line for relief.
87. If this is the direction being taken then obviously target the ones who can pay for it.
88. Rate relief for everyone, but low-income earners should benefit more.
89. I am over 70 years old and on pensions only and heat by electricity only. The winter months I can hardly afford cost.
90. How do you determine low income?
91. In principle, but many people who are subsidized waste energy. See NWT for example.
92. The elderly with low-income should have a separate rate.
93. Yes in part I agree. However, not many Yukoners fall in high income bracket to pay the very high rates as we do.
94. And let politicians be the first to feel rate increases to know how it feels.
95. And tax the wealthy more heavily in general.
96. Create incentive of most relief for least consumption.
97. 5.00/month.
98. Especially pensioners.
99. Maybe then the high income earners would get involved with

decreasing power costs. They are the ones who make these decisions.

100. The cost of electricity is reasonable and is a priority for most people.
101. It all depends on who is deemed in need - it could get very complicated.
102. As long as the program helps those who really need it.
103. In theory.
104. Why else should others be assisted if they can afford to pay?
105. And charge more for heavy users to discourage waste.
106. On the condition that people receiving rate relief incorporate energy efficiency in the operation of their homes.
107. Electricity bills are too high for some people to pay because of their income (see comments).
108. As a senior, pensions went up 1.9% this year - electric 20%, telephone 25%, cable 40%. It leaves less and less for necessities, i.e.: food!
109. But how do you target low-income users only? Is it not best to have rate relief for all residential users and perhaps not for others (who can then afford to convert to more efficient options).
110. If there is no other way.
111. Perhaps a floating scale, lower income - higher rate reduction, middle income - moderate rate reduction, higher income - least rate reduction, charge governments/ corporations more.
112. Drop rate relief program entirely. Subsidize poor people in other ways.
113. Depending on criteria used.
114. We must focus on reducing the use of energy.
115. We must help the poor people of our community.
116. The richer people are, the more energy they use and the more energy they waste. They can afford to pay for the excess they use.

Following are the 359 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. All users pay. Helps to even out the load & reduce wastage
2. I do not endorse another form of social assistance.
3. Rate relief-what a joke. You're ripping us off a lot but we'll give you relief and rip you off a little less.
4. I think rate relief should be available to all Yukoners equally, we all pay & we should all receive rate relief.
5. Am currently renting a poorly insulated home with high heating bills. Although I am not "low-income", northerners all pay too much for energy (compared to our "higher" wages to southern locations).
6. Everyone is entitled to receive the same benefits.
7. Everyone experiences financial problems at times regardless of their income bracket. System abuse is more likely to occur at the lower end of the economy anyway.
8. This down nothing to encourage conservation. Rate relief should be prorated to usage-low income earners will then be encouraged to conserve as well.
9. There are enough perks to being low-income as it is! Rate relief should be for everybody.
10. I deserve the same break as everyone else. I have worked all my life and pay more taxes than low income people so deserve the same treatment.
11. All users should have equal treatment regardless of income level.
12. Rate relief should be directed to seniors first. Any other relief should be fairly available to all.
13. Not fair.
14. As an "average" wage earner and tax payer, I am already paying big dollars for public services.
15. Possibly provide assistance based on family income as well as encouraging conservation or conversion to a more economical source.
16. Reward for lowering consumption regardless of income.
17. I have no opinion on this matter, except that I think everyone should be aware of the value of power.
18. All of us should be able to take of the relief as we are not responsible for Anvil Range.
19. All citizens should benefit from rate relief.
20. Not fair.
21. Electric rates reflect everyone and not just those in low income. You mean like Anvil Range.
22. It's not up to power company to deal with social welfare.
23. Use it - pay for it.
24. Should be across the board.
25. To help those who need assistance and a relief to those who use less than 1000kw hours/month.
26. They already get free money that we have to pay for, why should they also get all the rate relief?
27. All classes of users should pay the same rates. Welfare should be dispensed in some other way.
28. Other than low-income earners work hard and have staggering responsibilities - why should they not also enjoy relief?
29. The middle income/single income homes may need some help. They are hit the hardest.
30. Anyone who heats their home with electricity needs rate relief.
31. Times are tough all over. Everybody needs a break. If you beat on the middle income earner long enough we'll all become low income earners.
32. It should be for all concerned with perhaps a better relief for low-income earners.
33. The way income is calculated does not take into consideration things like some people have to save entirely for their retirement. They have no pension, no government housing funds, no medical plan, no trips to southern Canada provided by the taxpayers etc, etc. Many small business owners are actually "poorer" than many classified as in financial need.
34. Everyone should do their part and if you can reduce electrical bills by more efficient use etc everyone should be rewarded.
35. I support helping legitimate low income families but not those who are not being responsible for themselves and who are living off the system. How do you discern between these?
36. The middle income earners are increasingly denied opportunities to save.
37. Maybe. What if I am a middle income earner and also not a government employee - missing out on too many benefits.
38. Rate relief should be available to all residential electricity consumers.
39. Don't know enough about it.
40. Should be all equal.
41. This leaves too many struggling

with excessively high rates

42. Need financial - how to define? Rate relief should be available to all taxpayers and customers. There are a lot of self employed people who are doing alright, but when compared to a government workers pay and benefits are actually substandard. No program ever differentiates for these benefits.
43. Tough question, but rate relief decreases the incentive to conserve. Other options of subsidy such as assistance to buy energy efficient appliances, light bulbs etc
44. There are many more low income people.
45. I think that everyone should have it. The amount should vary depending on their energy consumption.
46. Equality not dual standard.
47. Rate relief should focus on averaging not highs and lows of electrical uses of all users. Address assistance needs through other programs targeted to low income people.
48. Everyone should be aware of the true cost of electricity.
49. We all need assistance to pay our bills.
50. I think electricity bills need to reflect the real cost of generating power. Perhaps welfare rates or the minimum wage need to be increased. Even the poor can learn to conserve.
51. As Abraham Lincoln said - you can't make it better for the poor by making it worse for the rich - help everyone.
52. There are retired people also and bills such as it increased, it's not fair. Let one set of people live with the same income for 2 months coldest part of winter then talk.
53. Businesses need to benefit from rate relief so they can remain viable and provide employment.
54. I'm more in favor of across the board relief's.
55. Everybody.
56. This would have to be very carefully watched because I've seen wasted energy use in lots of subsidized housing projects.
57. Are you suggesting that YEC has the right to income tax records of Yukoner?? Can you prove that low income earners utilize less energy?? Should you be providing financial assistance to anyone who consumes more energy than necessary? The whole idea is unequitable. Assistance should only be incentive to those who use less or are engaging in options.
58. Do we really want a class society? And who decides? What exactly determines which class you are in?
59. No need for electricity to be so high to start with. Too many sugar deals with outside company of Alberta. They should have used someone that was in the business then, like BC Hydro.
60. This should be equal.
61. I would need to see how this would be decided, as there are too many variables in ascertaining income, # of residents etc.
62. We all need help!! And if you are consuming less by being conscious of what you are using - you should be rewarded!!
63. I am one of those working poor. High enough that I rarely qualify for any subsidies but still pay high tax. Rate relief should not discriminate.
64. It should be for everyone, as electricity bills tend to be very high living in the cold north.
65. Low income families may require more education on the efficient use of energy as opposed to simple rate relief.
66. Yes because, it's not easy without a "great" income. No because, it doesn't promote energy conservation and promotes staying at a low-income level.
67. Develop economical means of producing electricity for all Yukoners - we have the resources.
68. I am retired and on a fixed income and I pay my own way.
69. No, in the coldest months I would want rate relief also. My total energy costs are much less than many others, even though I only use electricity. Why penalize me?
70. You're forcing tax paying residents to move elsewhere.
71. There are too many people already getting a free ride in the Yukon and elsewhere. Why encourage more so that the rest of us pay.
72. Refer to answer #7.1
73. Fair for everyone. Would someone making $70,000.00/year with 7 dependants qualify?
74. This should be done through Health & Welfare not the utility.
75. Everyone pays.
76. Everyone should have the same % of rate relief, not just low-income earners.
77. Pro-rate it.
78. See above.
79. Concentrate on saving energy first. Educate the public. Prior to establishing a program, basic consumption needs must be known.
80. This perpetuates the indulging problem. It is short-term and seems comical at re-electing the NDP and not fixing the problem.
81. Residential rate relief should be the same for all people. It should not be on any type of "sliding scale" as it is now. It should be simple: 10 cents back for every dollar spent.
82. Everyone is gouged by the electrical corporation. The price for electricity in the Yukon is ludicrous.
83. I am single and I make $40000 per year but am taxed off the top at over 30%. Also, work for the government so by the time I get my net pay and pay rent, utilities etc. I am in the same shape as a low income earner and need financial assistance.
84. 2 income family with children need as much help.
85. Nobody should be paying these exorbitant fees.
86. No! Unfair rates as they are now should all receive substantial rate relief.
87. I'm not considered to be a low-income earner, yet come winter I can hardly afford to live and heat my apartment. I couldn't imagine rates on a large home.
88. Costs too high already.
89. Should be regulated to relieve everyone equally.
90. Everyone pay the same rate. People who need financial assistance will get it from the government anyway. And we all pay.
91. Just because a person seems to have a higher income doesn't mean we know all of their circumstances nor extra hardships this could cause. Other factors than just "low-income" need to be factored in.
92. Apply it across the board to all Yukoners.
93. I would accept income supplement programs that fluctuate with power rates.
94. Not until rate stabilization is

achieved.

95. Does not encourage life style betterment.
96. Just because people don't need financial assistance doesn't mean they can keep paying for spiraling (upwards) electricity bills - I know iIm finding it difficult.
97. Difficulty of administration. Too many variables in assessing "need:.
98. Keep screwing the middle class and you end up with haves and have nots. End of society as we know it.
99. Focus should be on lower energy use by all - other methods of relief avail to low income.
100. Not a long-term solution. Only a band aid approach. Doesn't protect others.
101. It should be the same for everyone.
102. Should be available to all.
103. The present program provides no relief to most householders with normal usage of electricity. If people need assistance to pay, let social assistance deal with it.
104. Rates should be on some sort of scales, i.e.: income and/or how many people in home.
105. Rate relief should be for everyone. Many low-income earners are there by choice.
106. Because people who can afford to pay higher rates will find ways to abuse it. Already you are penalizing large families, they incur higher electric costs by family number (not fair).
107. I believe that what is available for one Yukoner should be available for all.
108. For once, as a middle income family who pays a huge amount of taxes, I appreciate getting a break as well.
109. Why are they low-income. I don't want to pay while someone sits on their butts at home!
110. We should "all" pay for what we use and no more!!!
111. I don't think anyone should have to pay increased rates every few months.
112. Those needing financial assistance (low-income) I agree need help, but what about all other people. Viable help should be on a graduated scale.
113. All programs should be available to all. I do not think that because a person has worked themselves into a better income bracket that they should then be discriminated against because of it.
114. All ratepayers should get the same relief.
115. Everybody needs assistance to pay electric bills.
116. What is a low income earner in the Yukon? 50M?
117. There are already good programs such as Yukon Housing for low-income families. These rates affect us all.
118. The government should pay for it and then see if the rates will drop.
119. We are all equal - no need for big brother to continue its efforts as the system is abused by many.
120. Wouldn't be fair to others. People appreciate it.
121. There are many government programs to assist the needy, but few to help the average Yukoner. Government is making middle income Yukoners the working poor.
122. The companies who are providing shareholders maximum [illegible] (under the law) should anti up.
123. This is just an indirect taxation method of social assistance that people get glued to.
124. Equal for all. Reward homes who really try to save on power, i.e.: under 1000/1100/kwh = a rebate. Or what is reasonable (kwh/mo).
125. This is social assistance not rate relief.
126. Question of fairness. People should be expected to pay for their usage on an equal basis without discrimination.
127. Not everyone needs financial assistance or shy away from "assistance". Most have hard time covering 30% increase.
128. Fairness to all!
129. All should benefit.
130. If you cannot pay don't use. Budget your money.
131. I think an incentive program to cut back on power might be more beneficial to all in the long term, i.e.: drastic cuts in power consumption by a resident or business could be rewarded by a free month or reduced rate for that time.
132. Everyone or no one.
133. Everyone uses it, everyone should get equal benefits.
134. High income earners also pay more, i.e.: premiums and income tax, E.I. benefits, welfare. We support them enough already.
135. Equal for all.
136. I believe all Yukoners should benefit.
137. I am tired of supporting "low-income" many are those who choose to not work or live on welfare yet can afford to support tobacco and alcohol habits.
138. People in middle income often have higher expenses such as child care, which they do not get subsidized for. Often people with lower incomes have more $ because they get more subsidies. It should be based on your energy use.
139. Everything is geared toward low income so that now middle incomes have less than those that make less. With taxes etc hitting middle income the most, we're struggling to make ends meet because we get no breaks. People making less drive better vehicles, spend more on leisure or entertainment activities etc. The low-income people get more breaks and appear to live better than those of us making more. I do not think they should be denied but neither should we! A little equity for those of us who have gone to school for years and worked for years would be a nice change so we could get a few of the things we thought working hard would get us.
140. This is simply more social assistance.
141. I think that rate relief should be available to people who demonstrate conservation.
142. Everybody pays their own way.
143. It should be for everyone.
144. The rate is too high for everyone.
145. Middle income people are paying too much now to support everything.
146. Why should I pay for the one who drinks or gambles their money away. I've been in financial hardship before but paid my bills no matter what.
147. It will cost more money to administer and qualify this than by giving the same to all.
148. People who support others by paying taxes also get a break.
149. I think rate relief should be given to those who use the lowest amounts of power in relation to the size of their building.
150. No opportunities are here. Those who have low-income should

perhaps look and work harder.

151. Equity for all consumers.
152. Everybody should be treated equally.
153. Everyone should benefit!
154. Power is power. If you use it, pay for it.
155. Rather than rate relief provide them with subsidies that make homes more efficient and programs to encourage conservation.
156. User pay.
157. Don't try social engineering with electrical rates!!
158. Don't encourage people not to get a job. Pensioners yes.
159. I believe all Yukoners should have access to affordable electricity until such a time.
160. Equality to all Yukoners. If the big earner has a bigger income he pays more taxes as we!!!
161. Relief support for those in need can be dealt with through existing systems, it also intrudes on peoples privacy in our essential services area.
162. Low-income earners probably already conserve energy, so most of them probably already receive rate relief. We need rate relief for everyone to entice them to conserve energy.
163. Do not have a problem helping those in need - pensioners, handicapped etc, but see no reason to pay for those who won't work
164. Rate relief should be available to everyone.
165. Everyone benefits personally and collectively by reducing energy use and everyone should have same access to rate relief. Small business also needs that break.
166. Old age people only.
167. It can support those needing on a sliding scale. "Universality" the Canadian way.
168. Must be fair to all.
169. Not while increasing others rates to 30%. More equitable subsidy needed.
170. I'm not really a communist. Let's help the residential consumer - not just one segment.
171. Why should only those on social assistance be given rate relief?
172. This should be available to all Yukoners - no discrimination.
173. It should be for everyone working in Old Crow, sometimes the wages do not reflect the high cost of living. Some don't work, some only work at seasonal jobs and part-time.
174. Offer low-income residents specific offers for the purchase of energy savings based on the reduction of their power consumption.
175. You waste your power then pay for it
176. If I keep paying at this rate I too will soon need financial assistance. Where is the line drawn?
177. More bureaucracy and big brother. Let present income tax do it!
178. Rates are too high here... It won't be long before we cannot afford to live here and you'll then have one less person to overcharge - assuming others don't feel the same.
179. Make the power more affordable to all. If screw ups stop, costs will self stabilize.
180. I am an upper middle wage earner and it is my income bracket that always covers these costs. In the end I am no better off than the low-income earner.
181. Everybody pays! No exceptions.
182. Old Crow is north. The cost of living is same for young and old. Yes, but for everyone in Old Crow.
183. All or none.
184. I suggest a rate relief program for all households that use 1000/kwh month or less.
185. Rate relief should be spent solving the problem rather than band aiding the situation temporarily.
186. I think its appreciated by all.
187. Low and mid incomes need help - they may pay their bills as they need the service but $ comes from food/clothing etc.
188. Need something fair for everyone including small business!
189. This would not encourage conservation by those who need to do it. Low-income homes already attempt to conserve as much as possible.
190. No unless a means test proves financial difficulty. This would not encourage conservation.
191. Rather give intelligent direction on energy conservation - the poor and uneducated also waste electricity.
192. We all use power.
193. Everyone should get rate relief - low-income or not!
194. If everyone pays taxes on it then everyone should benefit. Most people that are low-income can't afford their own house anyway.
195. Social assistance is not an electrical utility normal business.
196. Can't pay - find other means.
197. What a dumb idea! We are all responsible for the choices we make and our circumstances in life. Don't encourage poverty and indulgence.
198. Lower rates should be for people who use less power.
199. We all use it we should pay the same.
200. See no way to determine those in need without undergoing very expensive studies.
201. Not fair.
202. Utility rates should be based on consumption, not on your ability to pay. Everyone should get the same rate relief.
203. Everybody.
204. Should be rate relief for everyone, but more for people who need financial assistance.
205. It is not fair we the people have to pay for YEC's or Yukon Electric's mistakes. Faro shut down, they knew this would happen, why did they not cut their power off instead of making the people pay?
206. See above.
207. Should cover everyone.
208. Everyone should have rate relief.
209. Family size affects income. Often low-income is not paid by the individuals, it is paid by social assistance or Whitehorse Housing (government).
210. Deal with the problem. Do not pass the buck or in this case the bill.
211. Low-income is not the only factor determining whether someone needs assistance to pay their electricity bills!!
212. This rings of discrimination! Punish the people trying to get ahead - no way.
213. They are already subsidized.
214. I.e.: social assistance, so the government saves $? Ordinary families and businesses need rate relief.
215. It doesn't seem fair that the people who make more money have to keep picking up the tab for others to work less.
216. See above.
217. Rate relief should be an incentive to all.
218. YTG pays for electrical bills for

those on social assistance, therefore only YTG sees the relief.

219. I feel rate relief should benefit all.
220. I object to paying rate increases because corporations cannot pay their bills, but I feel everyone should be subjected to the same rates. I conserve energy, everyone should.
221. I don't understand why one person should pay more for the same product or service than another individual.
222. The rate of relief should start at 1800 or 2000/kwh instead of the 1500 as it is now.
223. Working people maintain this system - stop penalizing people for trying to get ahead.
224. In a democratic society these options should be available to everyone.
225. The middle class is increasingly hard pressed - don't erode us further.
226. It should be for everyone.
227. Your use of power is determined by your income (more money, more appliances etc.). If any users (residential) are to be subsidized, they all should be.
228. It should be for everyone.
229. Inequity for consumers. Social services responsibilities.
230. My power costs the same as the guy next door. Now does the power company want to know how much I earn??
231. Should be based on consumption. Lower consumption higher relief regardless of income. Level playing field.
232. I think YEC overcharges Yukoners - we all need relief.
233. Let the social services support system meet the $ need here. Let's not complicate running this utility by burdening them with the task of making those judgements and expose those folks who many have financial problems to yet another agency interfering in their lives.
234. Low-income support should be separate problem. Government money should be used to help all users equally.
235. Some senior citizens may be too proud to ask for the assistance. How do you define "need"?
236. My income on paper is fine - after 45% tax and supporting 7 people, I need the help also. Costs are high in a single income home.
237. We are all working hard and to see most of our money go out the door to hydro and government - it's very discouraging.
238. Everyone uses - everyone pay the same!
239. I think it should be for all - to promote conservation.
240. Everyone should be able to take advantage of the fund.
241. I am a middle income earner and the cost of living here is very high - create cost effective programs that benefit everyone!
242. The way the price of electricity went up everybody needs assistance. Since we bought the house in 92 the price went up 100% - why?
243. Consumers should be rewarded for voluntary reduction in electrical consumption.
244. I do, but I'm feeling that I pay high, high costs even though salary is above average.
245. I pay enough through my taxes for low-income earners. Keep rate relief as is.
246. Our costs should not be tied to one particular business (Anvil) period! We should not be in this position of constantly fluctuating costs. Therefore, there should be rate relief for everyone.
247. Middle income earners already pay way too much for electricity and low-income earners get theirs paid by welfare. Why do I want to pay more?
248. I think it should be for everyone who has to pay for Anvil Mines' bill.
249. We all need rate relief.
250. This will always change year to year or month to month.
251. Should be fair across the board. Already taxed more for making more money.
252. I think that because electricity is more or less a necessity that all electricity customers should receive subsidy.
253. Probably too hard to administer fairly and it's more red tape.
254. All Yukoners should be treated fairly - we all carried the numerous times of the mine's opening and closing, and it affected us all!
255. If we continue to give how can we expect people to take responsibility.
256. If we all have to bear the cost it should be everyone not just a select few that benefit.
257. Many people unable to pay these bills need to move out of the territory for work, i.e.: Alberta. Also, which ethnic group does this tend to help more than others?
258. I strongly believe that government programs should be universal and not income tested.
259. See above.
260. The rate relief is not attainable to anybody with a family and a certain size dwelling. It should be adjusted from summer to winter months.
261. You are subsidizing the same group over and over. They are subsidized now by S/A and welfare programs. People learn faster when it comes from the disposable income.
262. Cost of administering and qualifying becomes a concern. If a rate relief program is employed, maybe a sliding scale on ability to pay, but some relief for everyone.
263. As our annual income decreases our electricity rate increases. All consumers should have the same advantages for rate relief.
264. What about us people who work our butts off. What breaks do we get? There are people out there on welfare or whatever who'll never get work cause they get more from the government.
265. I own a small business and I'll be forced to close down because of the high electricity.
266. Energy should be affordable for everyone.
267. Why implement more social subsidy programs available only to low-income.
268. Equal society.
269. I am tired of this because I work hard and long hours. I always pay while others do not (equality).
270. We all need relief.
271. Have lower rates for lower consumption. Award conservation!
272. Everyone should be treated the same.
273. No, see above it.
274. I believe any relief should be universal.
275. Low income people should get their subsidies from the government not from "rate relief".
276. If you use it you should pay for it.
277. A means test would be too complicated and difficult to administer.

278. It should be available to all.
279. All customers should be treated equally. Those that need help should be helped by social programs.
280. If electricity is considered too expensive, so there is a rate relief or whatever, then that should be the case for everyone.
281. Equality for all.
282. In these times everyone needs money. Less money for spending would impact economy.
283. Why should you pay more for electricity just because you make more money?
284. Even low-income earners should be aware of power costs. There must be another way to give cost relief to them.
285. Their lives are subsidized already. Why only target them. (SA recipients) everyone needs relief.
286. Don't turn us all into low income fools!
287. Get a job!
288. This should be across the board relief.
289. Taxpayers foot the bills for all the welfare recipients, so rate relief should cover everyone.
290. As a low-income family, I think it should be based on a % of what you make.
291. I'm not sure how the people would qualify, i.e.: income, number of children or other dependants, etc.
292. Do away with all programs and reset price of electricity to reflect all cost and profit.
293. We have assistance programs for those truly in need. Consumer services should not be used as social welfare distribution programs. Keep programs focused, don't add in purposes best dealt with by other means. Look at the mess UIC became. It was intended as job-loss insurance but meddlers messed it up by trying to make it serve a variety of other needs.
294. The rate for electricity must be the same for everybody as is the price of gas and oil.
295. Middle class cannot continue to subsidize everything. Let's stop trying.
296. I believe in user pay concept. If low-income earners can't afford to pay for the energy they consume they must consider more energy conscious measures.
297. How do you determine financial need accurately?
298. Should apply to all Yukoners.
299. We are all equal. Survival of the fittest. No discrimination.
300. Yukon has second highest per capita earning in country. Makes no sense.
301. Power should be the same for everybody.
302. This will only lead to an abuse of the system. People, by nature, will falsify reports in order to gain an edge.
303. We all need lower rates. How much does the Faro Mine owe? What is the profit for Yukon Electric?
304. Rate relief should be applied equally to all users.
305. User pay! This will encourage everyone to conserve energy.
306. No, what's good for the goose is good for the gander.
307. The rate relief should be available to all Yukoners. The ones with the higher usage are the ones paying the bill, therefore they should get it, not subsidize the others.
308. Low-income earners are subsidized enough. How about Joe average citizen benefiting for once.
309. Everyone should be entitled to incentives for not using excess power.
310. It will simply add to the cost of administration. This will offset any savings realized with no benefit to low-income users.
311. Let's not encourage everyone to either work for the government or be on welfare.
312. Business and community establishments are very important in small communities and should not be overlooked when it comes to rate relief. Any costs are passed along to the consumer.
313. They'd just use more power.
314. We all have to reduce to save.
315. Low-income people should get more relief.
316. Direct subsidies distort the economics of power supply and lead to bad decisions, e.g.: in Poland, farmers fed subsidized bread to their horses rather than expensive grain.
317. We are all trying to get ahead, do you think the higher wage earners need this extra burden? We are already paying higher taxes, child care etc.
318. I believe everyone should benefit from rate stabilization.
319. I've never heard of rate relief except for the mining industry. If that was cut everyone would be relieved.
320. Rates are already higher than most people can or are willing to pay.
321. I don't think it's fair that I should work hard for my money and get no relief and those on welfare or UI can lounge around and yet again pay next to nothing. Enough is enough. Let them pull their weight or teach them to be more energy efficient and waste less.
322. That's what welfare is for.
323. No, all should receive help. The cost of living is rising for all & all have seen a decrease in avail money - more going to government. Middle income earners are now unable to sustain lifestyle, are working more hours under increased pressure. More out of their pocket books will soon be rising levels of low-income families. Maintain higher costs for high consumers to encourage changes to lower energy cost effective decisions.
324. It could be used as incentive to lower energy consumption. Don't punish those who work hard!
325. You can't discriminate based on income.
326. Should be open to all Yukoners.
327. The need to conserve would be lost on those being subsidized.
328. Only seniors should get financial assistance.
329. Who decides?
330. Why not develop cheaper ways to produce electricity, hydro, wind, sun.
331. Let it apply to everyone on a pro rated basis.
332. There should be no rate relief to anyone. Rate relief results in subsidy. Any subsidy results in more use than would otherwise occur. On one hand you want to reduce consumption - on the other hand you provide a subsidy and encourage waste.
333. How do you determine who needs financial assistance? Every one should be treated the same.
334. I don't believe meaningful consultations were undertaken, I believe that if you use the power you pay! Get your subsidy

somewhere else. Keep this clean and understandable.

335. Rate relief was established to smooth out the huge fluctuations caused by the Faro mine. I don't think they were intended as welfare. Most people live close to their maximum debt ratio and it's not fair to just aid those who another government agency decides needs it.
336. I believe electricity should be the energy source of choice and so is the life style you choose to live.
337. I am totally opposed to relief for individuals or companies. Only when people know the real cost of power will they try to save (one exception -see #8).
338. So tell me who is going to pick up the tab - certainly not the government.
339. See #8.
340. Any relief programs should be universal.
341. Because of the high cost of living in the Yukon, energy costs are high for everyone; not just those in need.
342. Electric rates are ridiculously high for all Yukoners and they should be brought in line with national averages.
343. Administrative headache!!!
344. Treat all people equally.
345. A bill is a bill. I don't care who is paying it.
346. I hold down more than one job to meet my commitments.
347. Treat everyone equally, otherwise it's just another tax on the middle class.
348. We all need rate relief equally.
349. The price should be the same for everyone.
350. Why should I pay more because I make more?
351. For everybody.
352. Not an efficient program because too costly to manage.
353. Electricity is costly for everyone, no matter what their salary is.
354. The rates are too high for everyone. Maybe a sliding scale ?
355. Encourage the use of another energy source.
356. I believe that all residents should be eligible for the rate relief. However, the rate relief should be based on the energy consumption rate.
357. It should be available to everyone (e.g.: non-profit organizations, day care centers...).
358. How can you tell "who" needs assistance?
359. Electricity costs in this territory are outrageous for everyone.

Following are the 56 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. I think rates should be kept low so rate relief is not necessary - see above comments.
2. ?How does one determine who would be eligible for rate relief? My income is average but with student loan, car loan, rent, food etc, etc I struggle to pay bills. Would this mean that only people on welfare would get a helping hand? That doesn't seem fair to me.
3. Same as above.
4. Undecided. I don't know enough about the limits and thresholds you have in mind. Give more info.
5. Perhaps, but it might be better to put the money into economic development.
6. Should be geared toward low - middle income.
7. Not sure. Do I pay more?
8. Equality for everyone.
9. A lower rate would assist seniors.
10. How would "low income" be defined? How would it be monitored? What's the cost of implementation?
11. Mixed funny rules as to who qualifies for needing financial assistance.
12. There are many factors that make up need. How do you plan to determine need - just income?
13. I think it should be more reflective of consumption patterns - low users should be rewarded.
14. Stabilize power rates.
15. Who determines? How?
16. Don't know.
17. I need accurate description of the glossary rate stabilization fund to make informed comment!
18. What about businesses! We're tax payers and voters too!
19. ?
20. Undecided.
21. Senior citizens who wish to stay in the territory are being forced into leaving because of the high cost of "everything" including power.
22. This depends on how it will effect everyone else concerned.
23. Good idea, but we all have a problem paying energy bills because so high in the Yukon.
24. ?? Who decides who needs help?
25. Again, I do not know enough on this topic to comment.
26. If there is no way to reduce rates across the board then yes to low-income earners.
27. Hard to answer.
28. Yes/No. Because anybody needs help. Not just low-income people.
29. I do not agree with the rate increase in the first place.
30. I need more info to answer this one.
31. Not enough info.
32. Same as above.
33. Yes/No - who gets? How is it determined? How much? Need more information.
34. Uncertain. Don't know enough of the details. How do you define "need financial assistance"? How much do those in need curb their electrical usage?
35. Again, same answer as above.
36. Are you sure of your ability to evenly distribute the relief. Convert them to something they can afford. Electricity will never come down apparently.
37. Drop the price of electricity so everyone can afford it!
38. Only if low-income is established by "means test".
39. ? I have a good income, however, the cost of groceries are/is so high for me that I could sure use some rate relief as well.
40. Not sure. I sure miss rate relief. Average bill 200.00 per month for 3 person household.
41. Same as above.
42. Native people should not be allowed. Let the money come from their land settlement for any native people.
43. Does this mean that folks would have to submit tax returns to prove income?
44. ?
45. Not sure. Agree low-income households need help, but not sure how it should be provided.
46. Either way the middle income earners pay, pay, pay!
47. Maybe. What is on paper doesn't always say if that household can stand your out of reach rates.
48. Undecided.

49. Justice for all.
50. Maybe. Many low-income families do not conserve. There must be incentives to conserve energy.
51. I think it should be based on low power consumption/high incentive.
52. Not enough info.
53. Depends on how it's set up.
54. Depends - need details. Who will be helped? How much? How will recipients be determined?
55. How will one's salary be determined? I think this could cause problems. I believe in the program for everyone
56. Help must first be provided to those who make an effort to save energy.

7.3 Would you be willing to pay more for electricity if you knew it was generated from "green power" sources such as wind or small hydro, that produce little or no environmental impacts?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 383 "Yes" responses to this question, 297 "No" responses and 84 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 154 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. I would like to see incentives for people to create their own power - and if they had excess they could sell it back to the Energy Corp.
2. Only with a guarantee of no future increase ever
3. Would pay the cost of energy production and limit my use if necessary.
4. The additional rate above is on average 7% of my monthly bill. I am willing to pay $1200.00/year for "green power".
5. $15.00 would be acceptable to me.
6. No more than $20.00/month. People who use electricity from "non-green power" should pay a percentage to subsidize "green power".
7. If initial capital costs were subsidized by government.
8. $30.00 per month-the preservation of clean air and habitat, and investing in renewable energy now is worth it.
9. How much? I don't know.
10. We have to be realistic about the real costs of power and not just ourselves with low energy prices.
11. I don't know.
12. Would pay as much as it takes as there are many hidden costs to pollution that our society never considers. Green power will ultimately save us money.
13. Please note there is always going to be an environmental impact for any energy. It could be due to the wiring; infrastructure needed to build a wind generator etc. And if the cost is prohibitive that comes from tax dollars generated from all sorts of environmental unfriendly activities.
14. Only if truly produce little effects. Now citizens/businesses/ municipalities in one area profit at costs in another, i.e.: Faro, Whitehorse, Carmacks, Carcross and Teslin prosper at cost to Aishihik.
15. Depends, need more info.
16. Absolutely. Need to get beyond the "out of sight, out of mind" dilemma.
17. With the low income I have now (12,000/yr) I'd pay between 5-10$.
18. If it was part of a systematic approach to energy conservation. Society needs to change in fundamental ways.
19. No - green power use should be cheaper when the costs of environmental impacts are factored in.
20. I would be ready to pay whatever the real cost of generation is and I would be thrilled to have green power.
21. Sustainable, self sufficient energy is a high priority.
22. Al long as it is legitimate expenses. Would want to know why it was costing more.
23. As long as I didn't feel I was getting ripped off I would be willing to pay for green power. My sense is that green power can be economical.
24. I already do, we generate our own with solar and generator backup.
25. Tell me what it costs to produce, what the savings in "green" are before hand. Conversion costs as well.
26. Whatever it takes to do the job right.
27. However, the "profits" should be reduced and more public discussion must be initiated.
28. Because it would be local and Yukon.
29. After question 7.2 goes through.
30. Yes can't put a price on it - would consider it an investment.
31. I would pay more if my heat was not electric and if I had more income. I am unemployed at this time.
32. Again, hopefully, if more $ are spent on alternate energy, costs of production will come down somewhat.
33. Whatever it takes!
34. I can barely afford electricity now.
35. Not sure of exact amount, probably up to 20% of energy bill.
36. Would depend on the operation. Green power should cost less not more.
37. But I would have to be 100% assured that my power is from "green power". I have found that companies do lie about this type of thing so they can simply charge higher prices and that is not acceptable.
38. Full costs of other sources-global warming, air pollution, wetland destruction-must be included in accounting and user pays.
39. I would be willing to pay more, however, I would not be willing to pay more if it meant subsidizing big mining companies or "corporate welfare" type of ventures.
40. Qualified yes, only need to see some real numbers.
41. I would pay actual costs for new power sources blended with the old ones.
42. Really like idea, but there must be an end use, i.e.: a project be built every 2 to 3 years-not have money sitting for years.

43. It would have to depend on realistic costs to produce. If the use of green energy is too high it will be difficult to convince users of the value of producing with green sources.
44. What it costs.
45. 10% increase is acceptable.
46. Green power should eventually cost less.
47. Why should it cost more - wind is free.
48. Initially yes, providing that new residents pull their share of the load and not resting on shoulders of est. residents - that includes renters.
49. I think that if by now a transmission trunk from upgraded Mayo plant may be able to wean a lot of the diesel consumption from Dawson and Stewart Crossing.
50. A 10% increase.
51. Whatever it costs. The diesel plant should be closed and only green power sources should be developed.
52. Low enough to be able to pay for it - maybe only 5.00/month
53. Perhaps a sliding scale as those under average ???? Did not pay as much as others.
54. Up to 20.00/month especially if it combines "green power" and local sources of power.
55. Even $50 more per month would be acceptable.
56. If it is being managed wisely and no one is getting rich off of it or getting huge salaries for doing basically nothing.
57. If I knew that by pursuing this it would eventually lower rates I would be ready to go more in this direction.
58. I would pay what is required within reason, e.g.: not $200/month.
59. As long as all Yukoners pay not just we middleclass families who are over taxed already.
60. How much more? Is too subjective a question to be of any real value. Honest estimates of what the cost would be/are more pertinent.
61. But it should be cheaper if anything. The cost of producing electricity should be very stable and cheaper than it is now.
62. If rates came down once the cost was recovered from startup.
63. One needs to know the specifics first.
64. Yes, this can be done through long-term thinking.
65. As much as it costs. How much have we lost through Aishihik? What is the price of that loss? Conservation could off-set some of those costs.
66. I would see no problem with a small increase but I would think once the system was efficient and running there would be cuts over all.
67. If you don't try alternate sources, how can you change. What is a clean environment worth?
68. By this question am I to assume that it will cost more to produce "green power"? If I knew how much I could then maybe answer the 2nd part of the question.
69. 10 - 20 % or more.
70. Whatever the reasonable increase.
71. I think it is very difficult to agree to a $ but strongly support alternatives.
72. Once in place "green power" sources, especially solar and wind, would not be more expensive to generate electricity from. It shouldn't cost much more.
73. Would encourage government to cost-share such prices. Match what consumers willing to pay.
74. 10 - 20$ represents about 10% increase to me and that's OK.
75. Why aren't we using wind generators and more hydro and encouraging solar collection small scale?
76. How would the surcharge be calculated?
77. If I lived in town and used power more often I would pay more.
78. All projects must be economically able to compete and stand on their own merit.
79. But no more - government are great at making up projects but cost overruns go unchecked. I am tired of paying for my government's mistakes. And I can't do anything about it.
80. 10 - 15%. This option is meaningless unless a mechanism is in place to encourage the development of green energy using the extra money. In most communities there is no option. Whitehorse has mostly hydro, Dawson is 100% diesel etc.
81. I prefer to pay by KWH like I do now, then I control how much I pay.
82. $10 - 20.00/month
83. Based on real costs of project etc within reason. $30 - 40/month.
84. If the long term cost was lowered, but if it was always to be more costly, why do it (include environmental "repair" costs).
85. 10 - 20.00/month.
86. Up to 10.00/month.
87. First - you bring it.
88. But, I don't want to get caught and have the company go ahead. The price goes sky high and they say we the consumer OK'd it.
89. Again - prices are high now! No more increases.
90. I do not believe it will cost more. If you get together with other jurisdictions and take advantage of economies of scale plus the long term rewards - it should be cheaper.
91. 10 - 15.00/month. If I could trust that rates would stabilize and the people in charge of the program were careful with spending.
92. Only if it was a stable nonfluctuating supply and cost. I would pay more only if the price would be guaranteed no to go up unless direct equipment and repair costs warranted - not to reflect the market value.
93. Still on fixed income with no chance of a raise - OAS & CPP
94. It's time we thought about future generations. Everyone must do their part.
95. I believe we must research at least investigate other sources.
96. $10.00 a month increase would be approx. 20% for me. I don't use much power.
97. As long as roll back is rescinded and we get compensated for loss in wages and settlement is fair so I can afford this. Otherwise, I can't afford it. I want government to move this way anyway - it's good for environment and for all of us.
98. As much as it takes.
99. Need to know more.
100. The government should think for the future and start building for the future without dropping it on the backs of Yukoners. Cut some middle and upper management positions in the government and use that money. (PS. I'm a government employee that thinks we are top heavy in upper management.)
101. Whatever it takes to go this route as long as a viable = sensible, long-term plan was in place to be followed.

102. Need to protect the environment.
103. If we, the general public, would be told what it would cost and what our payback period would be - over time it should be less expensive.
104. A senior can't pay more than this.
105. There is never "no" environmental impact.
106. The charge should be minimal.
107. 5.00 - 10.00/month.
108. An explanation would have to be outlined in writing, (i.e.: we have 3 wind generators $50,000 ea. Total users on system 10,000. We propose $5.00/month/user to update this system, will save $15,000/yr in diesel costs). Something like this.
109. But only if I was confident it wouldn't be supplemented by less environmentally friendly sources.
110. I don't know.
111. 5 - 10.00/month
112. It should not cost much more to generate using "green power", see the Dease Lake project. Low interest rates are making wind almost as cheap as diesel.
113. Whatever the cost - this must be done.
114. What is "small hydro"? I am suspicious. Hydro power development always destroys some habitat, often that is the most productive, like wetlands.
115. 5 - 10.00/month
116. To fund the further research and development of such endeavors.
117. Rates are already very high in the Yukon. Would have to be careful how this was done.
118. Anything to help out the environment.
119. Might have ticked "other" (more than $20/mo) but I'm sick of explaining.
120. Whatever is necessary.
121. Hard to say how much more I would pay - maybe much more than $10.00/month.
122. I'd like to know more about the actual cost before I put a dollar figure on this.
123. I would pay more if I knew that research and development were prime motivating factors of the corporation.
124. Maybe as much as 15 - 20%, but how stable is the "green power". Will the rates continue to rise or stay at one rate for awhile (10 - 15 years)?
125. I think that a green power development will provide an economy at long term by saving the purchase of fossil fuel and cutting the pollution problems.
126. Let's get on with the program. We've been looking at it for many years. We've made efficiency gains to the construction of buildings, let's make them efficient to operate.
127. I would pay more, however I don't understand why energy produced by wind or small hydro would cost more to the consumer than energy produced form diesel turbines. The diesel would have to be trucked up from down south.
128. Any power system that has a stable price would benefit industry.
129. I'd be willing to pay significantly more - why not also offer subsidies so homeowners can generate their own energy and not rely on the fluctuating energy system of today.
130. Explore alternative sources for each community.
131. I would pay $20/month if I knew it would go down eventually, or at least stay the same.
132. Must put money where mouth is.
133. If a large subsidy is required, the energy source is too inefficient.
134. Why can't it remain or even be reduced?
135. 10 - 20%.
136. Only at first though - "green" energy sources should save Yukon Energy money. This saving should come back to shareholders and ratepayers.
137. If it had a pay off cap in a reasonable amount of time, then be cheaper.
138. See 7.1
139. Whatever it takes. However, you are implying by this question that alternate energy sources are more expensive than conventional means. Is this true? Please explain why?
140. Initially I would pay more as cost will be high to build, but electricity costs should go down as initial cost is covered.
141. Just another scheme to increase electrical rates?
142. Help those that can put up their own sources (wind, sun etc).
143. Environmental impact should be internalized. True cost of all energy sources should be paid by consumer.
144. Whatever it takes.
145. Windmills are more feasible than any other alternate energy production device. You can install any number of units and expect the operation all times of the year.
146. Maybe 5 - 10.00/month
147. Depend the cost and pay the price for 5 or 10 years or less just like the tax property for the service repair, like sewer, road until pay off then price go down.
148. If I'm absolutely sure that the program is really operational and efficient.
149. And solar power at home...
150. We could pay a percentage of the costs, like 5% for example. It is the user/payer principle.
151. On a monthly bill of 75$.
152. The less impacts on the environment, the more I am willing to pay.
153. 12,000$ a year. With the income I have, I would pay from 5 to 10$.
154. It should be done on a voluntary basis.

Following are the 255 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. I already pay for government screw ups where companies with huge power bills don't pay (i.e.: Anvil Range). Control tighter reins and stop losing money! Furthermore, I already make efforts to save power that costs me (extra insulation etc) so with a 9 - 16% increase coming, why should I pay more yet?
2. Rates are already ridiculously high.
3. Instead of replacing the turbines that burnt down why not put the $$ into wind power?
4. When it becomes more efficient we can go to that.
5. We have excess power now. Why spend money we don't have developing more?
6. Not necessarily. What if "green" is local and cheaper than hydro/oil/gas/wood?
7. The prices are already far too high.
8. We already pay too much.
9. These generation methods should have been instituted 30 years ago when they first were proposed. Why should the rate payer foot the bill for negligence on the suppliers part?
10. Why should the cost be higher? Capital? Set-up? Cost after that minimal maintenance?

11. Because I fully believe that such energy would cost less to produce once the equipment is in place.
12. We-I-us already pay far too much for our power-"green" or not.
13. Because we should be using these methods already.
14. The small hydro projects at Fraser BC and Rancheria are more cost effective than the large projects and fossil fuels. The cost much less to operate. More electricity for less cost is possible.
15. Prefer wind/hydro but not if costs are higher. Large hydro projects can reduce power rates significantly if market size is sufficient. Export power to Alaska?
16. It is not ethical to expect that people should pay more for environmentally sound technologies.
17. I will never be willing to pay more for electricity.
18. I would expect that "green" or small hydro projects should and could be produced at the same or less cost than mega projects.
19. Why should green power sources cost more, other than it ensures that Yukon Electric gets its income?
20. Because that would create an incentive for companies and smaller communities to install "alternate" fossil fuel plants to save costs.
21. I am willing to support a project cost and small reasonable profit margin for replacement value and shareholders risks.
22. The higher cost of green power is merely shifting the environmental burden over to the part of the earth where the parts (solar panels) are produced. Cost is directly proportional to the impact on the environment. Just because the impact has been transferred out of our neighborhood doesn't mean it no longer exists.
23. Why should I pay more.
24. We will be developing a Yukon oil and gas industry. What's greener? Oil or natural gas?
25. Why does another company want more? Aren't we paying enough, no fancy names will change unless the rate is lowered. If wind and other sources, sure but more expensive to put down the cost from where. Only part-time jobs don't help any body out. Back to 8 hour ones and people wouldn't burn out
26. I'm paying enough!
27. We pay too much now.
28. It's a good idea, but it's expensive enough without having constant increases in all our utilities and phone service.
29. God controls the wind.
30. Because it is not an incentive to switch to alternatives. The cost of alternatives compared to cost of infrastructure maintenance and distribution from grid is miniscule. Although I realize initial infrastructures and implementation of wind, hydro & solar would have an implementation cost, but could it not be incorporated into existing distr. lines??
31. We would have 2 - 6 cents per k/watt rate by now if the government would of pushed for water and coal that we have lots of!
32. Cost is already related to so much wasted cost.
33. No such thing as "no impact". Most businesses endeavor to improve service within an operating budget. Why not YEC?
34. What is "small hydro"? I don't know what you mean? Why do governments think that if something produces little or no environmental impacts it has to cost more $. This is just a typical government scam to get more $ out of tax payers. How much does "wind" cost any ways. People were using windmills & sun energy long before the electric light bulb!!!!
35. This "green power" is a great idea, but it should be used to reduce our electricity costs. It is not using fuel oil to operate so it should not cost more! Paying more makes no sense. I rate that in the same category as pay more for "green" cleaning supplies.
36. If I was living in a different environment, i.e.: Vancouver, yes. Not only are our energy bills too high now but higher bills will just encourage less efficient heating, i.e.: wood.
37. The rates are already too steep as it is.
38. Because Yukon Development Corp has to start by looking at itself, e.g.: all the new large size vehicles etc. You would waste the fund.
39. These sources should produce more economical sources of energy - more economical than all the diesel we burn now!
40. Because the above means do not usually contribute enough kw/hours to make a large difference.
41. We pay some of the highest rates now.
42. Refer to answer #7.1
43. It would be less cost to operate so why should we pay more.
44. When I obtain full-time employment I will be more generous!
45. Unless when industry (mines) came on they would pay full costs - recovery and capitalization.
46. If green power is economic it will be built - could be a scam for friends of government to get $$ for pet project.
47. These sources of hydro are just as cost-efficient as current methods. Using them does not mean electricity will cost more. That is a false statement that is used to justify keeping things the way that they are now. There are numerous studies out there that prove "small hydro" is better (more cost effective with little impact) than big hydro.
48. Pay enough already; if someone wants to start a "green power" business, they have to be willing to take some risk.
49. How in blazes can people pay more?
50. There is no need for all the environmental baloney. Get on with a competitive firm and alternate energy source, i.e.: Braeburn coal or use Eagle Plains oil wells, generate revenue at the same time.
51. I pay enough now.
52. I feel our electric rates are overpriced. Better use of $ at start. Need to reassess where $ are spent.
53. I strongly resent paying the current exorbitant prices with no solution in sight!
54. We pay enough now. Do it with what we pay now.
55. Not until rates are stabilized and affordable, then yes.
56. Long term investment.
57. I generate my own as it's cheaper than Yukon Electric. Why should others pay more for it. Only answer is that government interference & Yukon Electric are too top heavy with workers that

spend their time making it more difficult for others to generate their own power.

58. Why would green power sources cost more to generate power than our very expensive diesel.
59. Support "green" sources but disagree with idea that better source allows more energy to be used. Focus should be energy conservation.
60. Rates are already too high as it is!!!
61. There is more than enough electricity available now from existing projects. Efforts should be spent on more effective distribution of this resource.
62. We have lots of hydro power in Yukon; we just have to use it better, i.e.: convert to oil or gas fired water heaters. Why don't you do a survey to see how much power water heaters use in the Yukon. They are the largest power consumers in the house - over 1/2 our bill.
63. Our rates are extremely high now. It would be foolish to encourage you to devise a way to raise our rates further!!!
64. I feel our power bills are high enough.
65. It would be nice to generate energy from green sources but they are generally too expensive. The consumer already pays too much.
66. Small hydro - large hydro and it should be cheaper. Forget the wind and the green.
67. You bring the price down to 5 - 6 cents per/kwh first.
68. The power bill is high enough already. Thanks.
69. You can't get blood out of a stone.
70. When it becomes efficient costs will adjust. Those who can not or will not pay now would continue to abuse system.
71. Paying enough now.
72. How would you implement such a scheme? It sounds like another way to get us to agree to a price increase without any proof that green power sources were used.
73. Because alternate energy if properly geared for the need will [original copy incomplete].
74. Let technology developed to close the cost gap on its own.
75. I'm paying enough now!!
76. Is this a trap question? We say yes, so you tell us we're getting "green" power and raise our bill because we've agreed? Why should "green" power be more expensive? Windmills were here first and we all know the Yukon has lots of wind and sun in the summer.
77. Don't perceive any additional benefit to me. It is up to the company to produce cost-efficient power and reduce costs to pass on savings to the consumer.
78. Definitely not.
79. Why do we always have to pay more, would be nice to pay less for a change.
80. Taxes pay for YEC. Get them to shape up!
81. We pay too much for power. Do need more cost.
82. Wind power is not proven economical. Small hydro could benefit a few.
83. Let's get real. We can't afford more!!!!
84. The environmentally friendly ways will be a cheaper generation of electricity! But, I want you to find "green power" sources and utilize them.
85. We pay enough! Hydro should finance it from its guaranteed profit.
86. Absolutely not!!
87. All we care about is the price.
88. These should eventually lower costs - not increase them.
89. At this time my electric bills are too high.
90. We pay too much already - no more increases please.
91. One volcano produces more carbon monoxide world wide than all the cars in North America put together
92. I believe there are better and less costly ways to produce power.
93. Because, again, the government would take whatever money it would be losing, i.e. some service down south $1.05/kwh, in the Yukon probably $11.05/kwh.
94. I support "green power" as you call it but not foolishness like the Aishiak Lake dam that was known to not have the water flow before the dam was even built.
95. Green power should not cost more but less! No more excuses please!!
96. The price of electrical energy should incorporate a realistic cost effective method of bringing these projects to completion and managing them. No premiums should be attached to these issues.
97. Only willing to pay more if cost is actually higher. Question whether cost some alternate sources is actually higher than present sources in the long run.
98. It's expensive enough.
99. Build bigger hydro dams.
100. There is no need for these - we have a vast hydro-electric potential - just extend the grid.
101. Why should they cost more?
102. Hydro power is generated by gravity. Is this concept too difficult for you people?
103. I pay enough now!
104. The bottom line is to have affordable electricity as a means to attract investment to the Yukon and for Yukoners to have more disposable income to keep our economy going rather than faltering.
105. Capital programs via commercial enterprise and utilities should pay. This is like double taxation.
106. Absolutely not!
107. As long as a monopoly utility is getting guaranteed profits, under no circumstances. Wake up! Change the systems to suit reality not shareholders.
108. I would be prepared to consider segregated funds for a total energy strategy that is practical and balanced. I am tired of "sustainable" "green". The "green" values are too often too idealistic and don't consider the true relationship of people/environment
109. The government should lower green power costs so that more people will be willing to use them.
110. Low cost power should be the objective - waste fossil fuel generation can be done very efficiently with modern technology
111. Too much now.
112. Rates are already through the roof.
113. Green power is too expensive to start up in proportion to what it will generate. We need a major hydro source now!
114. I am not willing to subsidize experiments.
115. The increase of 9 - 30% is high enough of an increase.
116. We've paid too much for hydro over the years. It would only make sense to have free-cheap energy source. It's been too expensive.
117. We should pay full cost of electricity. Only then will energy

conservation be meaningful.

118. Yukon electric has gotten itself into it's current problems and it can get itself out without me paying for it.
119. Put a windmill on your car ****. I'll use gas.
120. Costs too much now.
121. YTG and any government should pay for it if it believes in cleaner environment. It could be in line with government policy.
122. Electricity is far too high already. Use wind or small hydro, but don't raise the price.
123. Would rather generate my own power and sell surplus to the utility.
124. I want no increases!!
125. More money is not the answer to this problem. This funding will come from increased awareness and reduced consumption by government and all Yukoners.
126. Price is too high already.
127. Power bills are high enough now!
128. This is just a rate increase. Sell the green power to the tree hugger for an arm and a leg. Keep my rates low.
129. Something else to be charged more for. I would say yes if it lowered my energy costs.
130. No.
131. Who defines "environmental impacts"? The "greenhouse" effect is now considered to be the largest hoax in scientific history. Windmills kill lots of birds and look ugly etc.
132. Electricity costs enough already.
133. Rates are now way too high. We can't afford to be green.
134. It feels like another tax.
135. Feel Yukoners are presently paying too much due to mismanagement of funds, i.e.: Anvil Mine.
136. Pay the same or less.
137. I'm paying plenty at present.
138. It's high enough now.
139. Electricity is already far too expensive!
140. Why would converting to smaller more efficient distribution sources have to raise prices? Sell something.
141. Shouldn't cost more.
142. I'm tired of paying more for everything in the Yukon. I feel like we, the consumers, are continuously being "gouged" for everything.
143. Way too high now. My lights are now in comparison to 40% of my complete mortgage.
144. Pay too much now.
145. I agree with the concept, but again the start up costs would be prohibitive and if the rates already are higher I could not see them ever going down.
146. Should not be required. Fuel and maintenance savings should be able to pay for it.
147. We have enough extra expenses added to our electrical billing (GST etc.). If it will reduce the expenses and if it's a reasonable rate to sponsor & meet the Yukon needs.
148. There is no reason to pay more for cheaper power!
149. This "belief" that everything good for the environment has to cost more is nonsense.
150. Because of bad management this is passing the buck.
151. Because wind, hydro and solar are cheaper than diesel. That should be the incentive to change. Being green does not mean it has to cost more.
152. It is already too high.
153. It is too "damned" high now. The organization should be revamped to be more efficient internally first. Matters re: staff, vehicles, travel, policy etc.
154. With all resources in Yukon we go back to costly small units.
155. Allow individuals to develop and sell excess to YEC, this should not add to normal consumer bills.
156. Control the energy company and the cost of fuel and this would not be necessary.
157. No - when "green power" becomes competitive then introduce it.
158. The Yukon needs to attract large energy consumers & develop our sources to lower rates, i.e.: replace diesel with high efficiency coal. If its done right this could reduce current emissions, create local opportunities & employment. Small scale wind & hydro do not address the overall lack of energy infrastructure. If I went green I'd get my own solar panels or wind turbine.
159. Not economically feasible on large scale. Stick to large efficient plants.
160. Why should it cost more? Really, it should be less.
161. Government should keep out of electrical matters - I deal with Yukon on electrical not Yukon Government.
162. Prices are already way too high.
163. Pay more!??! You must be kidding! Our electric rates are too high already due to mismanagement in the form of "gifts" to Faro. I'm real tired of paying for Faro's bad debts!!! "Green power" to reduce cost would be great.
164. They are not efficient enough and not reliable, we have enough water in the Yukon for a proper hydro plant!
165. Now that the hydro dam is already in place for 20 or so years what makes it less environmentally sound? Considering that in order to put in a wind generated power you'd have to build more roads to the tops of mountains and put power lines in. I don't understand why you think we should pay more to wreak more havoc on the environment only to say you've got green power. Sorry, don't buy it.
166. Absolutely not, we pay enough now.
167. This sounds a little like Aishihik Dam project that was going to make electricity so cheap and what encouraged total electrical heating in the first place. It failed and the consumers pick up the tab.
168. Should incorporate these methods someway other than hitting consumer.
169. If it's "green power" more efficient why should I have to pay more for it. Is not harnessing "free" energy less expensive? (in the long run anyway).
170. There is no reason for this source of power being more costly. If it is then we need to wait until it is comparable, not subsidize another make work project.
171. This should be developed by the utilities bearing the entire cost.
172. Don't you generate most of your power via hydro (relatively and environmental impact)?
173. Give use the wind it's here all the time free - 5$/month to get it set up and going.
174. Wind is a natural source. What happens when there's no wind for a week or so - do we convert back to the old source and rates go up?
175. I would pay the bill, whatever the source, after 6 weeks. The philosophy of the source would be

forgotten and costs would be the concern.

176. We can't afford to pay more.
177. We pay enough as it is.
178. It's already high enough.
179. Can't afford anything else.
180. Pay too much already.
181. You would just give it away to Anvil and not collect again, (last five times is proof).
182. Not necessary.
183. Electrical rates are high enough now.
184. Power should be generated from the lowest cost sources - taking into account capital costs and long term O&M budgets.
185. Use cheap hydro electric power.
186. Tight budget restraints force me to choose whatever is least expensive.
187. Electricity should be one price.
188. As taxpayers, we have put much money into R&D. Government needs to utilize monies more efficiently so that paying more is not an issue.
189. The environmental impact of larger hydro plants and fossil fuel generation is much overstated - greenhouse gases etc generated in Yukon are so miniscule that they can hardly be measured on a world scale.
190. Too expensive now.
191. Energy Yukon made will be in the long run less expensive than trucked up diesel fuel.
192. Power sources should be competitive. There might be financial support given initially to a green power generator, but don't throw money around indiscriminately.
193. I do no feel it should cost more period.
194. Pay enough. Rates up here are higher than anywhere else. Even other places which use diesel generators.
195. Alternatives are available and should be costed the same or lower than current methods.
196. Government have been giving grants etc for years for "foolish things", so government can give for the "green stuff". After all, the government is in power to look after the welfare of its voters and taxpayers.
197. As much as a wilderness fan that I am, I am also a realist and understand that environmental concerns have often had a very negative affect on the economy.
198. I pay too much now!!!
199. Compared to the BC interior, our rates are already ridiculously high for electricity, propane and gasoline. Fix that first.
200. As a pensioner I could not afford any kind of raise.
201. What more is there to say- just "no".
202. It's far too high now!
203. Try natural gas.
204. Although I strongly believe in green power, I am not willing to pay more. I strongly oppose that those who are aware of the problem and are making every effort in their personal lives to lower their energy demands are now being asked to pay for everyone should pay more for green power if it truly is more expensive (I doubt in most cases). If anything, those power "wasters" should be paying for it. Why do we keep saddling those who are environmentally conscious with the costs created by those who don't make the effort? Examples of this are all around, and it is very unfair. With initiatives for reducing CO2 emissions, reducing our dependency on fossil fuels etc, people should be paying less for green power, not more. Those who use (waste) more energy should be paying the extra costs, not those soles that are already making sacrifices. If we adopt this pay more for green policy you've just created a disincentive to change society's energy use habits. Maybe it can marketed as a "cool" thing to do, but for the most part I can see many people laughing at the thought of paying more for green power.
205. Does it have to cost more?
206. Green power should cost less! It's free. Initial set is the only cost.
207. Build a hydro project that would lower power in the long term, while there is still time to do it.
208. Wind depends on nature and weather. When there is no air movement you have no generation. Micro hydro has too many road blocks and boards to go through.
209. Over simplification of the issue.
210. The supplier benefits through the additional income generated through "green power". Doesn't mean it costs more to generate!
211. Green power is welcome, but it should not be passed on to the consumer because in the end the utility has to operate both.
212. We pay enough.
213. We are paying too much now.
214. We pay enough now, cut down on political appointments and use this money to stabilize costs.
215. Power costs too much as is. The Fraser (Canada Customs) hydro project is a waste of government money. Make the details of that deal public and see the results.
216. Should be cheaper. I feel "green" products/power sources etc already cost the consumer. Green products/ power should be the cheapest available. The only people who benefit from them are the sellers who know they've got a good thing because people will pay more to save the environment. There is no reason why these product should cost more.
217. No - our rates are high enough now to support this. Simply adopt a strategy that charges cost of production at the point of use.
218. Whack 30% of needless government and put the savings to power development.
219. Alternate energy should be competitive to be popular.
220. We pay enough now.
221. Quite paying others to manage our business. Reduce some higher wages and benefits to ministers etc. And we all can have a start on affordable electric costs.
222. No money.
223. I like the idea, but I simply cannot afford to pay more. However, I might consider paying $5/month from my GST rebate
224. I would like to see "green power" sources used, but I strongly feel that they should be looked at as being infrastructure improvements required to meet the long term environment al goals of the provider and financed over the long term to take advantage of long term savings.
225. Electrical rates should include R&D portions and upgrading green or otherwise. In other words, I believe we're already paying for it.
226. It's already too high!!!
227. We pay enough now!
228. Rate's already far too high.

229. I can't afford to pay more.
230. We pay enough as it is. Can't afford it!!
231. It should be less expensive not more!
232. I'm sure money from fossil fuel exploration etc could be used to seriously study subsidized new power alternatives.
233. I live on less than 400/month and I'm energy efficient.
234. Costs are high enough now, especially the winter months.
235. Too high as it is!
236. Windmill cost thousand of dollars that we have now. To feed a few house's never get our money back.
237. Other sources must be price competitive. Allow private projects to tie into power grid - keep government out of it.
238. We are 30,000 people in the Yukon. Even small projects would not be covered by the above amounts.
239. Green power is more expensive and needs subsidy. To generate more expensive power is a waste of resources. A subsidy will keep it more expensive. We need power which is cheaper not more expensive. It is already too high.
240. I think we pay enough now. I'll be upset if we don't get green power sources.
241. Green power doesn't have to cost more. This has been proven. Huge infrastructures cost money. Profits cost money. Shareholders cost money. Government forgets that taxpayers are shareholders in government. Taxpayers invest through taxes and again through rates.
242. Alt energy must be economically sound - not supported by government subsidy. Government's can help with research - not in the market place.
243. Sell it to the grid at a fair market price.
244. Can't afford!!
245. Price of electricity is already very high compared with other parts of Canada.
246. The cost is already too high.
247. Rates are already the highest in the country.
248. As of yet I am not convinced that green power must costs more.
249. The rates we now pay are exorbitant.
250. I would choose "green power" sources if the price was the same or less than current sources available in the market.
251. If you're using the wind or sun why should we pay more? If you are using fuel then of course you have to pay for fuel, but something God has already given we shouldn't have to pay for or more for.
252. I think we are producing more power now than what we are consuming.
253. Green power must be competitive.
254. I would like to have my own source of energy.
255. I am unsure that our current source of electricity is a threat to the environment.

Following are the 39 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. As long as it was "green" power and has no or little impact I'm willing to pay any price to save our beautiful territory and set an example to the rest of the country.
2. Maybe - it would depend on the efficiency of the generation system.
3. I don't put a price on such matters. However, you would have to justify these increases with legitimate hard core facts proven by independent experts not people in your back pockets. It's too easy for you to blue sky the public in order to fill your own coffers as you have so obviously done in the past.
4. Maybe some Yukoner can invent something which costs next to nothing to operate. Put out a call maybe.
5. Initial costs of start up may increase, but after that it's a natural source - I think we pay enough up here and that should not increase. Generate revenue through other means to start up a more environmentally friendly source- our pockets are only so deep. Selling of old equip/fundraising.
6. I want to see what this is based on. Philosophically yes, but I can't believe we'd pay that much more than diesel.
7. I want green power but my electric bills are hard to pay now. How can I pay more?
8. Why should we pay more, use the funds that are now used to run those diesels.
9. I'd pay a little per KWH. If I knew how much alternate energy was on grid.
10. It doesn't matter what methods of generating electricity they use, there is always an excuse to increase our rates. Makes no difference.
11. Absolutely, after a lifetime the costs would be lower and the environment would be healthier.
12. Wind and small hydro are too costly at this point in time and are not necessarily friendly to the environment.
13. Don't currently pay electricity bill directly, but think this may be a good alternative. Would like to see if there are other environmental impacts.
14. Wood energy must be included - it's as green as you can make it. Also consider burning waste-household to energy. We [illegible] rather than landfill
15. Maybe - would prefer to see background info to show difference first.
16. ??
17. Why would we have to pay more? I'm not convinced that it would have to be that way.
18. Uncertain. Depends on how/where re: small hydro.
19. Possibly, depending on what type of generation and whether it would create jobs in the smaller communities.
20. We're not paying the full amount for the power we use.
21. Not sure. I feel ready to live without power or self provided, i.e.: generator, if rates increase as they have over last 10 years.
22. ?
23. Only if "green power" sources really cost more.
24. Wind is not cost effective, but micro-hydro should be implemented in all independent communities to replace diesel.
25. With a land mass 40% of Canada - I'm sure individuals could be encouraged to erect their own windmills (but then that would mean cutting down trees - oh oh).
26. We pay enough for everything already.
27. Within reason - not geared by a monopoly whose sole intent is profits.

28. Hydro power has huge environment impacts - no emissions, but look at Aishihik Lake. Solar power in summer would be a good alternative.
29. Would it cost more to generate "green power"? How would this kind of project affect the higher users?
30. The answer would depend on percentage of "green power". For a higher percentage of green power I would be willing to pay more.
31. Not a sensible question. Green power at present is pie in the sky. Atomic power is by comparison more practical. How about a "slow poke" reactor?
32. Why should it cost more. The initial change over would be expensive, but in the long run would cost a lot less to operate and maintain.
33. We should be developing this type of power anyway.
34. This is not an important [illegible] for me, but I think the government should proceed with more practical solutions - see comments.
35. 20.00/month
36. ?
37. Yes, if I could. It should be evaluated while taking income into consideration.
38. We have to be able to "afford" it somehow. I'd rather breathe the oxygen in the air than the vehicles and houses and I only give off carbon dioxide, which is good for the earth
39. I don't know.

7.4 The government could reduce the cost of regulating electricity rates by streamlining the regulatory process while maintaining adequate accountability of the utility companies.

Do you agree with this approach?

❒ Yes (explain)

❒ No (explain)

There were 463 "Yes" responses to this question, 65 "No" responses and 235 responses which were neither "Yes" nor "No".

Following are the 224 written comments received with the "Yes" responses:

1. In theory but I don't know what this entails.
2. Lets go back to the government and have the guaranteed profit margin removed. When times are good the shareholders have a good return, when times are tight profits are lower.
3. This is stupid! Why hasn't this happened already?
4. As long as proper controls & accountability remain in place.
5. Accountability? Do you know what this word means? I don't think so.
6. Streamlining is extremely important especially in government where there is a lot of duplication of services. I agree with this approach!
7. The government already owns YEC - they can simply tell them how to operate & what profits to make.
8. Then why isn't it in effect? What is the downside?
9. In general principle.
10. Every little bit helps.
11. By the time regulatory hearings are completed the need for the power is usually gone.
12. Be straight forward on regulatory process. Being honest without greed goes a long way.
13. Whatever it takes to reduce my costs will be welcomed.
14. Definitely .
15. The less red tape the better.
16. Accountability for public funds should be paramount.
17. Would want details.
18. How about some utility competition? This would eventually eliminate the need for regulation.
19. But I don't see how it can be done.
20. Yes accountability is most important. The people who must pay the bill must be the ones who make the decisions.
21. But remember the investment in distribution/generating systems is very high. No one company will remain in business if they are expected to be a non-profit social service.
22. Accountability of the utilities companies.
23. Hopefully, the cost could be reduced.
24. Again, if adequate safeguards remain.
25. A bit of a pig in a poke, but perhaps. What risks might it expose the public to? If none-go for it.
26. Anything to reduce cost.
27. Huh? Do you mean our regulating system isn't already as lean and mean as it can be? Get cracking - this is the cutback era!
28. Why hasn't the streamlining already happened?
29. Red tape raises cost!
30. Hear! Hear! And while you are at it please create a process the general public can understand and participate in.
31. If you can... Why haven't you?
32. The less bureaucracy the better.
33. The government is the Lord Almighty's.
34. Anytime we save taxpayers money it's great.
35. As long as the government would get out of it and BC hydro take it over with 2 - 5% profit! Long term deal only.
36. If the process is inefficient then it is the government's duty to make it so.
37. So long a government does not interfere with regulation whenever it feels it should.
38. But, I am unaware of the details.
39. What other alternative is there to make the regulatory process more complicated. Not maintain accountability? Get real - you have no other sensible choice. Get on with it.
40. Although uncertain how you would do this.
41. Probably too much red tape.
42. If I understood it!
43. If you can do it.
44. Is not this what government's are for - to reduce costs and be accountable.
45. We could do with a lot less bureaucrats lining their pocket s.
46. Streamlining and setting an example is good.

47. First, kill all the lawyers!
48. Duh... Government should be streamlined - period.
49. Why are we connected to utility companies outside Yukon? Yukon specific should be our goal.
50. But government should stay away from utility board and allow it to undertake its own reform. Quit meddling!
51. Help reduce costs for everybody.
52. Whatever methods reduce the costs of administration and increase accountability to watch the bottom line. We don't want another Ontario Hydro.
53. If government is capable of streamlining anything. Presently there is a big ???
54. Okay in theory, as long as no loss in standards or accountability.
55. Should be researched - there must be alternatives to the current process.
56. Cutting the red tape would definitely save time and money for all.
57. Streamlining with reduced costs and more accountability sounds like a good idea. I wonder how many people even understood what this question means?
58. As good to "streamline".
59. Accountability is first priority but of course streamlining should be encouraged. Again, is this not standard government policy?
60. Absolutely - a necessary first step in regaining control of what should be a publicly owned utility.
61. Government regulatory process is too long and complicated. There are too many interveners whose costs are born by the taxpayer. Make them pay their own costs - they will soon reconsider intervening every time!
62. Regulatory agencies are often duplicated by several agencies. Small producers may find it cumbersome to go through the process.
63. Don't pay intervenors like Gary McRobb or [Name suppressed]!
64. Why are they not already?
65. Administrative costs seem, in Yukon, to accelerate in any of government dept's when they establish. How many people does it take to screw in a light bulb?
66. Why aren't you already doing this?
67. Streamlining regulations has not been achievable by other governments so I don't see the territorial government doing any better.
68. This question begs credibility.
69. Why are you thinking of this now?... Back to private enterprise.
70. Get rid of the fat cats. Make people more accountable. Stop wasting money and energy.
71. Don't know the process.
72. Cut out the unnecessary quasi-judicial regulatory excesses . We cannot afford the measures.
73. If the government can really cut costs then why have they not done so.
74. All utility companies should be accountable as well as the government.
75. What if you're referring to red tape yes of course. Would you not automatically do this? Who decides the definition of "adequate" why can't it be streamlined and still be "great" instead of only "adequate"? Perhaps we should all just be adequate in our work - even doctors!
76. What's wrong with efficiency or is the government's goal to produce jobs.
77. Reducing costs should be a priority.
78. If you don't pay on time, cut them off.
79. Great idea!
80. There is enough "red tape" as it is.
81. Accountability is always good.
82. What we need is someone to regulate government! Why is Anvil Range getting away with it again?
83. What do you mean by "streamlining the regulatory process"? Please explain.
84. It makes sense.
85. Yes, but what exactly does all this mean - what are the details?
86. It has already been done with the Yukon Energy Corporation.
87. Conditional upon definition of "adequate accountability"!
88. Get rid of Yukon Electric.
89. But you should do this anyway.
90. Cut down. Lower profit margin.
91. Competition may increase efficiency and reduce rates.
92. Regulations and control costs money! This is part of the cost of electricity.
93. Give the utilities the flexibility and incentives with the mandate being relatively stable price structure.
94. Why haven't you done this sooner?
95. Too much time is spent at hearings trying to justify rate increases.
96. Why have they not been doing this already?
97. Sounds like an oxymoron to me. Either that or Utopia.
98. Streamlining is good. More accountability of the utility is needed.
99. Strong accountability mechanisms are important.
100. Why not?
101. If this would still ensure power rates would be affordable.
102. Need more info. How would you do this?
103. Isn't this what the government should always be striving to do? Surely this isn't a new concept?
104. Multi-level bureaucracy is inefficient and costly.
105. If this is possible.
106. You really have to ask! Streamlining operations and management is the solution.
107. How would this happen?
108. If you can do the job for less $ and keep function effective why isn't it already in place?
109. Why is this not being done?
110. If YEC and YTG e.g. Commission have separate mgmt it is time to merge them. Send bills 4 times per month.
111. Anything to lower costs!
112. Would have some concerns regarding definition of "adequate accountability".
113. If it reduces cost and improves service.
114. Red tape cutting should result in savings.
115. Definitely.
116. Any approach that cuts out the government bureaucracy will indeed save $$$!
117. I agree with making the utility companies accountable. Why should they still enjoy handsome profits when 40% of their customers are gone? When businesses lose money, they suffer, not the prospective purchaser.
118. Reducing the cost of anything through efficiency is sensible.
119. Self evident.
120. Any reasonable savings are good. Why talk about it? Do it!
121. Sounds good to me.
122. Sounds feasible, but once again need more info.

123. Just as energy efficiency is inherently good, so too is bureaucratic efficiency. Streamlining is a good idea. Accountability guidelines should be easily maintained even within a streamlined process.
124. If it was actually reducing the cost of electricity.
125. Smart.
126. As long as rates are kept in line and companies are kept accountable and effects on environment and resources are kept to a minimum.
127. Used to take one person to do what it takes 4 to do now - and not efficient.
128. Yes because the utility companies never seem to be short of money yet they always want to raise the rates for the little guys.
129. Someone has to be accountable.
130. Good luck!!!
131. Accountability is a requirement for all services dealing with the public.
132. Of course. Streamline. Reduce.
133. Don't know if it would help, but get rid of a few hundred thousand dollar jobs and cut your overhead.
134. If the government can already do this, why aren't they already? No one would object to a reduction in energy costs.
135. If the results are the same.
136. The power plant in Pelly Crossing is probably "old as the hills". Need a new upgrading or a better utility option.
137. Don't like big government.
138. If the government can do it cost effectively, i.e.: government must remember what it pays employees for the change to occur.
139. To a certain point.
140. Any streamlining of regulatory process if good. Look at the $ spent on the Aishihik re-licensing - my God! And for what end?
141. There has to be some type of control put into effect as they have been allowed to get totally out of proportion to the economy.
142. Don't build another large bureaucratic body - do it within existing resources.
143. Between the government's spending and Yukon Energy rates - why is the Yukon recessive?
144. The regulatory process should be very simple and cheap. There's no need to waste money on regulations.
145. cents per kwh for everyone - read the meter, pay the bill. Build new facilities, maintain old.
146. Seems to me hydro needs to be watched.
147. Requires no explanation.
148. Need more info.
149. Accountability - key word.
150. Again, the government should always try to become more efficient, in any field, not only energy. I don't see the relevance of that question.
151. Any measures to reduce costs to taxpayers or energy consumers should be taken, within reason. Keep layoffs to a minimum.
152. My perception is: a big mine closes and rates go up. Then a big mine opens and rates go up. Both times the mine is used as the reason by the power utility.
153. This should be a mandate of government. Too much cost is being billed back to the consumer, sometimes twice under different names.
154. Make the utilities accountable in all of their dealings and if they can not do so we need to change their profit margin.
155. However, a method for your accountability must be in place prior to any changes.
156. Motherhood and apple pie. Just nationalize (territorialize?) Yukon Electric and let rates be set through the political process. No need for a regulatory framework then.
157. Disenfranchise utility co's. They have a vested interest in the status quo - fossil fuels and hydro. Or, require 100% of their profit be put toward the development of "green power".
158. Anything that would effectively reduce paper work couldn't be all bad.
159. Anything to cut costs and pass on savings to the consumer.
160. The current process is cumbersome and only interest groups, lawyers and government has the interest or resources to review and defend the rate submissions.
161. Silly question. Who would oppose streamlining with account ability maintained?
162. Cut out bureaucracy.
163. Every effort to reduce costs should be made. Costs for utilities board hearings should come from profits not consumer increases.
164. The bigger companies and businesses should pay more. Why should us little people subsidize their costs.
165. As long as adequate monitoring was maintained.
166. As long as it works.
167. Don't need extensive process in place; seems cost excessive and confusing to public.
168. If it keeps cost down and cuts out red tape.
169. But I would need to know more about how this would work.
170. If they can do it right.
171. Streamlining is a worthy goal.
172. Why does regulating electricity rates cost?
173. All natural resources use regulatory permitting needs to be made much easier and speeded up.
174. Unit billing (per bedroom, car, garage) would cut down on extravagances.
175. Should privatizing become a reality then government should a fair amount of "controls" established as well.
176. If it makes things easier and cheaper.
177. Public utilities (though more efficient in private sector) should be controlled re: profits and accountability.
178. But I am very suspicious of large utility companies that are profit driven. I have seen nothing positive come back from them and only poor service.
179. It simply makes economic sense.
180. I assume reduced cost to corporation will mean lower rates.
181. Anything to stabilize prices or reduce them.
182. Another silly question. Do you still beat your dog?
183. Go for it!
184. Sure.
185. I always support doing things in a more efficient manner... It always pays off in the long run.
186. But the generation and distributing has to be done by one company alone, not by two or more, otherwise costs multiply.
187. Any drop in administrative costs could be passed on to the consumer.
188. Provided all users are charged appropriately for their use of power.
189. But utilities should not be profit making businesses.

190. The less bureaucracy the better.
191. What a waste of money. To think you could have done this right from the start. Bureaucratic red tape is too long in most areas of government. Keep everything simple and sincerely work towards efficiency in all areas.
192. Streamlining means less bureaucratic involvement. Make regulations understandable, straight forward and concise.
193. Why do you have to ask. Do it.
194. I am for anything that will bring down the power bill.
195. Just do it.
196. Provided no loss of effectiveness.
197. I agree with the approach but not the statement.
198. Sounds good.
199. It's better to be efficient in process.
200. Streamlining the regulatory process sounds good.
201. Anything if it lowers cost. Widen distribution of power.
202. Make some changes suggested by consumer advocate groups.
203. Would love to see the elimination of additional bureaucracy . We have MLA's elected to represent our interests.
204. Yukon Electric and NorthwesTel do what they like and do not care about their customers.
205. Of course. Start yesterday!
206. Reduces costs/overhead for small private generators to provide power.
207. Common sense.
208. Not necessary to explain.
209. This should always be an objective of any legislated body as in business.
210. Good idea.
211. Please ensure that there is a ceiling on lawyers time and that the common citizen has a true say. Get the costs down!
212. It seems contradictory, on one hand you want to create more confusion (7.1 & 7.2) then you lay on this. Seriously, the cost of hearings is criminal.
213. This approach will be fine as long as the regulatory process is effective. Establish base profit lines based on basic consumer usage and force energy companies to leave mines and other large temporary users out of the equation.
214. Something/anything/everything should be done. Are you admitting that Yukon Electric has been doing a lousy job all these years?
215. Government should always reduce cost, but still maintain acceptable level of service.
216. See #8.
217. Accountability is the key word here. Annual corporate/shareholder profits should be a matter or regular public disclosure. I have seen no evidence to suggest that the government represents the ratepayer/voter vs the utility companies in decisions surrounding their bottom line.
218. Sounds good.
219. That is what the government should be doing, reducing any cost they can for the taxpayer.
220. I would be absolutely amazed if this is not already happening. Governments must begin to streamline process to do more with less
221. This is the route to go.
222. De-regulate as much as possible. Open market to competition.
223. If in fact they can do that.
224. The question is not clear enough. I believe that a publicly-owned company must be as responsible as a private company

Following are the 58 written comments received with the "No" responses:

1. Government has always had problems keeping costs a low as private enterprise. The recent government take over of YEC will ultimately cost more. I have no confidence that government can run electrical generation efficiently.
2. I do not believe the utility company is accountable as every time they ask/demand an increase the government gives in.
3. Maintaining accountability with the utility bandits is not my concern and it shouldn't be yours.
4. Maybe - don't know.
5. Keep the YUB and give them some teeth! Stop playing politics with my energy company.
6. The small business person pays greatly to run their place, the rent alone is staggering. Why can't we have K-Mart stores here. We need one. More like Woolworth used to be. Superc an go. Not enough in their store for our general needs.
7. This statement is contradictory without more details.
8. They can't regulate their own, so why bother with another high costing project.
9. Sounds like a typical government policy statement to me. All gas.
10. A better approach would be to eliminate electric heat in general and thereby reducing consumption. We don't want to have more frequent and longer blackouts and it would be difficult to ensure quality of service if the regulation process is streamlined. Also, the suggested approach would probably result in more job loss, whereas conversion would create more jobs, especially if was mandatory.
11. If this were true, government would already be doing it - if they aren't they shouldn't be the government.
12. Streamlining the regulatory process only makes it easier for the corporations. There is no guarantee that it will result in any savings for the consumer.
13. Capitalist economies benefits the polluter and abuser, not the public.
14. Screw the utilities companies. They get a guaranteed profit return when they should run at cost with occasional government injections for capital outlays.
15. Not enough info under present approach. People still can't explain why costs are what they are in 100 words or less. Would this improve? Would 11% rate of return still be the norm?
16. Do not know what this statement means.
17. Government in the past has manipulated the regulatory process by issuing directives to the YUB favoring the utility companies. What is being proposed would simply mean more of the same.
18. Make all users pay their bills on time, no exceptions, as the system in use has been abused by mining for too long.
19. We need more competition.
20. Let the market run!
21. I would first like to hear what "streamlining" entails.
22. The question is ambiguous! Yukon Electric is earning little on their investment. Maybe Yukon Energy has misused funds!
23. Why should the regulatory process be so costly in the first place.
24. Government could reduce those

costs by shrinking the bureaucracy and not layering public involvement.

25. Government streamlining. "yeah right". Welfare state.
26. Government accountable?
27. The government never loses money, if it reduces here something else will increase for whatever reason.
28. See below.
29. You explain! I certainly do not understand it. The flaws are much more fundamental!
30. It's better for First Nations to take over its own supply of energy. It's been done by others with success. It would be cost-effective for all.
31. Not enough information.
32. Government can't control anything but can find all the excuses it needs to exonerate itself and public are stuck with the bill.
33. Read this 10 times and tell me it is not total government bull****.
34. With big smoke and mirror I, the consumer, might see something - with small smoke and mirror why! I might miss.
35. Although accountability is important, I think regulation is a key to providing stable energy costs.
36. It's a monopoly for Christ sake. Watch dogging is essential or profit mongering will take over.
37. Good policy and legislation allows for accountability and streamlining. If you have problems, fix it, but not at the costs of the environment or consumers.
38. Not sure how this would work. Would they have to still be accountable to government?
39. There must be checks and balances. There have been some high profile foolishness in the past, but a monolistic utility must be governed. I don't think a very good job is being done now. Why does the government let a for profit company exist, why not it be owned by the people otherwise open up the field for true competition.
40. Utility companies should be government owned.
41. Sounds like you are switching the cost from one dept to another.
42. No -the independent commission is only protection consumer has from government abuse of utility rates.
43. I think that free enterprise will eventually see.
44. Public consultation still required.
45. Need more information to give an adequate response.
46. Pie in the sky - the government has not demonstrated any effectiveness in the past. Why should it now?
47. The public needs to be aware of the government's plans.
48. There must be a regulatory process in place to ensure efficiency and accountability. Maybe the utility companies shouldn't be allowed so many lawyers at hearings.
49. Government should get out of the habit of sponsoring these fly by night mines etc. Private enterprise can produce power cheaper than the government. (too much red tape)
50. The regulating process is the accountability process. Quit abusing it and paying lawyers to muddle the waters when laymen can decide the issues.
51. Sounds like more of the bureaucratic BS we hear all the time.
52. The only thing that needs streamlining here is the government itself.
53. This may shut out certain groups.
54. It is already difficult to keep our utility company account able and get complete information on rate hikes etc.
55. No need for regulations if Yukon Electric was operated like a business.
56. I don't understand this question?
57. Efforts need to focus on the questions: 1) why do rates go up when a major mine goes online? 2) why do rates go up when a major mine goes offline? Find the answers to those questions and then look for a solution.
58. I have no idea what the regulatory process is.

Following are the 147 written comments received with the neither "Yes" nor "No" responses:

1. What kind of political diarrhea is this question about! Are you running for office? Details man, details.
2. If this approach would significantly reduce rates why wasn't it done years ago.
3. What does this mean?
4. Don't know
5. Please explain how much it costs now and what would be eliminated by streamlining.
6. Do not understand.
7. No comment
8. I don't know what this entails.
9. ????
10. Don't know enough about it to comment.
11. This sounds like jargon to me. Rewrite this for real people to understand.
12. Ambiguous. This statement does not say anything that can be intelligently commented on!
13. Excuse me, how many people do you think understood the wording of the above question!
14. Don't understand what you mean.
15. ?? Not familiar with the regulatory process.
16. Not sure what it means. If they're going to regulate, why wouldn't they be the most cost efficient that they can be?
17. Very vague. Also sounds like common sense; bureaucratic lingo can be quite cryptic.
18. Unsure but how does it work and can you ask this question in a more confusing bureaucratic tone? Say what you mean!
19. Sounds good.
20. Please explain in plain english.
21. How?
22. Do not make a decision on this until you give a clear explanation. Don't know - explain and expand this more fully please - in plain english.
23. If I could understand what the heck you wrote here I'd be able to answer the question. Speak in plain english so everyone can understand what it is you're asking. What's your definition of adequate and who measures it & why only adequate - that's like saying the government will operate at 50% efficiency.
24. Question not very clear??
25. What does adequate mean? Streamlining is a good initiative
26. ??
27. Are you saying the true cost of hydro has been hidden?
28. Only if Yukoners will start seeing "real" breaks on their hydro bills.
29. What? If you mean we (government) gets the same control with less red tape, fine.
30. Not enough info.
31. Don't know.

32. Not sure. More information is needed.
33. The bottom line is Yukon Electric is a monopoly, as is NorthwesTel. As long as they continue to be one we're at their mercy . Period! That has to change.
34. Don't know much about it.
35. ??
36. I don't understand what this involves.
37. I don't know what the costs of regulating rates are.
38. Need more info. What would streamlining look like?
39. How? Need details.
40. Can't answer to this bureaucratic question, it doesn't mean anything to me. Not enough info.
41. Unknown! What do you mean by streamlining the regulatory process? You have a hard enough time maintaining accountability now!
42. I am a well educated person, yet I cannot understand this question!
43. You must explain this further before I can provide an answer.
44. Don't understand.
45. What exactly does this question mean?
46. ?Too wordy - say it more simply.
47. Oh boy, **** ****. Lucky the utility ???'s have never yet been held accountable. How nouvelle.
48. If you mean there is a simpler, less costly way of regulating the utility companies, by all means do it.
49. What approach? You're only saying what the end result you hope you'll get. What approach?
50. Need more info.
51. I'd like to see you manage that.
52. Don't know enough about this to comment.
53. ?
54. I can not answer this question from knowledge I have.
55. Depends on what this exactly entails.
56. Don't know.
57. Don't understand.
58. What does this mean?
59. ??
60. Don't know enough to comment.
61. Did not the government already review the regulatory process not long ago?
62. What does it mean? Should government have direct ownership and control on YEC (no utilities board?). Government the size of YTG probably yes. But would it support private utilities???
63. ?
64. Not enough info on a very complicated detailed issue. If the government could do it why isn't it?
65. Adopt "green power".
66. ?
67. This would require careful analysis. If the regulatory documents are more than about 10 pages long there is something wrong with them. Make it understandable to most people. Then talk about reducing the cost.
68. Not sure I understand this one but it sounds good....
69. Keep status quo - less government interference.
70. This is a loaded question. I need more info.
71. I don't understand the question. Does this increase or decrease the price of electricity?
72. Not clear question to me.
73. This is a redundant question.
74. Need more details to answer this one.
75. I would have to know more to comment.
76. Not sure.
77. I don't compute the statement.
78. How much would this realize in savings? Why ask - if it will reduce cost - do it.
79. Uncertain. Don't know enough of the details.
80. Don't know enough about the regulatory process to answer this question.
81. ? What does this mean?
82. ???
83. How?
84. ?? What is the cost of regulating electricity rates?
85. Do not understand.
86. ?
87. Will it really work? Why aren't you doing it already? There must be a catch!
88. I have no idea what you are talking about.
89. Need to know more.
90. ? Need more info on this subject to make decision.
91. Need more info re: existing situation in order to respond.
92. Don't understand the question.
93. I don't know.
94. I do not understand this question.
95. ?
96. Why is regulation itself so expensive? It should be a much simpler process. Utility companies should be fully accountable.
97. Do not know.
98. Need more information on this one.
99. Not sure of the meaning of the question.
100. Maybe
101. What?? We are unsure as to what the question is?
102. Don't understand the question.
103. I don't understand what you mean.
104. Not nearly enough info to decide.
105. Kick butt - get this Yukon owned. Don't say but it is. Get rid of the BC and Alberta free loader - time to dump them.
106. Need more info.
107. How about streamlining Yukon Electrical and the Power Corp?
108. Undecided.
109. Don't understand. The statement sounds political.
110. Yes/No. What are you trying to ask or say?
111. Cost - by how much?
112. Don't understand.
113. I don't know the costs of the present regulations.
114. I don't know enough about this to answer. In fact, this is a biased question, isn't it?
115. Usually something is lost by streamlining. I cannot answer this question without hearing the disadvantage to streamlining. If there's no disadvantage, then why ask the question?
116. I think so, but do not really understand.
117. Whatever does this mean?
118. I'm not sure how much of a savings is at stake - so I can't comment on this.
119. Not sure. Don't know enough.
120. Double speak. Learn to ask a question with no trap.
121. Undecided, this brings up too many questions.
122. Government? Give me a break.
123. Sounds good, but don't know what the process is now.
124. Do not know enough about the regulatory process. I assume it is a "camel" designed by a committee.
125. Final electric cost must decrease or be capped at present r ate.
126. No comment.
127. I have no idea what this question means.
128. Don't know enough to decide.

129. Do not understand what you mean - explain this process - poor question.!
130. I don't understand.
131. ?? Don't understand this.
132. I'd have to know more details.
133. You explain - accountability seems minimal already. Seems like a leading question to me.
134. What are you saying? Do you know?
135. I don't know what "streamlining" means. How about reconsidering the idea of a monopoly supplier of electricity, as well as the idea of a guaranteed rate of return for YEC?
136. This would seem to be a "motherhood" issue. What is the catch? If it is possible why isn't it being done? Does it really mean give total control of pricing to the utility companies?
137. Gooble-de-gook! Explain.
138. I don't know. I would want to know more about what is being proposed and the impacts.
139. Utility companies will only be accountable if tightly regulated.
140. ?
141. ?
142. One has to be fair concerning the accountability of the utility companies so they will not be in the way of small companies. But one must not judge the level of power consumption of others.
143. ? It is the fifth time that I read the sentence. I give up.
144. I do not understand.
145. What?
146. ?
147. I don't know.

Comments

8 Please provide any additional comments here, or attach extra sheets. We welcome your comments!

Following are the 392 written comments received in this final section of the questionnaire:

1. I think more $ should be put into research of wind and solar energy collection. We could be leaders in providing energy needs - in a re-useable, truly renewable way. I'm glad you are looking for public input and you are looking for alternatives to hydro power! Let's make some better environmentally sound choices.
2. As a Yukoner, I would have to put a deposit on an account if I was in default. Almost everyone outside Faro is of the same opinion - pay your bills, put down a deposit or we cut you off. There is currently an order in council that grants utility companies a guaranteed profit - enough already. Tighten your belts - no more profit making till the big bill Faro left the rest of the Yukon to pay is cleared in full. YEC would have no problem cutting off my electricity. Let's be fair to all Yukoners, Faro included.
3. See section one #7 & 8 for this section.
4. Why is Yukon electric guaranteed a 20% profit? Faro has an outstanding bill of 7 million and the little guys get stuck paying. You're all a bunch of crooks & should be fired. I apologize for all the anger expressed, but people have had enough. No power increase - better management. Everybody wants a better environment.
5. Trevor Harding makes decisions for Faro first and Yukon 2nd - not a good situation - we need to make best decision for Yukon as a whole. Subsidy for Faro Mine energy causes environmental problems, e.g.: Aishihik Lake.
6. I hope that you truly listen to all the information you receive and use it to make future decisions. You can't please everyone and I believe tough decisions need to be made to help our energy system evolve. I just hope that while these decisions are made, that your top priority be the environment. This would be a 180 degree turn and a huge change, but imagine the kudos we would receive, how much better our lives & environment would be and how we could set an example for the rest of the country and the world.
7. This seems to be entirely focussed on electrical energy - why not pay more attention to the problem of wood burning - improving oil furnace efficiency and other energy issues. Focus on diversification of the economy & forget about the Faro Mine. Get our eggs out of one basket.
8. I want my children to inherit a healthy ecosystem. My high rates should reflect that, but don't. The Faro Mine costs too much for all users of YEC. I want to see more emphasis on the all of the 3r's, e.g.: Government subsidies on all retrofitting for decent R value and other savings of energy.
9. As you can tell by my last answer I dislike Government attempts to run any industry. Government bureaucracies are bloated and unyielding. Productivity is low and motivation poor. At best I would like the Government to seek out (not research) modern information on conservation and provide that to the public. Low-interest loans or other assistance can be of help, but I don't want to see Government regulating private attempts at conservation. Price should be the final motivator.
10. Should we have green power, I understand that it will cost a little more at first. But the "green power" users should only pay so much extra each month - cap it. People who use diesel generated power should also pay a little "green tax" to help out with "green power" Yukon wide.
11. If the bills for power go up too much more home owners & small business will suffer. Cut the administration of the power company and streamline it. I bet you could cut several administrative positions and never miss them.
12. I welcome any relief from electrical rates and encourage the Government to seek viable energy alternatives.
13. The above question seems to support the idea that downsizing Government will save Yukoners the bulk of our energy costs. Getting the remainder of Government back under one roof should save us millions. Re #5 - many advancements have been made in the past to make existing vehicles more fuel efficient starting with the pogue carburetor in 1947. These were quickly grabbed up by multinational oil companies. Provincial Government could work

together to get some of this technology released.

14. Did write to Government one time re: alternative energy and they said solar can only run a radio and one light bulb maybe. Talk to some real bush people who are already running alternate power sources. Mr. X runs TV; VCR; lights; washer (automatic) and pump on his solar system. He has generator back up, but these people know the possibilities much better than Government. Third world countries use wind up radios. There is a serious lack of communication regarding energy and it's possibilities and limitations. This is a good start.
15. Although I don't often fill out questionnaires, I thought it very important to fill this in, in hopes that energy may be conserved, if it cost pollution in areas essential to us as natives of the Yukon and our dire need to set a precedent for others to follow.
16. Not much will help. It all started with the Aishihik Dam and has been mismanaged since.
17. I live alone in a condo - I'm gone all day-every day my electrical heating systems turned low and my winter bill was still around $300/ month. This is outrageous for a single person with one income to have to pay. I do appreciate your suggestions on the power bar is using a car plug in during severe cold.
18. I live in a house that is powered by a wind generator. If I lived close enough to an existing power grid I would want to sell excess power to it and be able to buy it back if I was not generating enough. I would also like access to low-interest loans or grants that would allow me to update my system.
19. Thanks for doing this survey! I totally support energy derived from renewable sources and encouraging small scale homes and industries and simple low energy life styles and technologies in the Yukon. I do not support Yukon energy subsidizing big industries like mining which are a liability when they inevitably go bankrupt.
20. It sure would be nice if we did not have to pay for the Faro Mine every time it shuts down. Power goes up when they close but never goes down when they are on line. So I guess us little people carry and carry as years go on. It kills business and people each month.
21. Explore alternatives please.
22. Over the years there've been several "conservation programs" but no continuity or overall direction. (COSP, CHIP, SEAL, Power Smart). Needs to be better planning and programming for long term. Conservation & efficiency are the cheapest sources of new energy supply. Education.
23. I don't support or like diesel generated power. Wind & hydro I would support. Without cheap power no type of industry, mining, manufacturing will ever happen here.
24. If the Energy Corporation can't make any money at current rates then by all means sell. I'm sure the Japanese or Koreans would be quite happy to run this company.
25. Energy Corporation should take their lumps the same as I do. I'm not guaranteed a profit on anything that I undertake. In the faint hope that they should ever go bankrupt, I'm sure some Asian company would gladly take over. Here's hoping.
26. If the Yukon hopes to grow or even sustain its economy, it needs to focus attention on the short and long term needs of its residents and businesses while keeping in mind the delicate balance which must be maintained in the environment in order for it to sustain itself. I completely support the Government in its endeavor to develop a comprehensive energy policy.
27. I think there could be an expansion of hydro & wind complemented by coal from Carmacks. It is possible, though expensive, to build a facility with enough scrubbers to make a coal plant clean. This is, of course, if the energy needs exceed the capacity of current system.
28. I've been involved in the Yukon building industry for 20+ years. Experience with Yukon Housing Corporation of Economics & Development in energy matter scares me. Proposed HERS (Home Energy Rating System) would form classes of houses. Some proposals for upgrade of older houses are way over optimum, costing home owners too much with no financial or environmental pay back. Look at work done by CMHC, CMBA & others and look to private enterprise for help.
29. We need to promote more independent power/energy sources. In the Yukon we are sparsely populated and are widely spread. It just is not economical to string power lines everywhere and hook people up. It makes far more sense to develop smaller "clusters" of power source and individual power sources, i.e.: solar, wind. The huge wind mill on the Heckle Hill may not be feasible - but little windmills on the sides of individual houses are. And small hydro projects for towns/villages make much more sense than running power from a long distance away.
30. If a Government has any role, surely it is in these areas if aiming for the larger public interest.
31. The questions you asked (1 & 7.4) I did not fully understand.
32. We have many small rivers that could support small hydro projects. These small projects are able to sufficiently fill the hydro grid with enough electricity to meet our needs. But is the Government willing to support people power projects vs big business commercial power that makes share holders rich and people poor? First Nations could sell power from their streams in their land claims to Yukon Government. Why is ATCO controlling our power use and cost while we could do it ourselves?
33. Specially if large cost over-runs occur (Aishihik Lake for example, if it is a national priority to develop the north current electrical users should not be left to bear the cost of this work). The cost of electrical energy is already much heavier than places further south - do not allow further price increases.
34. The Yukon should not be liable for mining interests which go broke. All large users should include in their development costs their own generating system. If they are connected to the grid, they could sell excess power to assist in reducing diesel run generators or lowering water levels in natural lakes. It is of prime importance

that we lengthen our vision into the future and create a society which can live comfortably without pollution. Coal generating stations should be eliminated from any eventual generation scheme. Encourage the use of renewables such as wind, solar, micro-hydro and fuel cells. Lead by example. Education.

35. I've said it all above.
36. This questionnaire is very confusing - separate the issues of fossil fuel, transportation, heat, electricity products from other ways of producing electricity. Electricity produced by hydro, solar or wind does not produce a greenhouse effect. Please separate electricity production and concentrate on that. I know there is overlap, but one thing at a time.
37. Yukoners as much, if not more than others, derive many benefits from our environment. We also enjoy an incredibly high standard of living which is not sustainable. We cannot be hypocritical by demanding cheap, subsidized, polluting power when we have alternatives that will go further towards maintaining our environment and saving us money in the end. Energy conservation is key. We have an opportunity to take the lead and lead by example.
38. Please note, the Yukon Energy Company does not behave like any other business, e.g.: for them to say "Faro owes us money so therefore I am going to collect their money from everyone else (charge everyone else more than we agreed to) would not work in other businesses. If one customer will not pay the owners try to absorb the loss - not charge everyone else more!
39. I am never confident that these surveys and public meeting make a difference. We have been crying about paying the Anvil Mine debt for years and little has been done. Anvil Mine is still asking for 1 or 2 more months of power! I will be switching to solar power even though I am on the grid because I've lost faith in receiving fair and equal treatment and will resort to providing for myself.
40. Energy is a no-win situation, as we are subject to international commodity prices & prisoners of past decisions. Government should strive not to make more mistakes such as politically motivated projects including new facilities which depend on mines or tying ourselves to the continental grid, which will over time strangle us.
41. Due to the YEC venture to provide Anvil that incurred costs, the general public is being asked to pay for it in the long term (9%), or short term (30%). Why should the general ratepayers pay for it at all? (7.2) I have seen homes receiving social assistance with windows open over night in winter. Assistance should be governed by consumption and no other way.
42. Home heating: oil boiler, some electrical heaters and a wood cook stove. Seems to me this questionnaire dealt with a lot of money issues. People may not want to pay more but what's right? I think we need specific plans/goals from which to make decisions. Why doesn't the Government assist me to purchase an energy efficient car or provide me some benefit to carpool if people are unwilling to do it themselves. How about plug ins at the Carcross cut-off and then carpool or bus downtown - has to be time efficient!
43. Wind power can work in Europe and it should work here.
44. Where did the raw material come from to allow the green power sources to be harnessed? What environmental impact occurred in obtaining the raw mat? Why does a green power system cost more than a normal power system? I am a private businessman. If I have a customer who defaults, that loss comes out of my profit. I am not able or allowed to pass that loss onto the shoulders of my financial customers. Likewise there should be financial accountability of the people responsible for giving the electric power to Anvil. I don't mind paying for the power I use plus the guaranteed profit on it to the power company, but don't ask me to pay for someone else's power plus the guaranteed profit. I really have to??
45. Would really support YTG being open to some radical energy conserving concepts, such as opportunities to live a cabin lifestyle near Whitehorse. Outhouses can make good sense - the minimum building bylaws are ridiculously extravagant if one looks at them in an historical and global context. We are immersed in a culture of over consumption. Any Government leadership to help us remove the blinders would be wonderful.
46. When we are talking about local resources in question 4, I think they are very important only if it means exploring reusable energy such as wind, solar etc. - not coal!
47. I refuse to accept energy/power or any public interest as an excuse to raise costs, raise taxes, increase size of Government etc.
48. I use a motorized wheelchair. I have to recharge my wheelchair at night time for 7 - 10 hours. I can't afford to pay more. I also use a TDD so that uses a fair electricity as well as a computer. This is my communication.
49. Please establish a rationale for an energy conservation strategy. Where is the biggest bang for the effort? What benefits will be achieved; community planning; architecture; conservation; education; retrofit programs. Thanks for asking!
50. Home heating = 99% propane hot water/ electric. For years Government has played deal-maker with the Faro Mine and other "get re-elected" projects. Get some good, accountable management and stay out of the way. Green power will be driven by industry outside. The knowledge is not here at this time. Do what we can and do it well. Educate people how and why to save energy. 'Cause if the public don't buy it, it won't work!
51. This form assumes literacy and a fairly good understanding of the issues - therefore limiting the scope of input. Get on with it. Most of these questions are "motherhood" issues - of course we have to conserve! fewer surveys - more action.
52. Well, I am tired of this consultation process. Over a year and still asking us what we think. Let's get the show on the road. Rates are rising and I don't see a plan. PS. And questionnaires are the

responsibility of the commissioner - don't blame your staff. Accountability? Responsibility comes with your job!!!

53. The Yukon will not always be small and remote. This is a fact. However, we can choose why people want to live here. For example, clean air and clean water will become more and more precious as we move into the 21st century. If we plan our development we will be prepared, if we don't then we will manage by crisis. Faro is a good example of the long term results of this approach. BYG Resources is another example. Although both relatively small, the cumulative effects add up over a quarter century.
54. All the trees, flowers & gardens cut down on the cost of vegetables in a garden & if you improve your home you should get a certain % discount on taxes. Trees provide energy with the saving of a persons lungs-breathing flowers-beauty-pollen-bees. Some can be eaten. Garden all the goodness for a body. Its worth it. I'd like to see a project for each community involve children to replant trees in certain areas in parks & to make more shade to protect the environment. Trees are a good source to take pollution out of the air, protect, useful & beauty as years go by. Children not going on vacation should be allowed an education of fun. Learning about flowers & wild flowers, exercise.
55. We are very much in favor of alternative energy sources. However, our faith in the Government "real" commitment to this is not high.
56. Utilities should give away energy efficient equipment to reduce need. To look for new capital intensive generation project, e.g.: negawatt vs megawatt. Make money on margin not volume. Easier on environment. Promote car loops, stop building subdivisions all over the place, run buses at night, centralized power plants which produce electricity, heat for industry, businesses, homes & city infrastructure. Little waste of energy source, all grades of heat used. Yukon should not be importing energy from outside. Stop producing silly Government reports from surveys like this that end up on a shelf at shoppers plaza until another Government community commissions another report. Just start with some common sense off the shelf solutions. Talk – Action = Zero + Wasted Tax $.
57. This entire questionnaire is leading - the pre-question info for each scenario is all positive and pro-energy friendly. To ask if all these initiatives would be supported or a good idea gathers no relevant data toward conclusions. Priorities: 1) rate stabilization 2) rate subsidy alternative options (cost effective).
58. Would anyone actually answer no to #6?
59. To save power in use for your home and self to the income of the use in a home of energy ways of a use of a stove, fridge, light heat in the day protect the power use of another sort of use in power.
60. I take exception to the fact that businesses are charged more for power. Other than the generation of income for YEC why is this necessary??
61. I'm tired of the Anvil Mine. Why should I pay what Anvil owes? Is it a "cost of living" in Whitehorse?
62. A lot of these questions (except for 7.3) are not well designed. They are simply motherhood and everyone will say yes. They have to be put in a more realistic context and explained, and people can make choices understanding all the ramifications.
63. I feel that electric bills are too high now. Families can only afford so many increases. Because electricity is a commodity that most families need to survive, I feel in that way we are being taken advantage of because we have no other alternatives.
64. Jesus Christ is Lord of all. So repent & be saved! Jesus Christ is the word. God blesses and loves you all. Love in Christ.
65. You could do a lot to encourage alternate energy alternatives (wind, solar, micro hydro) for private individuals even if they are connected to the grid, if you would have an equal billing policy. Where the utility would buy surplus at the same rate as power is sold (a single meter system). This allows small energy purchasers to use the utility as their storage bank and can make the initial investment in re: less of a hurdle.
66. Why should big business be aloud to go past the first no pay. Lessor businesses and the private sector does not have any special privileges such as this. Even with blinders on the public, the system can only carry so much cost. Corporate costs have to be controlled. Government is included as a corporate identity.
67. Try developing methane from the garbage dump. A number of these sites operate successfully in Europe. Publicize the most successful energy strategies for the Yukon, i.e.: wind/solar panels/wood stoves etc., etc., tax exempt pick-ups - no, a joke - I'd prefer to take on the Feds! Stop the urban sprawl. Start condensing the city. Suburbia does not belong in the boreal forest. If people want the bush let them buy 160 acres and no infrastructure. Lastly - good luck!
68. Need a lighting outlet whereas all Yukoners can buy lighting that would reduce the cost by 85% with the cost of fixtures available to low-income people as well as high income people - nicer fixtures, higher prices. [edited]
69. At 50% efficiency. The rate relief should be given to people who are environmentally sensitive and aware of keeping their consumption down. There are lots of people who over use energy and they should pay the higher price for it and not overcharge the individuals who are energy conscious.
70. Many of the answers to these question's are so obvious they don't require explanation. In fact some question's appear to be "straw men" the public is expected to knock down - in other words a waste of time. The possible local economic benefits of retrofitting exist. Infrastructure's which could create a whole range of local business's seem to be ignored. Moving towards a sustainable economy and society in the Yukon requires a significant shift in Government. Energy Commission should be seen as the leader in this field

dealing now with question's whose answer's are already known. I suggest changing name of Commission to Sustainable Energy Community and Yukon Sustainable Energy Community and adjust mandates accordingly.

71. Home heating: wood stove/ propane furnace. Plans to install monitor oil furnace in basement. I would really like to see the development of Yukon energy resources. Instead of using oil shipped up from the south, let us consider hydro, natural gas, and coal.
72. We need to be good stewards of this beautiful land. If we don't treat our land with tender loving care it will destroy and devour us. The weather patterns are changing because of our abuse and global warming is on the increase. We don't want what happened in Montreal to happen here. Don't leave you car running, walk instead of driving. We must act now or it will be too late. Let's leave a healthy earth for our children and grandchildren. 2) This was a difficult questionnaire to fill out. Question's not clear. Its not user friendly and easily understandable. The yes (explain) & no (explain) is not clear. The vocabulary should be amended so that people with a minimum of education could understand it.
73. I would like to see the results of this survey. Post it - print it in the newspapers.
74. Yukon Energy Corp has to stop and show itself as competent in running itself and the spending of it's revenues.
75. In this great Territory we have some of the best hydro - producing waterways that produce electricity economically for Yukoners should not be such a challenge. I oppose the use of diesel, a non-renewable and costly resource, for the production of electricity in this Territory. It strikes me as unnecessary!
76. I would love to see Alaska and the Yukon go together and let the rest of the country go to hell. "Love my Yukon".
77. Mines in the Yukon seem to come and go like the weather, and when they shut down it is an excuse to increase power rates. Why don't they generate their own power like most of the oil companies did in the Mackenzie Delta during 1960 & 1970's.
78. To shut off the lights, turn the heat down, make one trip down there are many ways to conserve energy but most individuals feel it is up to someone else. Some program to teach individuals town instead of three, use timers etc. Show them individually how much $$ can be saved. A good example is how long people run their vehicles in the winter. If the energy prices go up, we still have to pay them, so I often feel my concerns have no impact on the big picture.
79. Institute a bylaw whereby the time an unoccupied or parked vehicle can run its motor. For example, many motorists, during extreme cold weather run their vehicles while they shop in a store, especially in the mall. The fumes from those running vehicles make cashiers at extra foods ill. Pedestrians are also at risk. And enforce the bylaw.
80. Let's quit trying the exotic approach. These "green" plans have limited effects - even in large centers with the population base to sustain them. Someone has suggested a law against idling of vehicles for extended periods. Great stuff for Vancouver! Whatever is adopted - there cannot be a lot of exceptions. I don't agree with First Nations exceptions - based on culture/lifestyle. We all breathe the same air and their vehicles burn the same fuel as mine! .
81. Why is it that Anvil Range can "stick the Yukon" with their bill and if I didn't pay, you can be damn sure I would be chased for a $20.00 bill, and my power would be cut off and the bill would be recorded on my credit bureau file. I fail to see the logic, except that I'm sure a few individuals must have had their pockets lined for allowing this. Faro opens, energy rates go up Faro closes, energy rates go up. What's going on? Who's getting paid to not use our natural gas resources that we have capped in the Yukon?
82. All these energy efficient suggestions are great, but like any other survey or suggestion box - how far will our answers go and how long will we have to wait to see results? I have been in the Yukon off and on for 10 years and hydro has always been the most costly of all the bills! If things don't change soon I think Yukon hydro will rate itself out of existing as everyone will just go back to old ways of energy usage.
83. Not only should people and businesses be encouraged financially to convert existing structures to more efficient/ environmentally friendly buildings, but people should also be encouraged financially to construct this way.
84. It's not the utilities job to create electricity to have it wasted. Conservation and efficiency is critical. I think if the electricity bills were easier to understand this would go a long way. People must understand the problems with their consumption attitude. All the electricity created should be used well and efficiently. We also must diversify our sources of electricity. Away from fossil fuels, towards wind, solar, micro hydro. Climate change is not going away. We have a grand opportunity here in the north, to create an efficient, integrated, alternative electrical system. Government should stop telling the utility what to do.
85. More water power. 2) More solar power. 3) More air power. 4) We need help and sincere thought. Anvil gets its fuel cheap according to the cost to taxpayers, around 11 cents a liter cheaper, so I would imagine the Energy Commission is the same.
86. Many of these measures can be put in place in a reasonable, sane manner, or in a sweeping, intrusive, bureaucratic fashion. Take your time. Do it right. Make sure you really do understand the financial, environmental, social and other impacts. Get good advice from people who know and then listen to it. Good luck!
87. I appreciate the attempt at consultation, however, in general there is too little information given to make reasoned assessments. I believe the stress should be in facilitating alternate sources of

energy and on energy conservation - it worked for New York! Surely we could do this better at a lower cost.

88. This questionnaire is a farce - absolutely useless except to show incompetence on the commissions part. Areas where Government should and could very easily be involved in energy conservation consumption are not addressed here.
89. Consider other energy efficient and alternative approaches such as: district heating systems, heat pumps, wind, solar, etc.
90. Review historical literature on energy alternatives. A combination may be best.
91. Government, especially NDP have to stay away from the electric company. Because they have froze rates, lowered rates, taken million for pet projects like sawmill and umpteen millions to keep McRobb happy about Aishihik Lake we have to pay high rates. They should leave running the Electric Company to the 2 companies and the Utility Board is enough to see they do their job right.
92. The main problem Yukon faces with regards to electricity is the desire to "go it alone" & generate their own power. There are not enough people up here to make it cost effect. Especially when one considers the "sweetheart deal" where a guaranteed rate of return on hydro investment is established. The Yukon must connect to the grid that encompasses "that area down south" or forever be held hostage to high electrical rates. This Government should look to working with BC & Federal Government to make this happen. I am curious how long it will take for you people to publish the results of the survey. It's fairly obvious from the question's asked that you are merely looking to justify policies that are held in high esteem by socialist (i.e.: NDP) thinkers.
93. Why does Government not allow other more independent groups provide power to the city of Whitehorse if it will reduce costs? We don't need Yukon and Alberta Utilities providing service. Focus on Yukon made!
94. This issue is very important to Yukoners and there is little control available for electricity. I recognize the efforts being made, but I don't qualify for anything until I buy my own house. I rent an apartment in a poorly insulated house with very poor windows, keep the temperature at 7 - 15 degrees max and use a wood stove and still pay $170.00/month for electricity. Something needs to be done to reduce electricity bills that are not dependent on the mines.
95. As stated previously, major industry should ensure reserve funds are in place to cover energy bills when, as in Anvil Range's case, they shut down and leave the consumer holding the bills once again. As this has not happened, measures should be taken to have the company pay up - even if it means a lien on their assets. The public is fed up with the back room politics to protect industry and short change the ordinary consumer.
96. Some of us will have to leave the Yukon - we can't afford this. How can people on fixed income (2400/ per month) continue to pay up to $180.00 in winter months for electricity along with other bills. We need a break. One income families and low incomes just have to give up.
97. If any Corp can come to the Yukon and run up unpaid power bills and then have the other Yukon consumers rates jacked to cover the loss. The consumer is being jacked around. YEC is responsible for not having collected the Anvil power bill when they became due. It is their loss not the other Yukon consumers. YEC must take the loss, write it off, or find another source of revenue to pay for Anvils delinquent power bills.
98. I am confused as to how the shut down of Anvil mine is considered to be "bad" when Government in Yukon (Federal and Territorial) are looking to conserve energy and reduce consumption? Should the decrease in the amount of power being used not be seen as a positive instead of a negative? I agree that Yukon needs to start to look at "green" power as an alternative to fossil fuels etc. Government should definitely assist and help in facilitating these changes in Yukon as should it residents. Need education first and foremost.
99. Education program, i.e.: this through commission or contracts - importance of conservation and understanding of the true costs of power.
100. Mines should have to supply or support their own power, or power should be paid in advance as to not cost the average household consumer. Anvil Range should be run as a mine, a business and if the town of Faro cannot sustain itself the town should be shut down. Perhaps this would allow any future investors the opportunity to do business without the burden of sustaining a whole town/ community. Mines normally operate on a life cycle.
101. I'm all in favor of reducing emissions and costs. However, until there is some competition up here to supply power and phone, nothing is to the consumers advantage. I'm tired of YEC's reasons and excuses for increasing power rates. Sounds like nothing but political B.S. to me.
102. Let the public know what the results of survey are and proposed ideas for feedback.
103. Thank you for consultation with your masters/madam/monsieur Government. We hope our opinions will matter.
104. Please send me any more info you have or will have in the future.
105. The best way to encourage conservation and wise use of a resource is to recognize its high value - including high $ cost. Paying for power but of general revenue rather than ratepayers does not save money - it only disguises the value of energy and discourages conservation. Why not reduce taxes and let individuals decide on how to manage their finances and their energy consumption? I would support an energy tax that would offset costs for practices (e.g.: excessive packaging) that burden the public purse and the environment.
106. YEC must abandon their "guaranteed" rate of return. YEC must assume more control over energy sources and infrastructure. YUB must be restructured to be more responsive to the "public

good" YTG should push Fed's to accept and recognize their role in ensuring our northern sovereignty by maintaining a strong, healthy northern economy & that we do not yet have the population base to be self-sustaining, particularly in the development of major infrastructure.

107. If Anvil Range paid its bill owing and the Government took all of the $5.7 million for airport expansion and invested in $5000 - $8000 solar/wind power boosters for homes across the south-central Yukon there would be a dramatic decrease in energy demand and a lessened need for future power exports if this policy continues to be followed. Extra energy could be sold back by home owners to the grid. This would increase the protection of the environment that all these tourists are coming to see because everywhere else in polluted!! Approximately 1000 households could be boosted.
108. Well, I'm really in the dark about question 7 and the hidden politics and policies regarding it. So, I'm not sure of what is really going on. I use power, I pay for it. If it gets any more expensive I will have to start producing my own in other manners. I have done almost all I can to cut back. Family home to 6-700/kwh/month. Are there any other options? I still think the people who use the power should pay!
109. Conservation must be encouraged at all levels and encouraging less use for those users who don't care should also be educated. Green energy producers should also be encouraged to reduce the impacts of major projects such as hydro, coal generation or diesel use.
110. Do not privatize YEC! What impact could Wheeling have on the Yukon? Could Alaska or Northern Alberta companies tie us into their grids? In light of ice storms in east - is enough $ being put into YEC infrastructure to ensure adequate standards are modern vs those of 40 years ago?
111. My biggest concern is the paying of Anvil Mine's electrical debt to Yukon electric. This just doesn't seem right: are there other private businesses that run up their electrical debts and then expect Yukoners to pay it off? It's hard enough to be energy conscious and do all we can to keep our energy costs down. What's the incentive if, despite all our efforts, the rates get hiked because of "someone else's" energy use?! Just doesn't make sense.
112. Your front cover does not promote proper bicycle safety - as the kids are riding their bikes on the wrong side of the road.
113. Find offsetting benefits to encourage reduced consumption. Above all, walk the talk by getting YTG house in order. Provide phased out subsidies and create small independent producers, district heating systems.
114. I think Government should concentrate on making affordable energy resources available to all Yukoners while encou ging consumption through retro-fitting homes and businesses. Government should also stop interfering with the regulatory process and supply subsidies, if required, through other means. Most Yukoners need no subsidies to pay for their energy needs. However, they do not deserve to have their energy costs inflated to subsidize the cost of energy to others. Not that we have no objections to subsidies per se, but they should not be permitted to skew the cost of energy.
115. I feel you are addressing the wrong group here (households). My experience as a contractor has shown me that households try to conserve or use as little power as possible because of costs. The more well to do people have appliances & homes which are more efficient. The lower income people & larger families who cant afford to convert to better appliances & homes are caught paying for more electricity. Very unfair & is not being addressed. You have to come up with practical, affordable, real solution for this group. I have also worked up at the Anvil Mine site & I think because of the way their minimum demand charge was set up there was a horrific waste of power there. They knew they had to run necessary equipment so that cost peaked, they were stuck within a demand charge no matter how much power they used. They were not paying for actual power used, but being penalized after their peak, so why should they turn off lights or welders or motors or pump etc.
116. I do not buy the use of the start and or stop of the mining operation in Faro as the reason rates are being raised. This utility has been used by the Yukon Government to generate revenue for other projects - it must stop!!! The fees charged must reflect only the operational costs plus resource for upgrading. This Crown Corporation should never show a profit!!!!! If it does, it has overcharged the people who own it - "the taxpayer"
117. After having worked for the Federal Government, I feel Government is the least efficient owner of what should be private enterprise. My main example is when I worked in Sask, then CCF, and the big move up all the various crown corporations. At the outset a small management team - very efficient! Then comes the inevitable empire building and efficiency goes out the window. Most of the empire building seems in the management sector & the slower growing population of workers slowly grows - soon the whole organization becomes inefficient.
118. This questionnaire is laughable. It's obvious bias toward the environment is nice but it seems that all sense of practical, efficient and cost effective ways of getting the taxpayer (ratepayer) the electricity we need has been forgotten by the commission. It makes sense to use coal generation to provide energy to consumers not on the existing grid. Gradually expanding the grid to bring in new consumers. Expanding the grid into BC, Alaska and the NWT may help expand the consumer base, make the generation less expensive & smooth out the peaks & valleys we are now experience.
119. What possible justification is there for Yukon energy bills to be coming from Trail, BC - get them done locally. 2) Allow individual entrepreneurs to establish wind farms and on-line stream generators and require the utilities to buy their production at market rates before

using diesel generated power.

120. Mining must be accountable for startup and closure. They must be good consumers and partners in our journey to use our limited resources wisely.
121. No more to Anvil and Faro.
122. One hand does not seem to be aware of the other - you have great ideas but, unfortunately, the rich get richer and the middle class is becoming poorer. Build an enormous dam and sell the power to Alberta, BC or USA. Our population and area of the Yukon is making it impossible to keep the cost down. Learn to say no to special interest groups. Think cost saving plan for our children tomorrow.
123. Five years ago when a presentation was made, re: upgrading Mayo hydro wheels & new down-tube impellers that would multiply effectiveness with grid to Dawson, we were told couldn't work because of Loki resource needs. Refitting Dawsons hydro would help some, but load differences from YCGC and Delp are significant factors. A grid under the infrastructure program would look good now, but the major upgrade at Mayo doesn't seem to have started, therefore we are further behind now than we ought to be. Same water makes better use of resource in higher production, but public $$ was spent on burning coal for Dawson! Doesn't make sense to me. Am very interested in working on this to give uninformed advice when I retire this summer in Dawson.
124. In a Territory where hydro electric potential is abundant, I am converting to imported oil, which sends my money directly out of the Yukon, and pollutes the atmosphere. Show some vision and develop hydro electricity. If you really want to, any obstacles to a new hydro facility can be overcome.
125. Or said another way, give the power (alternative energy sources) to the people!! Thanks for listening - obviously, as I read by [scribble over], you have touched something close to my heart.
126. Stop supporting Faro Mine electricity.
127. I am so very fed up with this idea of a guaranteed 20% profit for YEC and us paying for losses such as Anvil. A guaranteed profit encourages poor management, unrealistically high wages, waste, etc. How do I buy shares in YEC - I'd like a guaranteed 20% profit too, instead of the 2 - 5 % I get on RRSP's. Lose the profit guarantee and I "guarantee" that YEC would be better managed - forecasts, budget control, bad debt expense, rates, etc. Absorb your loss! I work 3 jobs (1 full-time & 2 part-time) as a single mom to pay "my" bills not Anvils! I also do what I can to save energy and still cringe when I get my electric bill.
128. The present division is a joke. You tell me how rates are going to decrease when more people are required to produce the same product? Maybe if the Government interfered less and let the market place work, rates would be lower and YTG would not have lost 5 million to Anvil Range (I sure did not buy Anvil Range stock). Government's role should be to provide an infrastructure not to subsidize business. A stable economy is better for business than a boom bust economy. Let's face it - the Yukon can only support a certain population - growth is not always desirable.
129. Forests in the Yukon contain on average 150 tonnes of [illegible] per ha. We have 275 million ha's for forest land. One 60 mw plant would require 10,000 tons/yr/mg or 65 haper mw. We burn on average 90 - 100,000 ha per year due to wildfires. We should get our heads out of fossil fuels and smell the wood waste. Lastly, we should encourage waste to energy plants to create heat to generate electricity rather than landfill. Close the commission.
130. There should be some "waste" management done within Yukon electric itself, for instance, it is entirely unnecessary to have someone drive up to Jackson Lake to check the water level every day.
131. We pay enough already for everything. Give us a break!
132. I am very concerned about energy consumption/recycling etc., in the Yukon & worldwide, but generally have to go the cheapest route possible for myself as I have a low income. If alternate sources are provided that are cost efficient I would consider them.
133. At times my basic rate is more than my energy charge. What's with that? Get Anvil Range to pay it's $5,000,000.00 bill!!!
134. I look forward to new ways of supplying our energy needs. I'm also interested in finding new ways of reducing our energy consumption and impact on nature. We've all heard the ads to install low flow shower heads, use a timer on vehicles etc. It's time to find other ways to cut our energy use. Thank you for your work.
135. Pay for what you use. No deals or rate relief.
136. I think the Government could use some clear advice and reconstruction and/or streamlining by a group of private business people. As a business person looking in from the outside I am appalled at the waste and inefficiency of it all. I think the Government could be managed very successfully by half the man and mechanical power it is currently using - thereby reducing energy waste and money. If all of our businesses were managed in this manner none of us would be here today. Glen Clark is asking private business people for advice. It is one small step in the right direction.
137. I wonder how much money you spent on this project. You asked ridiculous questions that were worded just so, of course, people will vote for cheaper rates. Of course people want the Government to hold people responsible for their actions. The questions were a waste of money. You should've done a better job if you were going to be bothered doing it at all.
138. Decades have come and gone and still Watson Lake (& other communities) with access to swift flowing rivers still have diesel generated power. We've been surveyed and studied to death! How about a Government committed and dedicated enough to finally get moving in a "green" direction - or is this just another of many "bull****" surveys?
139. We should discontinue giving lip

service to the Yukon energy problem and seriously consider developing the natural gas resource in the Old Crow, Peel region of the Yukon. A little tinge of yellow is not so bad. Thanks.

140. We need to pump less oil and gas from the ground. We need smaller tankers in our seas polluting our waters. With dwindling resources, we need more efficient housing and transportation systems. Conservation is the key.
141. Let's get real. We can't afford more! Let's start giving small business a real break, after all we are the real tax payers and contributors to the economy.
142. Help the Yukon by recycling, reducing cost and polluting the environment with running cars and having recycle bins to everyone.
143. If you knew about energy like you said you did before the elections you wouldn't have to ask. Answers were all there before.
144. In the past 8 years my electric bill has increased by 100% with no increase in consumption. Why are we paying this much more? Our oil bill has not increased that much - wood has been fairly stable. In house building YTG should encourage the use of locally produced materials and lumbers. Get some "northern designed" house plans with energy efficient features and elements - make them available at a reduced cost.
145. With all the non power producing ways (i.e.: solar) you as a company are not doing anything to help to decrease pollution or the overuse of fossil fuel. With the amount of sunlight we have you could cut back your fuel cost in the summer time.
146. Yukon Power supplies good service at reasonable ?? Rates. Congratulations up to now! But why these recent increases when the capital projects are already in place and oil prices are at their lowest?
147. I do not think we should have to pay whenever the mines can't pay. If I don't pay my bills I get disconnected. If the mines can't pay theirs they should not be allowed to build up their debt and then make us pay it.
148. Yukoners are weary of the politics of electricity. Every political party uses electrical rates as an issue depending on whether or not they are in power or the opposition. We are also weary of the Faro Mine determining the politics of power! Can Yukoners simply be told what it costs to provide power and simply ask them (us) to pay the bill. If we can't afford the cost, subsidize power and consider it a social service. Thank you and good luck.
149. I would like to see coal generation looked at carefully. If it can clean up its emissions, it should be competitive with diesel.
150. We have water, sour gas wells, coal, not to mention wood. None of these have been considered due to the sweetheart deals already in place with Yukon Electric. Stick with national defense. Privatize everything else. Take the aboriginals off the dole. Get real.
151. We, as Yukoners, should not have to pay a higher rate for electricity in the absence of the Anvil Range Mine. The fact that consumption is down, to me the price should not be affected. Why should we have to pay more? Yukon Electric is a business and they should have to be able to go with what ever the market allows. Yukon electric works backwards as far as consumption, you pay a higher rate for more consumption when it should be the opposite. They should just take the bridge out that crosses the Pelly River to get to Faro and close the whole town up!
152. Make existing dams and hydro power bigger such as in Mayo and hook up Dawson , Stewart and Pelly who rely on diesel power.
153. It's so easy to cut the cost of energy in the Yukon. Give a homeowner grant to old houses and house trailers to build better insulated pools; employ passive solar in new developments and give homeowners fluorescent light bulbs. The dollars you spend now would save millions down the road.
154. Why does the little guy have to pay for the big guy? If I wouldn't pay my power bill for 3 months it would surely be disconnected. I know you're gonna say its not the same. I say it is. I don't think you would let me run my power bill to $2000 without paying, so why was Anvil Range allowed to run theirs in the millions of dollars range? No money, no candy - plain & simple. Why should the taxpayer pay twice. First no income or less income because the mine shuts down & higher power bill again because the mine shuts down. To me it don't make sense. I think you should force the big company to invest in a trust fund same as environment but this time to cover the extra power charges that arise when they shut down their operation.
155. Watson Lake should be allowed to utilize the heat from the power generator (diesel driven) for the secondary school, community center complex etc. To date this has not been permitted. Why? The heat is going up into the air.
156. Anvil Mine is supposed to be a business. Who is being held accountable for patronizing this so called mine at our expense? That is who should pay, it is obvious someone is lining their pockets at Yukoners expense. Either the mine is being mismanaged or there isn't the mineral there as reported. So who has been duping whom and then expecting us to pay for their games. What has been happening is a form of communism not free enterprise. I am most tired of this being crammed down our throats. I am in favor of environment programs whether they be green power or low-interest loans to upgrade buildings efficiency etc. But only when based on sound economics, not political games to patronize someone or some self-interest group. Re: Section 1 #4. Canada produces enormous amounts of fossil fuels and has even more reserves. The US somehow gets more fuel than we use ourselves from our fossil fuels resources. The problem is that they get it for approx. 1/3 of the price as we pay. Yes our gross national product through exports is important, but not when I and the rest of Canadians are punished with exorbitant prices to subsidize exports to the US or Japan or where ever. This is counter productive and very detrimental to our own economy. Our economy is driven by money turning over in private

hands, not paying bills for being the nice guy to some other country. Talk about "cutting off the branch we stand on"!! This applies equally to all our resources, not just fossil fuels.

157. It's very nice to "consult" but even nicer to listen and to really pay attention to what consumers are saying, not just use the consultation process as a "token".
158. In the Faro area it is known that a small micro-dam on Drury Creek is feasible. (around 3 megawatts). Positive results - local source of power for the Faro side of Little Salmon Lake residents. Also the building of an adequate sub-station which does not exist now. Excess power to be put in the WAF grid. Local and Yukon employment at a time when it is sorely needed. Prototype projects which could be done elsewhere afterwards. Displacement of fossil fuel burning and associated severe environmental strains.
159. Why can't we export power to Alaska? Then we'd have a stable system as our needs go up and down.
160. Build a hydro project! We need stable electrical sources. Dam a river soon!
161. Incentives are good. Let's use them. If people can get tax breaks or pay less for cleaner fuels they'll use them.
162. Rather than rate relief I would prefer the money to go towards energy conservation and towards the generation of greener sources.
163. Re: home heating - just switched from wood to oil - electric too $$
164. Before thinking about producing more power or playing with the rates, our priority should be to reduce power needs. Public needs information and also needs to make a commitment to reducing their energy needs. Start the dishwasher at night not at suppertime - put timers on outside lights/car plug-ins etc.
165. Most of this is a pile of malarky. We should not have to pay for Anvil's bills. No one pays or helps me pay mine. I have to live on my old age pension.
166. Our rates are too high already - green power is not viable - encouraging residents to convert to oil heat is short sighted and contributes to green house gases. Hydro is our long term future - extend the grid to Mayo and bring that plant on line.. "never again" use profits from YEC for sawmills or renovating old colleges - pay down debt. Develop new power.
167. Government says Faro closes, our rates must go up because not enough power being sold to make money. But, on the other hand is telling us to conserve energy. Shouldn't we waste it now to make up for Faro? Do you want more electricity sold or not?
168. The Government must wean itself off of diesel fuel. The proposed hydro sites have been plotted and mapped by water resources. If this Government really had an interest in low cost, clean energy production, it would unleash the power of falling water.
169. As an agricultural land owner, the only subsidy available was if we hooked into the grid. Alternative choices such as solar, micro-hydro, wind, should also be available for the same type of loan. Need better energy conservation education. Whatever happened to Power Smart and programs such as that. Information can be inserted into the bill. Extend bus service.
170. As a long time Yukoner, I am growing very tired of the never ending increases in the costs of living in the Yukon, of which power seems to be a major cost. It's a cost to me and my family as we have less to spend on our family and is also a cost to Yukoners at large as high electrical costs will do nothing to help attract business to the Yukon - something we could use in view of our depressed economy.
171. Re: Home heating - oil boiler/solar thermal radiant heat. Education is the key to any form of conservation and so called "green" programs. I feel that it should be part of the school curriculum (including renewables). Rate relief and riders should not stop at a fixed amount of usage. If consumers can reduce and maintain a lower level of electricity they should be rewarded for their efforts. A 5 year average could be used for calculations and to keep it fair.
172. Who pays for the duplication efforts & costs arising out of the ridiculous idea of splitting YEC & YECL? The Government is partly responsible for the increase in power bills. Since when has any Government anywhere been able to run any business cheaper or more efficiently than any private company? Why is this Government bucking the trend toward privatizing prevalent in all of North America? 2) If & when Faro re-opens, they should pay the true cost of power to reduce their dependency on the grid. Sell them the "costs" at Faro, encourage some sort of co-generation scheme, anything but letting rate payers get stuck with increases.
173. I am not convinced that any commission will do any good. The basic gut thinking is flawed. A hard realistic business approach is what's needed.
174. I think that unless Government policy doesn't support A) mines; B) Forestry; C) Community development; and D) Rural living then we need seasonably priced power and locally generated power. The energy generation shouldn't focus on "green" sources. It should focus on "seasonably priced sustainable generations" with built in excess capacity and a wide range of options for individual/ community initiatives. We need a radical new approach which is balanced.
175. I have no further comments.
176. Yukon has the resources to produce low-cost electrical power through hydro, thermal coal, natural gas co-generation. Eventually it must be done to attract mining and industry so that Yukoners will have jobs in the future. Perhaps a joint venture with private enterprise is the answer and the best time to do it is now before any more skilled workers leave the Territory.
177. The need to continually upgrade is on going. New options and approaches are needed. This includes technologically and administrative processes.
178. Yukon should be developing more sources of hydro electricity. It is far cleaner than burning fossil fuels. Other jurisdictions have developed their hydro electric potential and use cheap power rates as an

incentive to lure new industry to their Province.

179. I find this survey quite useless. Most questions (#1,2,3,5,6) why would I answer no? Especially a question like #6. Question #7 - generally not enough information to make an informed and educated decision/comment.
180. Did you get my point? I am personally sick and tired of the steady increases. Why the continued number of 40%??? Is it magical or just the amount they have projected for an increase in profit?
181. This government (Territorial and Federal) has to start on a major hydro power source immediately for Yukon! Also - develop natural gas ASAP! It's imperative to proceed now.
182. The less power we use the less dams and crap we need. Let's quit getting jerked around by Anvil Range's impact.
183. Alternative energy sources, especially solar and wind power, and mini-hydro projects should be utilized. Large hydro development, for example Aishihik Lake, is not sustainable and has devastating effects on fish and wildlife habitat. The initial monetary costs may be high, but it's high time long-term planning and sustainability be considered; and the value of our natural environment and the life it supports realized.
184. I think there is a great deal that can/ should be done. I would support any and all energy conservation measures, particularly those that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Those that reduce use of fossil fuels and especially those hard on "green power" - section 7.3. Do it!
185. I don't think that average consumers should have to pay Anvil Mines debt. When businesses are in arrears on their power bill then their power should be disconnected immediately (within 60 days). This is what happens with the average consumer. These businesses should have to pay a substantial deposit and a reconnection fee before they are supplied with power in the future.
186. I think it is generally agreed Aishihik was a boo-boo. Need to develop alternate strategies that are environmentally friendly.
187. Nice picture on the front - who did it?
188. I have lived in the Yukon since 1975 and energy consumption has always been a major problem in the Yukon and not one Government has shown any initiative to solve the problem. I have not always lived in a house that had sole energy on electricity. Have had wood (when wood was $60/cord) & electric/oil when it cost $110.00 to heat & cook for a family of 4 in a 2300 sq. ft house. I think it is time for the Yukon Government to do something now.
189. There may be some forest reduction due to bike/ski paths. However, it is unlikely to cover the capital costs and O&M. Nevertheless there are other benefits (recreational health) that have to be considered in the payback equation. Are these sort of things considered?
190. My biggest concern is the cost of energy is too high. Is it more in Old Crow because of the location? I don't know. I welcome the community consultations on what to do about energy. For too long Yukoners have been paying too much. It's time for us to look for ways to cut costs. It's been too much for too long.
191. Complaints from Government managers that there is no money for capital improvements which will save on energy consumption. How about performance contracting? Phone each Government branch and ask what programs they have to save on energy consumption. What are they doing now not three months from now. The Government is largest consumer of power.
192. I wish I was more knowledgeable about all this. I am paying more attention these days though. I would like the Government to present proposed changes to Yukoners before implementing them, and when/if changes are made results must be closely monitored and evaluated. The Government can set a good example for Yukoners, but will it actually happen this way? Sorry for awful writing. My writing hand is in a cast and unuseable.
193. I do not feel the Yukon needs any more generating facilities or can handle the capital burden of new infrastructure. Utilize existing facilities to the fullest. Residential customers should pay full cost without subsidies so they will become energy conscious.
194. Re: home heating - will be changing from electric to oil heat this summer.
195. I hope there is truly the political will to follow through on these concepts and ideas. I also hope that the commission will access local resources to have input into the energy options. There are many who are caring and knowledgeable. Thanks to whomever had the foresight to get moving on this - Federal or Territorial. Maybe there's hope!?
196. Get most economic systems online (i.e.: hydro) and design capacity for population not on again off again mines who destabilize and victimize basic customers. (wife's comments) Wood smoke pollution and forest fire pollution make me sick, asthma and affect me badly. I don't appreciate it. The power rates going up and down because of mine opening and closing make me very angry - it is not necessary. I very strongly disagree with the legislation guaranteeing the shareholders in electrical utilities a set profit level. Inflated costs of power, fuel etc. only adversely affect our economy.
197. I have not seen a pay raise in 6 years and have been reduced by 2% plus, and now you want me to pay more because some out of town fly by night outfit such as Anvil moves out. They got a break in hydro at my expense. Now they're gone and you want more. Get real. I am making more now than 10 years ago, but I am taking home less. It is time Government got to be more accountable for what they do. Time to listen to people in their riding instead of going off half cocked and dealing with something they are not fully knowledgeable with. Small town thinking is what is required.
198. Non-utility generators - I think we should encourage small scale nug's and make it easy for them to enter into mutual beneficial agreements with YEC, of course the development review process applies

to any new development. Local power - lets develop power locally instead of importing it. This means local to Yukon, no big expensive grid to BC, & local to community, if possible reduce the Yukon grid requirements. Power for development - providing grid power to new major developments, like mines, causes a lot of problems in Yukon. We need a smarter way of doing this. Perhaps a portable power generator that can be leased to mines. Yukoners should not have to pay for big business to start business and then pay when they leave.

199. You left out government incompetence! Give your head a shake and look real hard at your objectives here. Do we really need you?
200. Do not have power.
201. The 1995 UFA was suppose to establish [illegible] among shareholders. In fact, it didn't. As a result it will probably cost VGFN a lot of $ to take Government to court over energy use or O&G operations on our traditional Territory. I recommend that Government look at LUP on VETT. Stop any O&G development until LUP is completed.
202. The Yukon Government is far too big to regulate 30m people. Reduce the size of Government as a whole and the money saved could go to reducing energy costs and reducing the tax burden on the general public.
203. Please put me on your mailing list.
204. I agree with MR. X - there was a poor use of energy. There are no timelines on this - will it have any effects? There is no mention of education of Yukoners. There is no mention of how to reduce demand by commercial users. The focus on price is counter to actually making any changes for the better.
205. It is wrong to expect Yukoners to pay for the Faro Mines outstanding bills. If I didn't pay my bill you'd cut off my power. You should have done the same with Anvil. You were financially irresponsible and I shouldn't have to pay for your mistake. In the future the Faro mine should generate it's own power and the rest of the grid could run on renewable hydro.
206. I use solar energy, run a small 1400w generator 3 times /week for 3hrs/evening, employing propane, 120 & 12 volt lighting. I am not on the grid so I'm very aware of energy use.
207. Make Yukon power staff have some accountability to customers. Over the years here, monthly rates during winter months we've had to scrape and save $ from other funds to pay the bills. At times we were treated really rudley by staff (this was corrected), but these people should have the latitude to assist with payments over time rather than be directed to collect or threaten. Others have also had this happen to them. It's been great the past 2 years, but with bills coming from "outside" it's frustrating for both staff and customer.
208. When I came to the Yukon in 1951 there was talk of diverting water from Yukon river system to Skagway to produce power for Alaska and the Yukon. Civil engineer Mr. X said the idea is feasible and 10 times the amount of power could be produced with a series of generators to Skagway. If a tunnel could be driven under the English Channel to France for a railroad, we could drive a tunnel from Five Fingers to Carmacks to drive a generator at Five Fingers.
209. Conservation is a world-wide concern, however, if the money saved is merely wasted in other Government programs. Our present Government needs to be more fiscally aware.
210. Something practical, clear, has to be done to avoid the "peaks" of power rates when mines go down. 1) users pay (the mine) 2) some long-term "rainy day" fund needs established and clearly seen by users. 3) scrap the Energy Commission and simplify the power rate process 4) ?? YEC a Crown Corporation owned by taxpayers. 5) pay more attention to utilities user group and if you use power, pay for it. No more [illegible] Anvil debacle.
211. Re: Building Design. I'd rather see help with including solar or wind power where applicable for new buildings. I would like to see full spectrum lights installed in schools. It is an environmental factor we can control which can add to the classroom from a behavioral perspective.
212. Price the stuff as you make 4% above prime. Same price energy and demand to all class of consumer. Keep the O&M to normal level for the business. Stay out of social anything. Stick to your co business. If you price it too high I'll sell you some.
213. How come the Little Salmon end of the Campbell Highway is allowed to completely fall apart and complaint after complaint after complaint goes in and nothing is done about it, and then finally they come out, and I saw them doing one mile a day. If you want to do some good for the Yukon start there.
214. The provision of a source like electrical power is a monopoly in the Yukon. The provider of this service has a guaranteed rate of return. It is now far too high for a low risk investment. 30 year bonds return 5.7%. A fair rate of return for investors at this point should be around 6.5 to 7%. What is Yukon Electric's rate of return, or is it Yukon Energy Corp (I'm not sure how this arcane monopoly system works)?
215. The environment need to be considered first in all energy decisions.
216. I would support an independent consultant to look at the overall situation and advise a long term plan - looking at some of the following options: wind generators, crude oil (Northern Cross), hydro expansion, can the Whitehorse Dam be converted to be more efficient production (the 4th wheel was supposed to be a great improvement). We simply can't afford more, we need reductions not increases. Currently the system is on a cost plus basis. I wish I could run my business that way, then power rates wouldn't matter.
217. There must be a way to lower the cost of energy.
218. As indicated by my responses, I feel much more information would be required to give an educated reply.
219. What about some incentives for getting off the grid, in the way of technical support and product

availability. There is a substantial market here for energy technology suppliers. In general, Yukoners are a self-reliant bunch, and would welcome the opportunity to provide for their own energy needs. This should be promoted, and a market base established to make energy self-reliance more economical.

220. We dread our power bill every month (we are only renting so we can't change our source of heat). We hardly have our lights on so it's mostly the electric heat that's killing us. I am sick of paying extra because some mine shut down and didn't pay their bill. Why is it always the people who work damned hard for very little that always gets screwed while the corporations get it so easy. If you eliminated all these Government workers who have nothing better to do all day than play computer games and get paid the big bucks for it, it would cut down on energy consumption.
221. I am a propane supplier and appliance installer/supplier. I have never been approached to show how propane appliances can be more efficient than oil or how their emissions may be less harmful to the environment. I think certain Government agencies need to be educated about this - specifically Yukon Housing. Your local fuel supplier would be more than happy to show you.
222. Government could be directly involved in gas exploration just north of Whitehorse or thermal power possibilities close by. Can see problems ahead in the availability of firewood in Whitehorse area.
223. Possibly use chip or wood boilers in a central complex so that the main complex could be heated and also used for generating electricity for the smaller communities. This would create work for people since there is no work in the small communities out side of the main centers. We have to think about job creation projects that people can earn money to pay for energy. Otherwise we won't have money to pay for any type of energy at all. People have to work to pay taxes, create energy projects etc.
224. Thanks for the opportunity. I know that some of these comments may sound unrealistic, but I genuinely believe that people deserve to be able to live as they wish. We have technology that makes many comforts and includes many toys - we generally work very hard for the privilege of acquiring them and using them. Spend Government money on how we can do this and still have reasonable costs and benign impacts on environment. Fund the projects that will change the root of problem energy sources and their emissions.
225. Streamline the company. We shouldn't pay more because of big companies opening and closing. Excuses for rate increases are not consistent.
226. Unfortunately, questionnaires like this are a joke because you ask for comments and ideas, yet no one in Government ever listens to them. As previously mentioned, get on with oil and natural gas development here and the consumers will no longer have to rely on Yukon Electric, nor will they be gouged by them any longer.
227. I want: steady supply, efficient delivery, low environmental impact, affordable rates and community benefit.
228. I am happy you are going through this exercise. Please try to concentrate on wind and solar alternatives for the Yukon. You have an opportunity to create environmentally friendly world class communities while starting new high tech industries for the Yukon. This kind of thinking and initiative can diversify and sustain booms and busts towns like Faro. What a concept - diversify Faro while solving our energy problems in the Yukon. Thanks and good luck.
229. It is my opinion that cost is the main factor for most people when it comes to energy issues. We have to look at ways to reduce this cost. I know little as to how the energy industry works, but when I see prices not too far south of here much lower than they are in Yukon I can only feel that we are being unfairly overcharged. Let's look at ways to address this. Also, when people are building new homes, much more advise and direction could be given by Government on which heating systems would be more efficient and less costly to operate.
230. In addition to generated power, I also create energy from 4 90 watt solar panels. I have a lot of satisfaction knowing that lights, television and small appliances are powered from sunlight. I am also made more aware of wasted power. Lights not being used are turned off. People could use energy saving equipment: lights for example. Fluorescent light is bright and uses only a fraction of power as an incandescent light.
231. I would like to know why if I miss a payment the company is in a hurry to make a disconnect yet large mines are able to run millions into debt before anything is done about it, and then go bankrupt and guess who pays for it in the end - us. If they don't pay each month cut their power off - too bad if they shut down, they will anyway soon enough. Same rules for everyone.
232. Like most Government agencies have done - could the energy businesses downsize on benefits for employees? The energy workers in Dawson city must make enough wages to buy their own house - just like the rest of us. Is it necessary for them to be provided with brand new rental houses? If housing entices them to work here maybe someone down south like job for less benefits?
233. We do not own an automatic dishwasher, washing machine or dryer mostly because of our lifestyle, but when the people who own and use these appliances pay less for KW's than we do it burns me. We average 650kwh/month and have paid from $54.00 to $72.00 average per month just in the last 3 years. We are paying Anvils bills so the company can pay big salaries to their board. In comparison we use between 300 & 400 gallons of stove oil a year for heat. Price has been stable.
234. If we're going to encourage young families to settle in the Yukon, we cannot price them out of their first homes by high rates beyond the average persons ability to pay. With such long hours of darkness, hydro is a necessity - just look at

the situation in Quebec after the ice storms.

235. It would be nice to see some substantive decisions/actions by the commission. One of them could have been using the money for this Commission to establish an alternative energy fund or for rate relief. I'm sorry, but I don't see a lot of progress. Consultation is "nice", but actions speak louder. We can speak with our MLA's or express our satisfaction/ dissatisfaction at the polls. Thanks.
236. If there are young single mothers or young people just starting out such as newlyweds it would be OK to help them out a small amount for a period of time. But if there are people who refuse to work why should people keep picking up the bill for these people.
237. See 7.3. In building a new home I opted to install halogen low energy bulb fixtures. Due to inconsistent power service I've spent $300.00 in 2 years replacing bulbs. Power surges are hard on some power efficient products.
238. Many people are constantly complaining about the energy cost, but if you walk into their house all the lights are on, the television is blaring, it is 30 degrees in the house and every household member showers 2 times a day for 1/2 hour. The rates are much too low!
239. Hydro rates have done nothing but sky rocket. I resent paying for Anvils' fiasco and for the Government allowing them to get away with it over and over.
240. It doesn't take much for a household to make their own energy bills become lower, but they do have to be informed of how they can do it. If each household tried it in the Yukon then we would see a major difference in power consumption. Our home alone reduced ours by approximately $30/ month by being semi-conscious of power, think if we tried a bit harder- if we all tried. Small things like washing clothes in cold water, keeping lights off, car timers etc.
241. I feel the Yukon energy policy should run in line with southern provinces and cut out the red tape that it is so much higher to produce up here. We have lots of water - use it.
242. Education on energy conservation is very important. Issue or sell blankets (insulated) for hot water tanks. Let people know what appliances use the most energy - stove or microwave, dryer or dishwasher. People would use appliances more wisely if they were more aware.
243. Is there some way solar powered houses could be encouraged?
244. Subsidize wind and solar power (i.e.: 50% or more) for Yukoners wanting to change to it.
245. The Yukon is a beautiful, relatively pristine environment and it's up to all of us to try to continue to keep it this way. By concentrating on energy conservation and new green technologies we can look forward to keeping it this way into the 21st century. Old fossil fuel technologies such as coal and wood must be reduced and or not brought on line. Local initiatives and community solutions are the key; mega projects only bring grief and higher costs in the long run and cost us both in our health and our pocket books.
246. The power plant in Pelly Crossing is old and probably needs to be upgraded. Low-income and unemployed people should be considered. We don't need anymore unfriendly environment system. Mining companies should be responsible for their own utility expenses. Maybe a 10% up front to be held in place in case they do go bankrupt.
247. Power rates: why don't you charge more for power the more everybody uses. i.e.: 0 – 1000/kwh = 50% of regular price, 1000 – 2000/kwh = 100%, 2000 – 2500/kwh = 110%, 2500 – 3000/kwh = 120% etc. Fuel prices (vehicles & heating): double the prices at the pump and give each individual a tax rebate for a reasonable amount of energy. e.g.: price at pump $1.20, refund for 1 vehicle (15000 km/yr/12 ltr/100km @ $0.60/ltr = $1,080.00 year.
248. Thank you for giving us the opportunity of the "written voice". We are in agreement of "green power" if cost effective over time, as well as low-interest loans to get us there, but please remember the amount of Government time and money it will take us to get there. We, as tax payers, would like to see a little - oops - a lot more efficiency in the system.
249. Regarding question #4. Instead of creating another Government debt to administer low-interest loans, calculate the cost of such a program and put it towards an overall reduction in electrical costs. Many people have spent thousands of dollars to build themselves an energy efficient home and deserve a break too. They can't continue to pay for those who took a less costly route and now need assistance to convert.
250. Like I said before, we have depended on Anvil for too long. Did they get electricity cut off after being behind, no. So why not? For once be fair to the people and not the companies.
251. The whole Yukon electric system is just a costly band aid approach to the situation from one area to the next. First and foremost the Yukon energy community should sit back & look at the need and then maybe at the growth potential. I believe that sooner or later a comprehensive electrical grid from Dawson to Watson Lake will have to be built. It will have to be a private company trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange for funds. This will create the potential for many other things to happen; mainly small entreprenial plant being built and operated by individuals selling electricity wholesale to the Yukon Electrical System. This in turn would create jobs in the communities by having steam generating systems built for two things – heat and electricity. Then a quota of logse could be initiated from burnt out areas. Individuals from the communities could sell it to the small plants. Or if a reliable company wants to build a small dam on some creeks to produce electricity they should be able to do so. It is time for the politician to start looking at what we have and to do something with it, not what the green party or these individual groups comments only to benefit their pockets. The main goal of the Yukon Electrical Company should be: 1) Give excellent service. 2) Cheapest rates possible. 3) A good supply of

power. 4) Oversee all aspects of operations. These are my views. Thank You.

252. Mines should pay for the infrastructure needed to operate. The only reason that Aishihik and the 4th wheel were built was because of Anvil. They should have paid for the capital projects. Yukoners can cover the O&M costs which should not require any where near as much as we are expected to pay now.
253. Modern coal technologies are viable and environmentally friendly - look west to Healy Alaska's clean coal project. Mining companies should never be subsidized by tax payers, i.e.: if Aishihik and the line to Faro were for the mine, then the mine should have paid 100% of the cost. With Faro now closed, we should be 100% hydro on the WAF grid and the diesels should be shut down. Hydro should be restarted in Dawson too.
254. I have lived in all 3 western provinces as well as the Yukon. Although I have seen much waste in operation of the utilities in all 3 provinces, I have not seen the manpower situation (office & field) so ridiculous as here in the Yukon. Many instances of 3-4 people to do one persons job. If we could even get 6hrs production out of an 8hr day, staff could be reduced and operating costs reduced. Unions should be forced into seeing and accepting this. Utilities have learned well from Government in this waste on manpower. The situation in both are now unaffordable under present economy. You wont win any popularity accolades, but please, you must do something.
255. This form appears to be issued by someone who has moved from a big city to the north and in favor of government line of questions.
256. On March 27, 1998 the Economic Development Minister stated that the high price for fuels in the Yukon were due to transportation costs, in the most part. This is an outright lie!
257. The less Government involvement in this area the better! We cannot expect - nor is it desirable - for the Government to do everything.
258. Encourage people to put in their own alternative energy sources, i.e.: wind and solar generators by letting them bank their extra power and put it back into the power system. Or give them credit on their power bills.
259. It's always the taxpayer takes the bullet. Why did the Government redo the Executive Council Chambers? There was nothing wrong with the way it was. Yukon Energy Corp is a joke!
260. I think the key is regulating prices – yes, it costs more to get fuel here, but not nearly as much as is charged consumers. Gas 0.54/ltr in Vancouver, 0.65/ltr here – outrageous! Sam with propane, oil... Should not be charged $5,000 shipping/semi for propane from Alberta – "highway robbery" literally. We want fair pricing, not to be gouged by the supplier, then the shipper, then the retailer. This to be considered too in pricing outside of Whitehorse – I've seen gas for 79.9/ltr in Dawson – it should never be that much higher. Look at the shipping costs here vs say Lower Mainland. Maybe we should reconsider a pipeline/ refinery here, now that the roads (parallel across) are straighter.
261. Thank you for the opportunity to contribute.
262. The Government should not use power rates and profits to support their political agenda. Energy profits have been used to fund too many political decisions like Faro or saw mills that are not economically feasible. If Government wants to create work they should repair or improve energy infrastructure. Quit wasting money on pet projects like wind mills which will never be economical. I'm tired of funding people's hobbies like wind generation. Stop talking and come up with real solutions.
263. We have done everything possible to reduce our power bill to no avail. Every time Anvil shuts down the rates go up, when Anvil re-opens the rates go up and on and on. It's a tragedy when we have to depend on a mine like Faro to dictate our power bills. If they paid their bills we'd be much better off. We certainly have to pay ours.
264. I believe in conservation. It would be nice to get a break on conversion type things, i.e.: appliances, lights, etc... I think some people may need help and should be able to apply for it. Single moms, low-income, single income family homes. I do believe in pay if you can, but don't lump people into number. High income doesn't always mean more spendable income. I think case by case sometimes. People can prove need.
265. We own a company, have been in business here for 20 years. No one helped us along the way with low cost loans or like some of our competitors get, free non repayable loans to buy equipment to compete against us. It doesn't seem fair to me. This has been going on for years in this town. We have worked hard and survived along with giving our customers good service despite it all.
266. Stop making Yukon pay for private business.
267. The reliance on the Anvil Range Mine in the past has been ridiculous. Let's learn from the past mistakes and avoid them in the future. The impact of the mines closure affects so many other aspects of the Yukons economy, the price we pay for utilities should not be another one. Regulate this more closely in the future and put regulations, stipulations or up-front payment into effect before companies are permitted to open the mine again and avoid putting Yukoners through this economic roller coaster again.
268. I'm sick and tired of Yukon Electric dealing us anything they think they can. Why doesn't the Government put a stop to this BS once and for all.
269. Please address the Anvil roller coaster. When the mine closes rates go up. What about their unpaid bills? Consumer dollars are decreasing and buying power continues to be eroded daily with increase in costs but decrease or at best miniscule pay raises. Beware of the middle class, it just may collapse or even revolt!
270. The system presently used in Dawson to produce electricity is very obviously environmentally unfriendly. We have 2 rivers and more that could be used for

generation of energy. This system was used prior to the present diesel power station.

271. Most of the questions were stated in a way that the choice was obvious, like "should I stop abusing my kids?". #1,2,3,6 & 7.4 - it makes the survey rather pointless.
272. The Energy Commission should not use the "results" of this survey for anything - only a very few people could possibly know enough about most of these proposals to have a meaningful opinion, i.e.: #'2 2,3,5,7.1,7.2,7.3 and 7.4. These questions seem to be worded in such a way as to solicit the response you want, i.e.: section 1 #5, lots in section 2.
273. Canada was a free country, but not any longer when we have to guarantee a profit to utilities. Maybe it is time to use tenders and find corporations where we operate utilities as a business and not as a support for big corporations. Especially for example, the Faro Mine. As soon as they can they leave us regular folk having to pay for their miss-management.
274. I think that we are basically being shafted big time. The last time Faro closed our rates went up, but then they never came down. Now our rates are going up again never to come down. I think that the attitude is that as a consumer, if I ran my bill up and left it then paid it off - I have to post a deposit twice my last bill - so Faro should be required to do the same.
275. I feel very leery about this questionnaire - it seems as if there is a hidden agenda here! Is there? I certainly hope you're not planning on using the results from this survey to justify any new charges as each question needs far more background information. Fuel cell!!
276. Yukon is getting enough people to be our own in our power source. We have everything here, just use it. Yes I came from outside, but I came to more than I ever had before. Don't ruin all that is already good.
277. I think the cost of gas should be higher. Energy efficiency has declined as a consideration in buying a vehicle. This would reduce fuel emissions, i.e.: people might drive less, take the bus or bike more etc. Maybe it would reduce the frivolous use of snow machines and 4 wheelers. I disagree with the statement in ?#5, "motorized vehicles such as cars, trucks and snowmobiles are essential to almost all Yukoners". Cars and trucks probably, snow machines almost never. And higher gas prices may lead to lower highway speeds as people try to improve their gas consumption.
278. Our largest power consumer just shut their doors and power rates are going up. So just suppose 25% of consumers went to wind power and another 10% went to solar power - what would happen to the rates to the consumers that were left on the current system? Would power rates go up? I bet they would. Maybe we should be trying to sell our power to Skagway or Haines, maybe Atlin or even Juneau.
279. The submissions which include a cost for surplus or reserves (profits) to be set aside is wrong. YEC has budgeted wrong based on Anvil's participation. This was a bad decision. The budget should be set with Anvil participation as a bonus not an assured customer status. The profit/loss statement is a flow of paper losses and profits on the transfer from NTPC. The corporation should be turned over to the private sector and sold to ATCO or others.
280. Although this survey deals with energy costs I would like to address the other type of energy that is wasted, but dearly paid for by the citizens of Yukon. Namely, YTG's extra staff, whose specific projects have been cancelled and yet the Government continues their services. This appalling waste of human energy and wages must stop. We can not afford it. Let's start practicing some restraint. YTG is the only Yukon business that continues to grow, in staff, while there is a downturn in our repressed economy.
281. Why should electrical rates go up when there is presently an excess production of power? Why is the profit margin for electrical producers permitted to maximize when profits elsewhere decrease? Why do rates increase every time Faro shuts down, increase again when Faro starts up and never go down again? We are tired of supporting the Anvil Mine in various taxpayer payments. Develop other ways for the Yukon to be productive.
282. I've heard this saying many times. Quote -"why get a job, the Government gives me $1200 or more a month. I'd never get that much from a job". These are people like us, a family of 5 with one income trying to survive. We won't be surviving that well if we have to pay all the increases and for those who need assistance/welfare etc and are at home sitting on their butts laughing at the Government. We all get the breaks and relief that are the same no matter how much money we make or no one gets it. Whether you make $70,000 /year or under $10,000 why feel sorry for those with little income. It's not my fault so why should I pay for them to survive and live? Do they pay for me? Not!
283. Your company has been hosing the public with its rate structures tied to filling your pockets. A new attitude is in order.
284. Long term solutions need to be found, my household can't afford to pay anymore. Arrears of $3m for corporate customers occur matter of factly, but $100.00 behind for an individual results in a cut-off notice - this doesn't seem fair.
285. Sorry, no time!
286. Anvil goes down, power goes up! Anvil goes up, power goes up! What is wrong with these statements? Collect power bills from users or loose the money. Don't come to me for your short falls!!
287. Government needs to accept responsibility for the high electric rates . It's hardly the consumers fault. In the mid 70's and again in the late 80's Government was encouraging electric heat in homes because of the low rates and availability. So what happened?
288. We're already paying top dollars for our electricity. It is not democratic or fair to make us common men pay for Anvil - after all, we get cut off if we don't pay our small bills. Why didn't Anvil get cut off?? Who allowed them to

accumulate such a large bill??? This sucks. The power company is responsible and the Government - not us small time consumers. The Government is inviting anarchy if they shove that bill onto ours.

289. I think it is extremely important when dealing with energy conservation that we consider alternate energy sources. Where they may be more expensive now they are better off in the long run.
290. Lower the basic fee of $11.90/ month. I only use $5 - 7/month of electricity but pay $20.00/month. That sucks!! (at my place at Marsh Lake) I am being penalized for conservation!!! I'm pissed off about this. Until recently the monthly rate was $6/month. User pay I say. I conserve not for $ cost but for environmental impacts. Most people don't care about their impacts on the environment. Short of a spiritual revolution we need Government legislation and enforcement to make society adapt to ecological reality on this planet.
291. Fossil fuel increases annually. North Fork was closed because at 0.05/lt diesel generators were more economical to operate. Green power costs less annually with newer technology.
292. Electricity could be saved if unnecessary lights were turned off. Porch lights on some Government buildings and low cost apartments are left on 24 hours/day. These could be on a timer or light sensitive switch.
293. Thank you for asking, but I think the culprits of energy abuse lie in the offices of the Government. As an individual, I am accountable for my energy consumption. As a corporation, the Government still needs to effectively implement energy saving means. If individuals can be held accountable for their individual consumption, then as a whole, you may see less abuse/ waste on the larger scale.
294. Why not experiment with central heating. One boiler unit piping steam to 8 or 10 houses? YTG and Feds should have a bus and be made to take it to and from work at least 3 days a week. More emphasis should be put on electric conservation. Keep up the good work. Kids start at school!
295. Stop leaving families with more than 2 children out in the cold. 1500/kwh per month is too low - should be 2000/kwh.
296. I heard people talk about many natural gas wells in the Yukon. Wouldn't it be possible to take the cap off and use the gas to generate power and heat for the Yukon?
297. Anvil Range should not be given special privileges like getting electricity when they owe thousands of dollars. An ordinary Yukoner would not get re-connected if they owed money to the electricity company. Also, why does the rest of the Yukon pay more every time they shut down. I just don't get it.
298. I feel that the Government of the day should be the forerunners in the exploring of "green power" made at home projects. I look at this past winter and all the problems that Eastern Canada had to endure. How would we as Yukoners face such problems? Are we prepared? A Tlingit citizen
299. Utility companies and associated Government agencies should be made to be efficient and engage in imaginative research in production and distribution.
300. More incentive for alternate sources of energy for daily living, especially away from big centers. Incentive to create our own household energy to feed back into the grid, i.e.: wind, solar generator. Maybe the hydro company could pay consumers for excess energy. Discounts for less use over a certain period of time.
301. We should: 1) Make the most use and the most efficient use of an existing renewable energy in infrastructure (hydro, wind, possibly wood). 2) Try very hard to reduce our need for energy for transportation by travelling less and using more efficient and green modes of transportation. 3) Apply some common sense to public works utilities. For example, Whitehorse has hundreds of completely unnecessary street lights along the Alaska Highway. These use electricity in the winter when we have little to go around.
302. It's nice to see the Government is finally asking the people what they want. Now let's hope you follow through and deliver lower cost alternatives to electricity. Possibly a similar program to the grants to install wood stoves in homes, but with oil or propane furnaces and have the Government pick up part or all of the cost
303. Re: 7.2 I have seen low-income people heating their house with the oven door open because they didn't cut wood that week. We need a serious public information program re: conservation plus incentives and penalties. e.g.: carrot and stick. Householders and businesses should not be rewarded for high consumption.
304. Mostly educate, educate, educate.
305. I am extremely opposed to pay any increase from Yukon electric based on such poor service, poor quality of electricity and its reliance on temporary mining operations that define its rates. I believe the city of Whitehorse should be burdened with the O&M of the hydro dam and with the admin of same. Get the utility out of the business. Perhaps the residential users would be better served if this were the case. At least I know when the city council is meeting so I may voice my concerns over matters of their jurisdiction. The Energy Commission seems to act like a steamroller.
306. Speaking solely of the major hydro cost problem, and having lived here for 44 years, I am having a problem with the hydro rate increases after years of relatively stable rates. In most businesses the goal is to produce and sell more goods. In the case of Yukon electric it appears to be the reverse, as they are losing more and more as people are forced to switch to alternate heating sources. They say losing Anvil is a major blow, yet appear unconcerned about the loss of hundreds of residential customers. Also, consumers can no longer pick up the tab for major corporations.
307. I do not have utilities at my home.
308. In Creston, BC 1000/kwhcost approx. $50.00, in Whitehorse it's double – explain! Gasoline in almost all of BC now is between 0.43 and 0.50 per litre - explain the high cost of fuel in Yukon. This goes for phone company also. We're getting ripped off by these

companies and the Government is sitting back watching and doing nothing.

309. Yukon is very inefficient and not many people seem to care. Too many "old school" people, not enough knowledge of the options or consequences.
310. As a pensioner with limited income and electric heat, I feel that there should be some method to reduce cost for low-income people, especially in the winter months. It's all well and good to say "go to wood or fuel systems", but they all have flaws that can let you down in a cold spell. Electricity is the only dependable heat source for elderly people.
311. I put in electrical heating when I built (about 20 years ago) on the encouragement of YTG because it was touted as "environmentally friendly" and the wave of the future. I had installed two heat-efficient (fresh air) fireplaces as well. Now I've replaced one with a sealed propane fireplace unit and added a propane heater in the basement. Doing the environmentally correct thing in 1979 is costing me heavily in 1999! Questions 1, 6 & 7.4 are not questions!
312. This "survey" is a sham designed to produce predictable responses. You wasted my time and my tax dollars. Find something real for Mr. McRobb to do.
313. About 3 years ago friends received a letter saying electrical rates would be going up 20% because Faro was down. In 1997, with Faro up, they received another letter saying electrical rates would be going up 20% because there would be a system upgrade. #7.1 says there will be an increase in electricity prices as a result of Anvil shut down. Pretty hard to expect any logical actions to take place with this going on.
314. Yukon Electric is not a good efficient company. Every time a fly by night company is set up to operate the Faro Mine electricity is handed out like rice at a wedding. If I did not pay my power what would you do for me - get someone else to pay? It's time for Yukon Electric to start operating efficiently. I'm not going to pay my power bill anymore and see what breaks you'll give me!
315. Why do electrical rates increase when Faro shuts down and then increase again with each start up? This is similar to the current gas price problem here in the Yukon. I suspect that accuracy of meter reading is an issue - it always seems like the usage creeps up year after year without a change in user patterns etc.
316. There appears to be a contradiction between the idea of energy conservation and developing alternative energy and the new and improved rural electrification and telephone program. Fortunately we live along or near enough to the highway so we didn't have to pay for the power line access, but for people who will be forced to buy in (even if its 5 yrs later) when they already have solar or wind - that seems highly unfair.
317. I have always wondered why subdivisions in the Whitehorse area have been designed to be so spread out and as far out of the downtown area as possible. Many people would love to ride their bikes to town, but if it takes 2 hrs to ride there and back - few of us have that much time. If I was to design a new sub, I would locate it on the lower south facing slopes of Gray Mountain. Every house could have southern exposure and privacy - the house in front would be below them, then we could all ride our bikes to work! Would it be possible to put fine gravel between the railway tracks so they could be used for biking into town? I wish Whitehorse could set a worldwide example.
318. Lots more solar energy, wind energy could be built and studied for home use.
319. Thanks for the opportunity to respond. Hang in there.
320. Design a grid network with enough power for future residential and industrial use. Possibly look at coal or natural gas generation. With the new tech now available any one is possible.
321. Use Ballard 250kw fuel cells for stationary power supplies. Then you are using an item that becomes portable or easier transported (Anvil). This would do away with transmission lines and steel towers. Maintenance costs would be lower.
322. This is a very poorly developed questionnaire in its design. The questions are slanted and there is insufficient information provided for rational decision making. This is a self-serving questionnaire.
323. Yukoners should own and control their power supply. It should be a non-profit company managed by Yukoners. It is a mess as it is. How many companies are guaranteed a set profit? Make the Faro mine pay up.
324. Why can't the Yukon Energy Corp run a transmission line from the Northern BC hydro grid, and buy power from BC to cover the extra demand whenever needed. This would give a stable price and free up time and money that need not be spent on energy conversion, rate relief. It would also lower the existing rates.
325. I feel that if everyone who uses power has to pay equally for it, based on consumption, then people will have to conserve energy. Large corporations have to pay their own way like any other business. Taxpayers and rate payers should not be paying for companies like "Anvil". A substantial deposit should be taken from these companies to ensure they pay their own way!!
326. I think when Faro opens and closes you should require a hefty deposit from them for your *?#. If I'm late paying my bill you ***&*&* YEC didn't hesitate to cut me [illegible] & losses. When I went one month off and require a $300.00 (single person) deposit even though the rest of my account was in good standing. Thanks.
327. Anyone with half a brain can see through the argument that the revenue is down. The point is that the cost drops more than the revenue because it is the high demand for electricity by the mine that forces the use of diesel fuel to supplement the hydro generation. Better water management and no mine would equal lower electrical rates not higher ones. Note - it was you , the NDP, who pushed the petition just before the last election to maintain the rate stabilization. Now live up to it.

328. YEC has to figure out a way to operate as a business in the good times as well as the bad. Just look around and see how other businesses are affected by the Faro closure. You don't see them raising their prices to try and recover losses by hosing the public. They may have to restructure, lose some of the dead weight (salaries) and pull up their socks.
329. I understand that gas, oil and electric based energy solutions enjoy major Government subsidies, that is why these energy sources continue to be the dominant energy systems installed in new homes. I also understand that alternative energy sources such as solar and wind would be cost effective home energy solutions if they also received Government subsidies. Why not level the playing field and help Yukoners move towards a greater degree of self-sufficiency and environmental support?
330. Ultimately everything, to be realistic, boils down to the cost. If you want folks to support the programs, make it worth their while. Don't make incentives for people and then pay for them with tax money. Don't forget that corporate profits are rising - let the power company pay for some of this. Can there be some competition in electrical service/ supply delivery? Look into that. A monopoly serves no one's best interest except the company's. Re:7.1 There's nothing going to make Yukoners more angry than if the Government cuts back school programs (e.g.: field trips) so that it can afford to subsidize power costs.
331. Please stop using the electricity consumer at large to subsidize the Faro Mine by absorbing huge debt that the utility is saddled with due to political pressure to allow the accumulation of the debt in the first place. If the bill is not paid - cut the power off - that's the normal way to do business.
332. Methane from sewage treatment lagoons seems to go by with total waste. Wind power development should be planned for placement of generators so transmission lines are not going to be too far from power grid. These areas should be set aside now.
333. Main focus should be on "green" and "simplify" (personal lifestyles) and also corporate accountability toward "greening" and " simplifying" production process, operating needs, etc. All damage, if it is to last, has to start on personal level. Educate the young! Promote personal responsibility! Investigate "far out" technologies and ideas off the main stream. Maybe some new (??) will come out of the woodwork and develop technology that lets us plug right into the ground. Be daring! good luck!
334. Decrease the high rate of income fleecing by electrical energy providers to Yukoners.
335. Thank you for trying to conserve energy and for bringing to Yukoners attention that there is a possibility to do so. Also, I like the idea of natural power sources. Let's use what we have naturally!! Great job - keep it up!! You have my full support.
336. Another way of encouraging people to leave cars at home is to make cycle commuting as easy and safe as possible. Designated bike routes and paths, places to lock up at all Government buildings. I'm impressed and encouraged by the direction suggested by this survey, i.e.: alternative energy sources, focus on reducing energy use and using it as efficiently as possible.
337. I'm not hooked up to Yukon electric and would like to see money available for my own green power system - solar or wind energy . Thank you.
338. Rate relief is a program that should be funded by major energy users and negotiated into agreements so that if and when they shut down the impact is not as great. Major energy users should also be required to peak share so the system infrastructure is not burdened ($) by peaks.
339. I believe you'll do whatever you feel like doing and it's still going to cost us more.
340. Please get your act together and run the utility like a normal province would!!
341. I am unhappy with the whole idea that we consumers are going to be stuck with a larger bill because Anvil has close. Why is this? Are we paying their overdue bills with this? This is greatly unfair and I think you need to explain to your customers why this is. How can everyone's rates increase because of one company closing?
342. The Government should concentrate on measures which would provide absolute savings to all of us such as: 1) Developing subdivisions closer to downtown core; 2) Encouraging residential development downtown; 3) Reviewing traffic patterns between major subdivisions and downtown. Remove unnecessary stops and lights; 4) More bike, hike and ski trails between subdivisions and downtown; 5) Encourage high efficiency heating sources in new buildings.
343. Please encourage use of local energy sources rather than imported diesel. e.g.: Northern Cross oil and gas. Braeburn coal.
344. Go after the Government to pay the overdue bills of the mine, which they gave money to open. We all pay taxes and I'm sick and tired of our rates going up because of some persons whim. Come on you guys - smarten up.
345. I have no line electricity. Yes, I have to buy gas for generator.
346. I think wind and micro-hydro should be helped along by the Government. They are great energy sources for one or a few households and every bit helps.
347. It was unacceptable at Christmas time for Yukon energy to be relying on a backup generator at Dawson City and saying if that went out there would "only" be a delay of (at least) 24 hours to bring another one from Faro. It is very shortsighted not to have a backup generator ready to be set up within say 6 hours, especially in a community which receives 40 below weather every winter. It is not acceptable to have a power outage, or the possibility of a power outage, for that length of time in the winter in the Yukon, when proper planning would avoid it.
348. Our gas prices are too high. Everywhere else gas prices are going down. What's the matter with our NDP Government? Why not help us by lowering our gas prices too!!
349. I understand the Yukon Electrical

Company makes $12m which they put into studies and never follow through with any of the studies. Why don't they give Yukoners a kickback as Yukoners have it the hardest in Canada, with paying top dollar for all heating sources in the winter (i.e.: propane, oil, electricity).

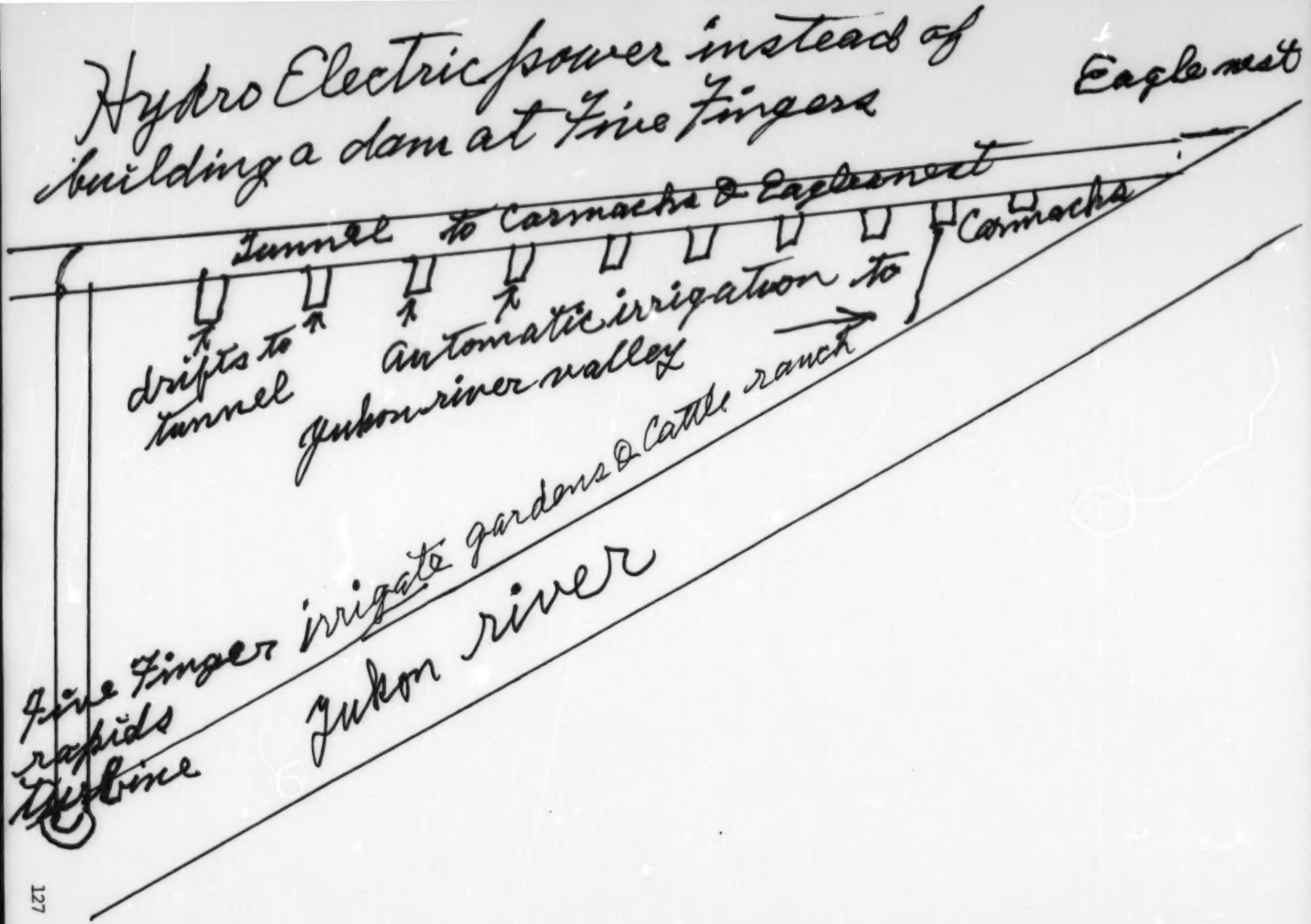
350. Allow private operations to develop alternate power sources and tie into grid. Look at other sources than mega hydro and diesel. (micro hydro, wind, coal, solar)
351. Let's quit trying to look after everyone from the womb to the tomb. In most cases those most deserving of help receive no benefits.
352. People have to learn to save on electricity - turn down thermostats, wear a sweater; hang clothes out to dry in summer; don't have outdoor [illegible] running at -40. etc etc.
353. Please consider partially privatizing Yukon energy. 51% Yukon Government in trust never to be sold. 49% shares to Yukoners › 1 year resident and trading/sales only to Yukoners - community or municipal Governments. FN's could also own shares - 10% max ownership to any shareholder. Proceeds from share offering to be split among alternate energy R&D 25%, new hydro 25%, existing O&M 25%, contingency rate stabilization 25% = 100%
354. There are new technologies that are good, but we must decide if they benefit our society or not. The cost is a big factor because with less population there is less revenue generated. So we must be fiscally responsible in doing this while striving to move on in this future. I believe being both wise and smart we can gain much knowledge from other sources without financing it all ourselves.
355. Thank you for a well-designed survey where questions are more open-ended and people can express their own priorities. We need to move carefully, but in a definite and determined way to energy efficiency, self-reliance and sustainability based on as low a pollution rate as possible. Please remember that costs come down the more the Government commits to energy sources such as solar, wind and mini-hydro due to an infrastructure that can better service the energy source.
356. I don't feel enough has been done on looking into solar, wind and hydro. I power my house with solar and a small generator as back-up. I live in an area without power. I bore the cost of the set up, which was expensive but paid for itself very quickly. Even if power was brought in I would refuse it because I know the cost doesn't have to be what Yukon electric is charging. More people have to be exposed to the fact that yes solar power is a viable alternative for the north.
357. The only reason for this questionnaire is to justify an expansion of some Government Dept or other. What people want is stability in rates and at a "reasonable" level. What this means is hydro, locally provided hydrocarbons (oil, natural gas, coal) nuclear (slow poke reactor?). "Green" is a nice idea, but it's not going to solve our problems in the foreseeable future.
358. I would like to know how when gas prices go up the prices change immediately, but when it goes down we have to use up the gas bought at the higher prices, which takes weeks.
359. I like [Yukon Energy President] whenever he speaks about energy/ YEC issues, he is clear, concise and honest. Let him speak about energy issues more often. I am not nearly as impressed with the Energy Commissions clarity or public discussions. Also, give the public utilities board some useful clout - don't make them rubber stamp decisions. And let's see them talk about their jobs - good things as well as limitations.
360. #4 - I applied for heating upgrade from electric because I use electricity plus pellet stove my power use for heat was not high enough to get the loan. I appealed - the answer was "I am sorry, but there is nothing we can do". #7.2 - Some people make enough money not to worry about bills, others must budget to have enough to feed their children. Subsidy could be given to low-income people on a month to month or 6 month term by application with proof of employment. Also given (free of charge) low wattage lighting etc info on how to save power.
361. Your questionnaire I think does "lead the witness", however it's a good start.
362. Each time Faro shuts down Yukoners see a large jump in rates. When the mine re-opens we don't see a corresponding reduction. There are always many valid excuses. Faro costs us money. Electricity to Faro costs money. Government needs to reconsider supplying power to these sorts of operations. And that supply of power shouldn't end up costing Yukoners more and more money to supply investors with equivalent profits. Get your priorities right!
363. Here we go again. Get public feedback, hold meetings, lots of media coverage and then - up the rates, go back to the same inefficient and incapable administration of the system. How many times does the consumer have to be forced to put up with the ongoing bullshit before someone gets the thing worked out, and how many times do we have to listen to the same old lies and manipulations? Get a system that works, charge a fair rate and stop the continuing-on-going crap.
364. Yukon Electric is too much of a monopoly. Should be able to pay bills by credit card. How much extra do we pay because power company has no competition?
365. Questionnaire is poor. No context, questions are too broad. No or little explanation of questions. Like asking question - do you support motherhood and you really want to know about daycare, birth control, family support etc. Don't like answering because I don't know how you are going to interpret or apply my answers.
366. If an energy choice is economical and will pay to convert, individuals and private industry will switch "without" Government subsidizing. Hydro-electricity is the cleanest energy choice the Yukon has. Let's get rid of the existing debt and make sure the next hydro project has no bungling. Individuals (taxpayers) should pay the least. Big industry (mining) should subsidize us.

367. 1The Government should keep the profits made by utility companies to a minimum - comparable to the rest of the country. 2) power costs should be the same throughout the Territory - that is, for existing communities, if diesel is high in say Dawson it should be averaged over the Territory - this is the only version of rate relief I am in favor of. New mines, rural subdivisions should pay the full cost of extending services. 3) Government should be leading by example (5&6) by showing how to improve conservation (2&3) by developing new power (7.3) not by anything to enforce centralized bureaucratic ideas by avoiding rate relief and letting the real costs of power convince people to make savings.
368. Government should consider the feasibility to increase the storage capacity of Schwatka Lake which would help increase the power production in two ways. 1) provide greater water head to increase the efficiency of water turbines. 2) [illegible] The depth of water in the Schwatka Lake, greater the chances to save water from freezing up and (???) in winter for power production.
369. I would like to see steps taken in the following areas: 1) Encourage and support micro or small hydro development which could supply power for small community directly and/or feed into grid. 2) Explore thermal generation. Why wasn't the Carmacks coal reserves & power supply possibility explore further? 3) There are many ways the Government could be more efficient in reducing energy use in the Yukon through direct means and by incentive programs not just electrical users, but related things such as water reduction, garbage re-use, recycle etc. They are all inter-related. 4) How seriously has the concept of garbage incineration to produce thermal energy for electric heating and central heating been explored for Whitehorse? 5) What about using [illegible] sludge for fertilizer? 6) There are many successful ventures in Europe that could be studied. 7) What about geothermal energy?
370. Relax the rules so people without "approved" homes in rural are as can also become power users. They would help the problem a bit by spreading the load share. This probably answers 7.4.
371. Electric energy should be owned by Yukon in a non-profit way. Salaries should be controlled by local people, so do prices. Closing of Anvil Mine should not have an impact on price. If big companies can get away with not paying their bill then there is something wrong in the administration of the hydro. Motor used vehicles are essential, but using motorized vehicles for pure fun by young and older people is wasting energy.
372. Consumers should be encouraged to invest in alternative sources such as solar panels and wind generators. Surplus power generated from these sources should be fed back into the standard grid to roll back power metres and make additional power generated available to other consumers.
373. Could there be a public meeting especially about questions 1-4?
374. There is far too little publicity/ education on this issue now. Let the YTG lead and crow its successes. This may create an element of concern - let the 9 - 5ers walk from Riverdale?!
375. Have second home in Carcross - heated by wood.
376. Age groups 25-29 & 40 - 44/ 1 male & 1 female
377. I really question the value of the energy commission. What has it done? It certainly hasn't reduced my bills!
378. Please work toward a "made in Yukon" energy policy - work toward inter-Yukon grid. i.e.: Mayo-Dawson-Faro-Whitehorse. Develop Yukon natural gas as alternative to diesel. Force utility to buy all privately generated power, i.e.: wind, micro-hydro. Open lands on grid corridors to more development.
379. Being that we paid for the power coming to our house from the Alaska Highway, my rates should not be affected by infrastructures elsewhere in the Territory or by large companies who fail to pay their bills.
380. Last spring my KWH dropped by 200 units and my bill rose by 5$. I heat only with wood, use oil lamps in my home in the evening and I don't plug in my vehicle (I use the remote starter instead). My electric bill averages $80/month. I can't conserve any more. I don't qualify for any programs to change my heating system from electric baseboard and wood because my KWH's are too low. I am tired of paying for Anvil Range again & again. Any smart business person should have realized their mistake the first time. The Government is making us pay for their mistake . You can be assured if I hadn't paid my bill it would have been cut off long before. I earn enough to support me, but not for your mistakes if you want to charge another 9% on top of the 30% from last year.
381. Saving energy through reduction, and use of renewable sources of energy are priority that must be implemented fairly soon.
382. Tourists with RV's should have to pay a welcome tax, $160 to maintain the roads and perform tests on the engines that are not in proper working order.
383. Re: home heating - we plan on installing a wood heating system.
384. Interesting survey but will there be a follow-up on it? (there is no closing date...).
385. The ones who make an effort to save energy must be rewarded.
386. I encourage the Commission on Energy to encourage homeowners and small communities to take the necessary measures to save energy by providing financial and technical support while being environmentally friendly.
387. Very long survey. I wonder what will be your rate of return. Good luck.
388. If it is about local energy like solar and wind energy, etc. (question 4), I agree but if it is about coal, I disagree.
389. Good initiative.
390. People vision the Yukon as "green and clean". We can set standards and be examples for the rest of the world. We already have that image. We have lots of sun, wind and fast water. Let's put it to work and breathe fresh air. Whitehorse is getting as polluted as down south. Hopefully the NDP still cares.
391. Last winter power rates were

outrageous. Why is it Mayo has a hydro plant and the area receives no specific benefits from it? It is one of the few resources that could attract people and business to the area.

392. Yukoners should not be responsible for paying money back on behalf of the mine. The mine was allowed to stack up millions of dollars in bills. Enough people have suffered a financial loss by losing their jobs.

The diagrams and information on pages 127 and 128 were also received as input to the Energy Questionnaire.


Hydro Electric power instead of building a dam at Five Fingers
Eagle nest
Tunnel to Carmacks & Eagle nest
Carmacks
drifts to tunnel
automatic irrigation to Yukon river valley
Five Finger irrigate gardens & cattle ranch
rapids
Turbine
Yukon river

stale air vent
Solar panels
4 ft
bedroom area
8 ft
14 ft
(united) Keno Hill mines Bunk house at Yukon crossing
1953-56
40 ft.
28 ft
14 ft
register to allow air to circulate to prevent flu or common cold
Hot water pipes in floor
dance hall and mess hall area
stairs to loft
12 ft
stove